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TO THE

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OF THE

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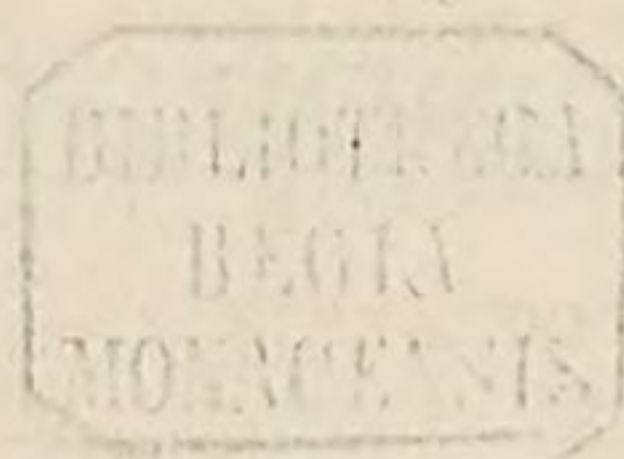
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CLAIM OF S. H. SENTENNE AND PAUL BOILEAU.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

Correspondence relative to the claim of S. H. Sentenne and Paul Boileau, on account of extra work as engineer and fireman in the Department of Justice.

FEBRUARY 2, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 1, 1889.

SIR: Herewith is inclosed the original of a letter of James R. Young, former chief clerk of the Department of Justice, dated January 31, 1889, to S. H. Sentenne and Paul Boileau, employed in this Department in the year 1883, respecting their claim for compensation for overtime and extra work as engineer and fireman.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, January 31, 1889.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your request, I readily certify as correct the statement you make in your bill before Congress claiming compensation for overtime or extra work done in the year 1883, as engineer and fireman, respectively, of the Department of Justice. I was chief clerk of the Department and superintendent of the building at the time and your work came under my immediate supervision.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES R. YOUNG,
Principal Executive Clerk.

Messrs. SAMUEL H. SENTENNE and PAUL BOILEAU.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, January 31, 1889.

SIR: We, Samuel H. Sentenne and Paul Boileau, make the following statement in regard to extra duty performed by us during the remodeling of basement and placing it in a sanitary condition, also adjusting and regulating machinery in said basement.

The labor was performed during said period, under the supervision of the chief clerk and superintendent of the Department of Justice.

Samuel H. Sentenne, engineer: Number of extra days, [two] hundred and twelve, from January 6, 1883, to August 6, 1883, aggregating the sum of \$435.66, at \$2.05½ per three-quarter day.

Paul Boileau, fireman: Number of extra days, one hundred and twenty-three, from July 1, 1883, to November 1, 1883, aggregating the sum of \$246, at \$2 per day.

S. H. SENTENNE, *Engineer.*

PAUL BOILEAU, *Fireman.*

The SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



AQUILLA JONES.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

Papers in the claim of Aquilla Jones on account of the larceny of funds from the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., and recommending the passage of a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to credit the postmaster with the amount lost.

FEBRUARY 2, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a claim made by Aquilla Jones, postmaster at Indianapolis, Ind., for a credit of \$2,438 on his money-order account, being the amount of money-order funds stolen from said office December 31, 1888. I also transmit copy of a report made by two inspectors of this Department by whom the matter was investigated, and of affidavits in support of the claim.

From the proofs in the case it appears that at about noon on the date above mentioned Mr. A. H. Johnson, superintendent of the money-order division of the Indianapolis post-office, while engaged in the performance of his regular duties, was informed by a stranger that a gentleman in a buggy was outside and wished to see him. On looking out of the window into the street Mr. Johnson saw a man in a buggy near the curbing of the sidewalk, who stated that he wished to speak to him on private business. Mr. Johnson informed the man that he was alone in the office and could not leave it, but on being told by the stranger that he was lame and could not walk, and that a moment would suffice, left his room, passed through the office of the cashier into the lobby and thence into the street, where he discovered that he had been summoned on a false pretext and immediately ran back to his room. He swears that it was not more than three minutes from the time his attention was first attracted by the stranger to the time he returned to his room.

Within a few minutes after his return, Mr. Johnson discovered the loss of the money, which he immediately made known to the police authorities and to the United States marshal.

He states that he left the office of the cashier by a door on which

there was a spring lock which fastened the door when shut, and that as he passed through this door he supposed he had closed and fastened it. The evidence in the case, and the subsequent events, indicate that he was mistaken in his supposition, as the thief who stole the money undoubtedly passed through this door.

Two inspectors of this Department were on the ground the morning after the robbery, and made a thorough investigation of the circumstances. They express the belief that the robbery occurred as represented by Mr. Johnson, and that it was committed by two well-known "sneak thieves," who are still at large. They also state that the character of Mr. Johnson is above suspicion, and there is nothing to indicate or suggest that he was in collusion with the thieves. They are, however, of the opinion that, on this occasion, he was guilty of gross negligence in leaving his office alone on the call of a stranger.

I do not agree with the inspectors in their conclusions on this point. It was, perhaps, imprudent for Mr. Johnson to leave his room unguarded, with a large amount of money exposed; but it is to be remembered that the room could be entered from the street only through the room of the cashier, and Mr. Johnson supposed that he had guarded against any entrance from that direction. He left his office in obedience to a humane impulse; to oblige one whom he supposed to be a cripple, unable to walk; he was gone, as he states, not more than three minutes; and during this time there were several persons in the lobby, within sight of his window; and it was not to be supposed that a robbery would be committed under such circumstances. Mr. Johnson did what any person who desired to be accommodating and obliging would have done in a like case; and I do not regard his conduct as culpably negligent.

Admitting, however, that it was so, should the postmaster suffer from the effects of such negligence? He appears to have exercised due care in the selection of his subordinates. The inspectors say:

Mr. Johnson has an excellent record as superintendent of that division. He was always careful. It was a surprise to his friends to learn that he had been taken in by those adroit thieves.

If his conduct on this particular occasion was such as to show negligence, it was negligence of which there had been no previous indication, and which the postmaster had no cause to anticipate. The character and reputation of Mr. Johnson were such as to indicate that his selection for the position which he held, an important and responsible one, was an act of prudence, and displayed good judgment. It is impossible for a postmaster to personally supervise each act of each of his subordinates. He can only give general direction to the affairs of his office, leaving the details of the business to the persons selected for that purpose; and, having exercised proper care and prudence in such selection, he ought not to be held accountable for a loss which he has used his best efforts to prevent.

Believing, therefore, that the loss in this instance did not result from any fault or negligence on the part of the postmaster, I recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to credit him with the amount lost.

Very respectfully,

DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster-General.

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker House Representatives.

EXHIBIT A.

STATE OF INDIANA,

County of Marion :

I, Alfred H. Johnson, being first duly sworn, on oath say :

I reside at 123 West Michigan street, Indianapolis, Indiana; I am superintendent of the money-order division of the Indianapolis post-office, and have been since the 15th of August, 1885; my assistants are C. W. Byfield, O. A. Keely, and Miss Clara M. Quigg; Mr. Keely leaves for dinner between 11 a. m. and 12 o'clock, and is due to return at 12.45 p. m.; Mr. Byfield leaves at noon and returns shortly after 1 o'clock p. m.; Miss Quigg leaves generally about 12.30 p. m.—earlier than that if the condition of the work permits; my hour for leaving the office for dinner is upon the return of Mr. Keely at 12.45, if the condition of the work warrants my absence; this arrangement leaves me alone in the office from 12 o'clock, or 12.30, to 12.45; and the arrangement as made is owing to the fact that all the clerks mentioned live in the extreme northern part of the city, at a long distance from the post-office. On Monday, the 31st day of December, 1888, I had been requested to sing at a funeral to be held at two o'clock p. m., and requested Mr. Keely, during the morning, to return a little earlier than usual, if possible, and he reached the office about 12.15.

The money-order office is situated on the north side of the post-office building, fronting north on Market street, between the stamp department on the west, from which it is separated by a wire screen, in which is a door, and the cashier's office on the east, from which it is separated by a board partition about seven feet high, in which there is a door; and access to the money-order department can only be had from the lobby by entrance through one or the other of these other departments. The cashier's department is connected with the office of the postmaster by a heavy wooden door, which is kept locked all the time; and each of the doors opening into the lobby from the stamp department and the cashier's office is provided with a snap lock, and a spring to throw it shut; the door from the lobby to the stamp department is always locked with a spring lock; the cashier has no window for the transaction of business over his counter, and therefore when he is on duty at his desk, except when receiving or paying money and while one or more of the employes at the money-order department are on duty, the door sometimes stands unlocked, and occasionally open; but in such cases the door between the cashier's office and the money-order department is kept closed. Always when the cashier is making up his pay-roll or opening the quarterly remittances of postmasters the spring lock on his door leading to the lobby is sprung and the door kept closed and locked and the curtain down.

On Monday, the 31st of December, 1888, Mr. Keely left at the usual hour, Mr. Byfield started a little before 12 o'clock, taking to bank the \$1,400 surplus money-order funds which was to be remitted that day on account of the balance on hand at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th of December, and Miss Quigg left just at noon, I think, and I was left alone in the office. The counter over which I transact business is on the south side of the money-order department. My case containing advices of unpaid orders stands upon the right of the counter against the division between this office and the stamp department; at its left is the opening through which the money-order business is transacted; at the left of the window are my blank domestic and international money-orders and postal-notes and the dating stamp, etc.

The moneys handled by me during the day are kept in two separate accounts; all the moneys received for the issue of orders being placed at the left of the window, and all the moneys received for remittances or drafts being placed upon the counter in front of the case of advices, or in the cash-drawer under the counter at the right of the window. When the aggregate money received in the morning has been counted, the gold and silver and small bills are placed in the cash-drawer; the larger bills are counted in one hundred-dollar packages, which are crossed and placed on the counter for use as required during the day. If a large number of small bills are received they are counted into packages of fifty dollars and used in bulk, silver being preferred for change and small sums.

Monday is one of the busiest days of the week always, and this day at this season of the year was unusually so; and at noon my work was behindhand as compared with the ordinary run of days. Shortly after noon Mr. W. T. Ballard, for the Indiana Farmer Company, presented a list of orders and postal notes, most of them for small amounts, but in the aggregate amounting to between three and four hundred dollars, for payment, and leaving them for me to check up, stepped across the lobby to the window of the register department which is about twenty feet east of the money-order window and on the south side of the lobby. Directly opposite the money-order window, at the counter on the inside, is a large exterior window on the Market-street side of the post-office; midway between the two is my desk at which I sit facing the east; just after placing Mr. Ballard's list on my desk, after I had begun checking the same, I was addressed from the lobby at the counter-window as follows: "Mr. Johnson, there is a gentleman in a buggy at the window who wishes to speak to you."

As my name was spoken I glanced to the right at the speaker; as the latter part of the sentence was uttered I looked to the left, and saw the party seated in a buggy at the curbing just opposite the window on Market street. I rose and stepped to the window and raised it partly, but the wind disturbed the papers on my desk and I closed it, and placed weights on the papers and again raised the window and asked what he wished, not recognizing him. He said, "I wish to speak to you a moment on private business." I replied that I was alone in the office and could not leave it, and if he wished to speak to me he would have to come inside.

He replied, I have a lame leg (or a game leg), and but for that fact would not have troubled you; I will detain you only a moment, and will be greatly obliged if you will come out."

Four or five weeks ago I was elected secretary of the Merchants' Saving and Loan Association, the dues of which are payable on Monday night, and my thought was that this was some one who desired to avoid coming down at night by paying his dues to me at that time, and as an accommodation to him I closed the window, hastily seized my coat, and passed back through the cashier's office and through his door into the lobby for the purpose of asking Mr. Ballard to excuse me a moment; otherwise I should have taken the nearer way, through the stamp department. The cashier had been very busy all the morning, and his door had been locked and was closed when I went out; I pulled it after me, and supposed that it was closed and locked after me; I stopped long enough to ask Mr. Ballard to excuse me for a moment, and noticed two or three parties waiting to be served at the registry window after Mr. Ballard was through; I also noticed three or four parties at the counter and in the lobby, but no one who seemed to be ready to be waited upon in my department.

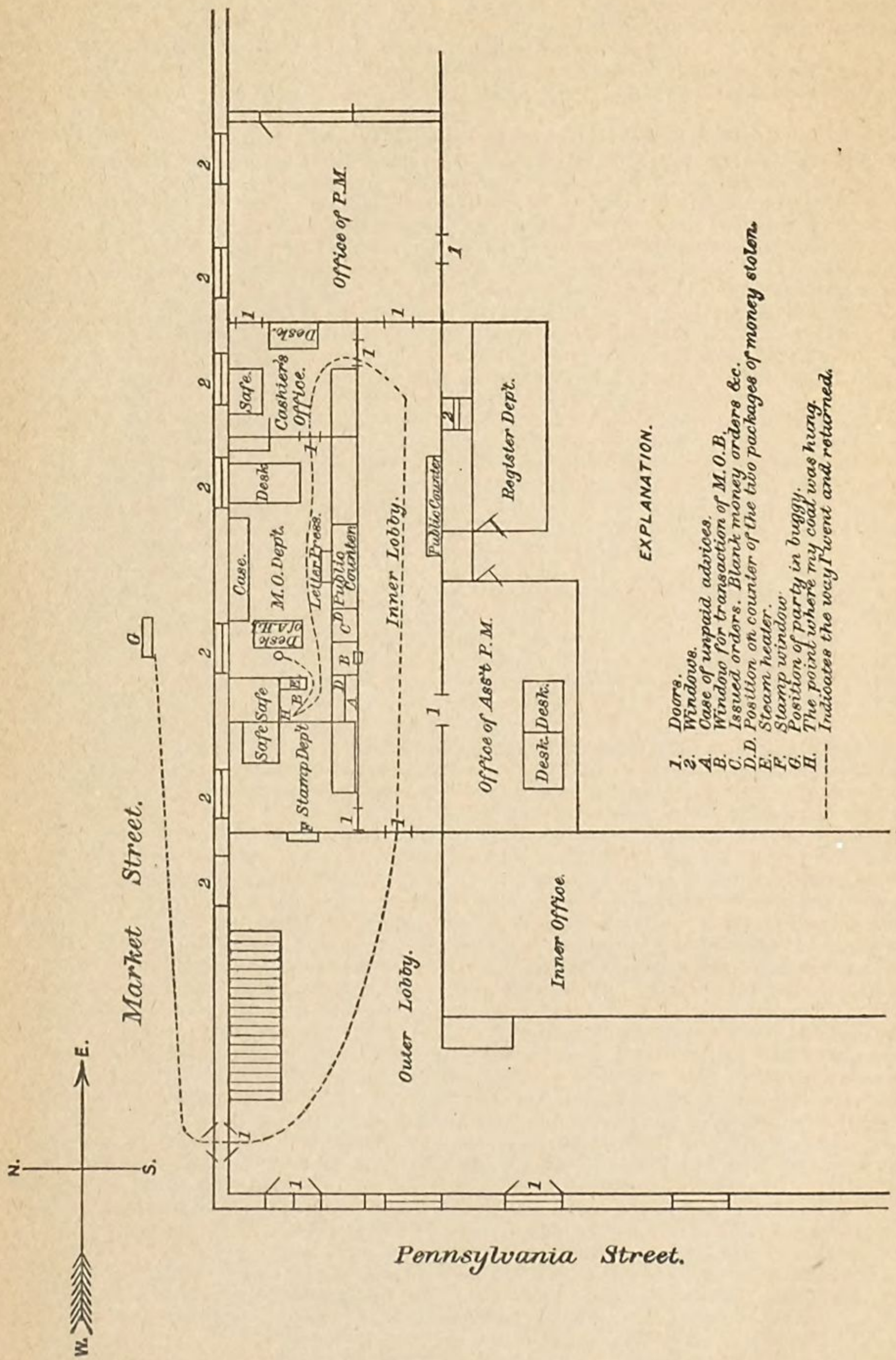
It is a common thing for parties to come into the inner lobby to address letters or to write memoranda, and I thought nothing of these persons being present at that time. I then very hurriedly passed through the lobby into the outer lobby, and so out of the Market street entrance of the post-office and ran from the steps to the buggy. As I approached, the stranger leaned over the side of the buggy, extended his hand, and inquired if I was Mr. Alfred Johnson. I said: "That is my name, sir." He said, "I understand you have some lots on Arsenal avenue for sale."

I immediately realized that I had no business dealings with him, and replied as rapidly as I could say it, "No, sir; I have no lots there; but there is another A. H. Johnson in the city, on south Pennsylvania street, I think; you can get his address from the directory; he is probably the man you want to see." He replied, "I am sorry to have made you the trouble; I will drive right around and see him." And, gathering up the lines, started west and around the corner on to Pennsylvania street, and I ran all the way back to the outer doors of the lobby [it was raining just a little and I was without an umbrella] and hurried back to my desk.

Just after taking my seat I noticed Mr. Keely removing his coat and at once spoke to him, asking him to take the Ballard list and find the advices of the money-orders, while I turned my attention to the other unfinished word on my desk. Before I had hardly commenced it I was called to the counter window to wait upon some one who wished a money-order issued. As I took the money paid for the order to place it at the left of the window with the balance which had been received during the morning I missed the paper money. I said, "Keely have you transferred any of this money?" He said, "No, sir." I said, "Ben, have you had any money from here?" He said, "No." Mr. Benjamin Jones, the cashier, had followed us almost immediately into the office and was in his department and the door between us was open.

I then turned to the right and saw the one hundred dollar packages of money on the counter at the right of the window were also gone. It instantly flashed through my mind that I had been tricked out of the office and the sneak made while I was out. I said, "Then some one has gone through the office; Keely, you issue this order and take charge of things until I return." I then took my overcoat, and in the lobby spoke to Mr. Ballard, who was still at the registry window; told him that office had been robbed and that he would have to wait for a settlement of his list until later in the afternoon. I am positive that it was not more than three minutes from the time the first word was addressed to me asking me out until I discovered the loss of the money. I ran all the way to police headquarters, which are nearly four squares from the post-office, and returned from there with the officer in charge to the mayor's court, where Captain Colbert was called out and came with me.

On the first corner after leaving the mayor's court we met Mr. Travis, superintendent of the police force, and I again told what had been done, and Mr. Travis returned to police headquarters, and Captain Colbert and I came back to the post-office, passing the livery stable of Mr. Patterson on the way and stopping to see if any such rig as was used by the party on the outside had been obtained there, and also ordering one hitched up at once for the officers to commence the search with. As soon as the officers left the post-office I telephoned for a messenger from the Western Union Telegraph office and wired the news of the robbery to the Superintendent of the Money-Order System at Washington. I then consulted the United States marshal, and after making



arrangements and securing necessary funds for the continuation of business during the afternoon, I spent the rest of the day in preparing telegrams, notices and descriptions of the men, etc.

After the close of business for the day an examination of the cash on the two sides of the window showed a shortage of \$288 of the funds received for money-orders issued during the day, and a shortage of \$2,150 in the funds on the right of the window, indicating that that amount of funds received in the morning from other postmasters had been taken; the total shortage being \$2,438, as wired that night to the Superintendent of the Money-Order System.

Mr. Ben. Jones, the cashier, had told me that morning that he should not go home for dinner, and I supposed he might be in at any moment; I was expecting Mr. Keely back early and I went out supposing that I left everything securely locked, and thinking more that my absence might cause delay or inconvenience to some one who might want to be waited upon before I returned than that there was any risk of loss by theft with the doors locked and the lobby occupied as it was.

Mr. Abbett, the stamp clerk at the stamp window, was very busy and his back was squarely towards this department. I noticed as I passed through the outer lobby, both going and returning, that there were several persons in front of this window. I attach hereto a diagram of this part of the office, marked Exhibit A, which will perhaps help to explain the situation.

I have repeatedly been spoken to by parties on the outside, both on the sidewalk and in carriages, and have raised the window to speak with them; but I have never before been outside the office building or out of sight and immediate reach of my department, unless one of the other clerks was on duty.

And further affiant saith not.

ALFRED H. JOHNSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public within and for the county and State aforesaid, this 4th day of January, 1889.

[SEAL.]

HAROLD TAYLOR,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT B.

INDIANAPOLIS POST-OFFICE,
Indianapolis, Ind., January 2, 1889.

MESSRS. DARBELLA AND STEWART,
Post-office Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN: As requested, will state that on the morning of the robbery of this office, Dec. 31st, 1888, I was at my desk all the time and only left it to go to the Indpls. National Bank to get check cashed to pay postal clerks, about the noon hour; was gone possibly ten minutes, and on my return Mr. Johnson, chief clerk of money-order, asked me if I had taken any money from his desk. I said no. Then he informed me he had been robbed and left immediately to inform police authorities, while I went to U. S. marshal and secret-service rooms, but found them locked, and on my return to my office found police and gave them all the information in my power. Telegrams were sent to chief inspector at Chicago, and authorities at Washington were notified; everything was done to detect the guilty parties that was in our power.

On Mr. Johnson's return from the search and to the police station I asked him how much was the loss. He said he could not state exactly, but thought between two and three thousand dollars. I will state that it being a very busy day for me I had told Mr. Johnson during the morning that I did not intend going home to dinner, and when I did leave to get check cashed the door leading from my desk into the lobby had the catch sprung, as it had been all morning, and could only be unfastened on the inside or with a key from the lobby.

We have and are doing all we can to have parties brought to justice.

Respectfully,

B. F. JONES,
Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to this the 3rd day of January, 1889.

R. F. STUART,
P. O. Inspector.

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of Marion, ss:

WILLIAM P. BALLARD, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident and citizen of the city of Indianapolis, Marion County, State of Indiana, and that he was a resident of said city and State on the 31st day of December, 1888, and for a long time

prior thereto; that he was in the post-office building of said city on said 31st day of December, 1888, at the time of the theft of the money-order funds from the money-order department of said post-office; that said affiant is forty-eight years of age, and that he is disinterested in said matter, and makes the following statement with reference to what occurred during the time he was in said office:

About five minutes past twelve o'clock, noon, December 31st, 1888, I entered through the west door of the money-order and register department of the post-office with a list of money-orders and postal-notes belonging to the Indiana Farmer Company, publishers of a weekly agricultural paper bearing that name. I stopped at the first window to the left at the money-order department and handed my list to Mr. Alfred H. Johnson, money order clerk, to be cashed. I then walked on in an eastwardly direction and stopped at the first window to the right at the registry department. There were two men transacting business with Mr. Pence, the registry clerk, then on duty. I was standing with my face to the west waiting my turn when a man, well dressed, wearing a cap, stopped at the money-order window and said, "I want to see a Mr. Johnson." I heard Mr. Johnson answer, "I am the man." I heard Mr. Johnson further say that, "I am very busy" and think he said, "I can't leave." I can not say to whom the last remark was addressed.

About this time the two men at the registry window preceding me walked away, and I then turned to the registry book with my face fronting south and began receipting for registered letters addressed to The Indiana Farmer. Mr. Pence, the registry clerk, waited on me. He was very busy. While looking over the list on the registry book Mr. Johnson passed out behind my back to the west, and said to me, as he passed, "Please excuse me one minute, I have to go out." I think these were the words. He was gone a very short time. After signing the registry book and getting my letters I turned and went in a westwardly direction to the money-order window. As I turned to go I saw through the window the same man that was talking to Mr. Johnson in an open buggy on Market street, turning around to the left, as if he were going north on Pennsylvania street or west on Market. Could not see which street he selected. In a very short time Mr. Johnson came back, finished checking my list preparatory to cashing it, turning the money-orders and postal-notes over to Mr. Keely, his assistant, who had just come in, to be stamped and duplicates to be examined.

Mr. Johnson began writing a money-order for another man when he missed the money. He asked Mr. Keely if he had transferred any money. Receiving a negative answer, he then called to Ben Jones, the cashier, and asked the same question. The discovery was then made that the money was gone, and Mr. Johnson immediately informed me that the office had been robbed, and that I would have to wait until later in the day for settlement of my list. I will further state that I am the book-keeper and cashier for the Indiana Farmer Company, whose place of business is at No. 75 East Market street in said city of Indianapolis. I will also state that the transactions of my said company with the money-order department of the Indianapolis post-office is very large, and that on the day of the robbery my list amounted to between three hundred and four hundred dollars. Within a very few minutes after the robbery had taken place, and before I left the window of the money-order department, I heard Mr. Keely, the assistant, say that from a distant part of the office, and while Mr. Johnson was out of the office, he, Mr. Keely, had caught a glimpse of some one in the money-order department.

And further affiant saith not.

WILLIAM P. BALLARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1889.

[SEAL.]

NOBLE C. BUTLER,

Clerk U. S. District Court, District of Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA,

County of Marion, ss:

OLIVER A. KEELY, being duly sworn, says that he is twenty-two years of age; that he is a resident of Indianapolis, Marion County, State of Indiana, and has lived in said city for more than twenty-two years, and that he has been employed as one of the assistant clerks in the money-order department in the Indianapolis post-office for more than two years last past, and was so employed on the 31st day of December, 1888, and makes the following statement with reference to the theft of the money-order funds from said post-office on the 31st of December, to wit: "My regular hour for leaving the office for dinner is eleven o'clock or a little after, and I am due at the office at twelve forty-five p. m. During Monday morning, December 31st, 1888, Mr. Johnson, the superintendent of the money-order department, told me that he had

been requested to sing at a funeral to be held at two o'clock that afternoon, and asked me to return a little earlier than usual if possible.

I returned to the office at 12.15 and entered the post-office by the south entrance on Pennsylvania street, and in through the rear door to the city distributing case, which is located in the southeast corner of that portion of the post-office building, being almost directly south of the counter window of the money-order department, and stopped there to obtain the mail for the money-order department which had been received during the morning. While standing at the case, facing the west, I glanced to the right and saw, inside the money-order department, a person whom I know was not Mr. Johnson. I came across with the mail, and entered the money-order department and found no one in the office. While I was changing my coat Mr. Johnson came in and hurriedly passed to his seat at his desk, and looking up and noticing me, said, "Keely, you take this Ballard list and find the advices for these orders, please, while I clear up this other work."

I had hardly commenced the work, as requested, when some one appeared at the window who desired a money-order issued, and Mr. Johnson arose from his seat to wait upon him. Immediately afterwards he said to me, "Keely, have you transferred any of this money (referring to the money which had been received during the morning for the issue of money-orders and postal-notes)?" I replied, "No, sir." He then said, "Ben., have you had any money from here," the latter remark being addressed to Mr. Ben. Jones, cashier, who had followed us into the office and was in his department, adjoining the money-order department. Mr. Jones said, "No." Mr. Johnson then said, "Then some one has gone through the office," and asked me to issue the order and take charge of things until he returned, and, taking his overcoat, left the office.

At the close of business the cash was found to be short in the sum of \$2,438.00 (twenty-four hundred and thirty-eight dollars).

And further affiant saith not.

OLIVER A. KEELY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 January, 1889.

[SEAL.]

NOBLE C. BUTLER,
Clerk U. S. District Court, District of Indiana.

[Copy of telegram.]

Dated INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 31, 1888.

To C. F. MACDONALD,
Superintendent Money-Order System, Washington, D.C.:

The money-order department was robbed of about \$2,500 about noon by a sneak-thief. Wire any special instructions you wish to give.

A. H. JOHNSON,
Superintendent Money-Order Department.

[Copy of telegram.]

Dated INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 31, 1888.

To C. F. MACDONALD,
Superintendent Money-Order System, Washington, D. C.:

Exact amount stolen from money-order department to-day is \$2,438. Will you authorize the offer of a reward?

A. JONES,
Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1889.

SIR: I transmit herewith, for your information and such action as you may deem expedient, copies of two telegrams, dated December 31, 1888, addressed to this office, one by the superintendent of the money-order division of the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., the other by the postmaster thereat, reporting the theft from that office by a sneak thief on the 1st ultimo of \$2,438 money-order funds.

I am, respectfully, etc.,

W. B. COOLEY,
Acting Superintendent.

Hon. E. E. BRYANT,
Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department.

[Subject: Robbery of post-office at Indianapolis, Ind. Case No. 129424, B. J. E. Darbellay and Stuart, post-office inspectors.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF POST-OFFICE INSPECTOR,
Indianapolis, Ind., January 3, 1888.

SIR: We have the honor to return the above-numbered case, relating to the robbery of the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., on December 31, 1888, and [to report] that personal investigation has been made by us. The robbery occurred between 12 and 12.30 p. m. on December 31, 1888, in the money-order division of this office, while three of the clerks were gone to their dinner and Mr. A. L. Johnson, the superintendent, was left alone in the office for thirty minutes, which is customary.

It appears that a gentleman presented himself at the wicket and, addressing Mr. Johnson, stated that a gentleman wished to see him; he was in a buggy on Market street. Mr. Johnson open[ed] a window facing the street and stated that it was impossible for him to go out and leave his office; that he was alone, and if he desired to see him he must come in. To which the man outside replied that he would not detain him but a minute or so, and that he had a very sore leg and was unable to walk. This seems to have appealed to Mr. Johnson's sympathies; he put on his coat and went out in a hurry.

To the best of Mr. Johnson's recollection there were three people in the lobby; one Mr. Ballard, which he distinctly remembers because he had a money-order list which [he] brought to be cashed, and he excused himself to Ballard, saying that he would be back immediately. In going out he had to go through the cashier's room, as described by the broken line in diagram. The door leading to the cashier's room from the lobby has a catch-spring lock which is self acting, and according to the statement of B. Jones, cashier, was set all day; and Johnson thinks that he heard the door slam behind him. However, this seems to be improbable, because if the door had been closed it would have been locked, and would have been difficult for any person to enter into the money-order office.

Mr. Jones was also absent at the time; was gone to the bank after some currency to pay off the postal clerks.

Mr. Johnson came back immediately; he says that the door was not closed or locked, and he thought Mr Keeler was in the office when he returned, but was not positive. Upon his return he sat down at his desk, checking off Mr. Ballard's list of orders until some one called at the wicket for a money-order; in making change, he first discovered that his money was gone, and he immediately inquired of the cashier if he had taken any money from his desk. After being informed that he had not, the police authorities were immediately notified of the robbery. The United States marshal wired the authorities of all neighboring cities, and a watch was placed at all depots in this city for the purpose of apprehending the guilty persons, and notice was immediately sent to inspector in charge at Chicago and to the Superintendent of Money-Order System, Washington, D. C.

We have closely questioned O. A. Keeler, one of the clerks in that division. He states that he came back from his dinner earlier than usual on that day, in order to relieve Mr. Johnson, who wanted to go to a funeral that afternoon. He thinks that he came back about 12.15 p. m., and came in by way of the carrier department, which is located in the south side of building. After he came in he went to the letter case to get the mail for the money-order division, and while getting the mail he said he saw some one in the money-order office at the window, a stranger with black hair; but, upon a close examination, we find that it was impossible to describe a person from where Keeler stood, the distance being 110 feet, and a man would have to look through three glass partitions, one of them stained.

We have also interviewed Mr. Ballard, who was in the lobby at the time. He states that he remembers distinctly the man that spoke to Mr. Johnson about the man in the buggy which [who] desired to see him, and when Johnson went out, and, to the best of his knowledge, he was not gone over five minutes. He did not observe any one in the money-order office during Mr. Johnson's absence, because his desk was facing that way while he was transacting business with the registry clerk whose office is opposite the hall.

We have also visited A. M. Seibert, who was in the lobby at the time or shortly before Johnson went out. He says he did not see any one in the money-order office except Johnson and a smooth-faced boy, who is one of the clerks. It appears that no one has seen any man in the office, with the exception of Keeler, and, in our judgment, he was certainly mistaken. It seems very strange that it was possible for any one to obtain an entrance in the office without being seen, and to take that amount of money directly in front of the window and come out without being noticed.

We herewith inclose the statement of A. L. Johnson, Exhibit A, with diagrams, and of Ben Jones, Exhibit B, for your information and action.

I [we] left Chicago, pursuant to your instructions, December 31, 1888, at 11 p. m., and arrived at Indianapolis next morning; met Inspector Stuart, and requested his

assistance in the investigation of this case. We first proceeded on the investigation of the money-order funds, and found that cash was all there, except the amount claimed to have been stolen, as follows :

[Here follows a detailed statement of the money-order account, showing a deficit of \$2,438.]

We have made a careful inquiry relating to the standing and character of Mr. Johnson and Keeler, and find it very good. In our opinion, there is no doubt that a robbery has been committed, and the amount of \$2,438 stolen from the money-order funds.

Mr. Johnson has an excellent record as superintendent of that division. He was always careful. It was a surprise to his numerous friends to learn that he had been taken in by those adroit thieves.

We believe that Mr. Johnson is guilty of gross carelessness for abandoning his office : had he remained, this loss would not have occurred. Johnson was appointed to this position through the recommendation of Aquilla Jones, jr., son of postmaster, and a prominent attorney here. It appears that Johnson gave no bonds to the postmaster when he was appointed, but A. Jones, jr., informed the postmaster that he felt morally bound to make the loss good in case the postmaster should be held responsible.

We have obtained a full description of the man that was in the buggy ; we are reliably informed that it was ———, the noted bank sneak, with his pal, ———, that did the work.

Pinkerton signified his intention to assist us to run down the thief. Together with the co-operation of the local force in the cities we hope to be successful.

We have given you the full facts in the case, and we submit the same to you for your information and action.

Respectfully,

J. E. DARBELLAY,
R. F. STUART,
Inspectors.

To INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, *Chicago, Ill.*

[Form No. 224.]

Claim for credit or re-imbusement under acts of March 17, 1882, and May 9, 1883.

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of Marion, ss :

On this ninth day of January, 1889, before the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county and State, personally appeared Aquilla Jones, sr., who, being by me first duly sworn, on oath says that he was postmaster at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, on the 31st day of December, 1888 ; that on said date and at about 12.20 o'clock in the day-time, as nearly as he can determine, he sustained losses in the amounts and of the character hereinafter set forth, and for which he claims credit ; that the said losses did not result from any fault or negligence on the part of affiant, but from theft, the circumstances of which are fully set forth in the affidavit which accompanies this claim.

That the following statement shows correctly the money-order transactions had by affiant from the *end of the week previous* to the one in which said loss occurred, to and including the date of the loss. [The amount given in each instance *must include only the "cash" actually in the postmaster's possession, and not remittances in transit or unacknowledged ;* and should show the amounts on hand *at the close of business* on the dates mentioned :]

Day of week.	Day of month.	Year.	Cash on hand.	Independent reserve allowed.	Surplus.	When remitted.
Saturday	Dec. 29	1888	\$2,528.12	\$1,200.00	\$1,328.12	Monday a. m., Dec. 31, 1888.
Monday	Dec. 31	1888	4,334.43	1,200.00	3,134.43	(*)

* No part remitted as the following day, Tuesday, January 1, 1889, was a legal holiday, and the bank were not open.

Affiant states that \$2,438 of the amount thus shown to have been in his possession at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1888, was lost by the said Aquilla Jones, sr., leaving in his possession after the said loss occurred money-order funds to the amount of \$1,896.43, and no more.

H. Ex. 121—2

Affiant therefore claims credit or re-imbursement for the following amounts, lost as aforesaid, viz: For money-order funds, \$2,438, or for such other amounts as may be found justly due him.

Affiant further says that said loss resulted from theft. While the chief of the money-order department, Alfred H. Johnson, was alone in his department on the day of the theft, said Johnson was called out of his office in the manner and form as set forth in his affidavit hereto attached and made a part of this affidavit; and this affiant refers to said affidavit of said Alfred H. Johnson as containing a full and explicit statement of all the facts and circumstances connected with said loss.

AQUILLA JONES, Sen.,
Postmaster.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.]

NOBLE C. BUTLER,
Clerk United States District Court, District of Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of Marion, ss:

Alfred H. Johnson, being duly sworn, says that he is 38 years of age; that he is a resident of Indianapolis, Marion County, State of Indiana, and has lived in said city for more than eight years last past, and makes the following statement with reference to the theft of the money-order funds of the Indianapolis post-office, on Monday, 31st of December, 1888, to wit: "I am superintendent of the money-order division of the Indianapolis post-office, and have been since the 15th of August, 1885. My assistants are C. W. Byfield, O. A. Keely, and Miss Clara Quigg. Mr. Keely leaves for dinner between eleven and twelve o'clock and is due to return at 12.45. Mr. Byfield leaves at noon and returns shortly after one o'clock p. m. Miss Quigg leaves generally about 12.30 p. m.; earlier than that if the condition of work permits. My hour for leaving the office for dinner is upon the return of Mr. Keely at 12.45, if the condition of the morning's work warrants it. This arrangement leaves me alone in the office, usually, from 12 o'clock or 12.30 to 12.45, and the arrangement, as made, is owing to the fact that all the clerks mentioned live in the extreme northern portions of the city and a long distance from the post-office.

On Monday, the 31st of December, 1888, I had been requested to sing at a funeral to be held at 2 o'clock p. m., and requested Mr. Keely to return a little earlier than usual if possible, and he reached the office about 12.15 p. m. The money-order department is situated on the north side of the post-office building, fronting north on Market street, between the stamp department on the west, from which it is separated by a wire screen in which there is a door, and the cashier's office on the east, from which it is separated by a board partition about seven feet high, through which there is a door; and access to the money-order department can only be had from the lobby by entrance through one or the other of these other departments. The cashier's department is connected with the office of the postmaster by a heavy wooden door which is kept locked all the time; and each of the doors opening into the lobby from the stamp department and the cashier's office is provided with a snap lock and a spring for throwing the door shut; the door to the lobby from the stamp department is always locked with the spring catch.

The cashier has no window for the transaction of business over his counter, and therefore, when he is on duty at his desk, except when receiving or paying money, and while one or more of the employees of the money-order department is on duty, the door from his department into the lobby sometimes stand unlocked, and occasionally open, but in such cases the door between the cashier's office and the money-order department is kept closed. Always when the cashier is making up his payroll or opening the quarterly remittances of postal funds remitted by other postmasters, the spring lock on his door leading into the lobby is sprung and the door kept closed and locked and the curtain down. On Monday, the 31st of Dec., 1888, Mr. Keely left at the usual hour. Mr. Byfield started a little before 12 o'clock, taking to bank fourteen hundred dollars, surplus money-order funds, which was to be remitted that day to the postmaster of New York City, on account of the balance of money-order funds on hand at the close of business on Saturday the 29th of Dec., 1888, and Miss Quigg left, I think, just at noon or within five minutes of that time, and I was left alone in the office.

The counter over which I transact business is on the south side of the money-order department. My case, containing advices of unpaid money-orders, stands upon the right of the counter, against the division between this office and the stamp department; at its left is the opening through which the money-order business is transacted. At the left of this opening are my blank domestic and international money-orders and postal-notes, dating stamps, and etc. The moneys handled by me

during the day are kept in two separate accounts, all the moneys received for the issue of orders and postal-notes being placed at the left of the window, and all the moneys received for remittances of surplus money-order funds from postmasters, and from drafts drawn against my letters of credit in New York, being placed upon the counter in front of the case of advices, or in the cash drawer under the counter at the right of the window. When the aggregate money received in the morning from other postmasters has been counted, the gold and silver and small bills are placed in the cash drawer; the larger bills are counted in one hundred-dollar packages, crossed and placed on the counter for use during the day as required. If a large number of small bills is received, they are counted into packages of fifty (\$50.00) dollars and used in bulk, silver being preferred for change and the payment of small amounts.

Monday is one of the busiest days of the week always, and this day, at this season of the year, was unusually so, and at noon my work was behind time as compared with the same hour on ordinary days. Shortly after noon Mr. W. P. Ballard, for the Indiana Farmer Company, presented a list of postal-notes and money-orders, most of them for small amounts, but aggregating between three hundred dollars and four hundred dollars, for payment, and leaving the list with me to be checked, stepped across the lobby to the window of the register department, which is about twenty feet east of the money-order window, and on the south side of the lobby. Directly opposite the money-order window, on the inside, is a large exterior window on the Market street side of the post-office; midway between these two windows is my desk, at which I sit fronting the east. Just after placing Mr. Ballard's list upon my desk, after I had begun checking the same, I was addressed from the lobby at the counter window as follows: "Mr. Johnson, there is a gentleman in a buggy at the window who wishes to speak to you." As my name was spoken I glanced to my right to the speaker; as the latter part of the sentence was uttered I looked to my left and saw a party seated in a buggy at the curbing just opposite the window on Market street.

I rose and stepped to the window and raised it partly, but the wind disturbed papers on my desk, and I closed it and placed weights upon the papers, and again raised the window and asked what he wished, not recognizing him. He said, "I wish to speak to you a moment on private business." I replied that I was alone in the office and could not leave it, and if he wished to speak with me he would have to come inside. He replied, "I have a lame leg (or a game leg), and but for that would not have troubled you. I will detain you only a moment, and will be greatly obliged if you will come out."

I was recently elected secretary of the Merchants' Savings and Loan Association, the dues of which are payable on Monday nights. I am not acquainted with all of the stockholders of said association; several of them had already been in during the morning and requested me to receive their dues there, so that they would not be obliged to come down town in the evening to pay them, and my thought was that this man in the buggy was some one who desired to see me on the same business, as I had no "private business" with any one. And as an accommodation to him I closed the window, hastily seized my coat, and passed back through the cashier's office and through his door into the lobby for the purpose of asking Mr. Ballard to excuse me for leaving his work for a moment, otherwise I should have taken the nearer way through the stamp department.

The cashier had been very busy all the morning, and his door had been locked, and was closed and locked when I went out. I pulled it after me, and supposed it was closed and locked behind me. I stopped long enough in the lobby to ask Mr. Ballard to excuse me for a moment, and noticed two or three parties waiting to be served at the register window after Mr. Ballard was through. Also noticed three or four parties at the counter and in the lobby, but none who seemed to be ready to be waited upon at my department. I then very hurriedly passed through the lobby into the outer lobby, and so out of the Market-street entrance to the post-office, and ran from the steps to the buggy. As I approached the stranger leaned over the side of the buggy, extended his hand, and inquired if I was Mr. Alfred Johnson. I said, "That is my name, sir." He said, "I understand you have some lots on Arsenal avenue for sale." I immediately realized that I could have no business with him, and replied, as rapidly as I could say the words, "No, sir, I have no lots there; there is another A. H. Johnson in the city, on South Pennsylvania street, I believe; you can get his address from the directory; he is probably the man you want to see." He replied, "I am sorry to have made you the trouble; I will drive right around and see him;" and, gathering up the lines, started west around the corner on to Pennsylvania street, and I ran all the way back to the outer door of the lobby (it was raining just a little) and hurried through the lobbies and the office to my desk.

Just after taking my seat I noticed Mr. Keely changing his coat, and at once spoke to him, asking him to take the Ballard list and find the advices for the money-orders, while I turned my attention to the other unfinished work on my desk. Before I had hardly commenced it I was called to the counter window to wait upon some one

who wished a money-order issued. As I took the money paid for the order to place at the left of the window with the balance which had been received during the morning I missed the paper money. I said, "Keely, have you transferred any of this money." He said, "No, sir." I said, "Ben, have you had any money from here?" He said, "No." (Mr. Ben Jones, cashier, had followed us almost immediately into the office and was in his department and the door between us was open.) I then turned to the right and saw that the one hundred dollar packages of money on the counter at the right of the window were also gone.

It instantly flashed into my mind that I had been tricked out of the office and the sneak made while I was out. I said, "The some one has gone through the office. Keely, you issue this order and take charge of things till I return." I then took my overcoat and in the lobby spoke to Mr. Ballard, telling him that the office had been robbed and he would have to wait for a settlement of his list until later in the afternoon. I am positive that it was not more than three minutes from the time the first word was addressed to me asking me out until I discovered the loss of the money. I ran all the way to the police headquarters, which are nearly four squares from the post-office; returned from there with the officer in charge to the mayor's court, where Capt. Colbert was called out and came with me. On the corner of Delaware and Washington street we met Supt. Travis, of the police force, and I again told what had been done. Supt. Travis returned to the police headquarters and Capt. Colbert and I came back to the post-office, passing one livery stable on the way to see if any such rig as was used by the party on the outside had been obtained there, and also ordering one hitched up immediately for the use of the officers in making a search for the thieves.

As soon as the officers left the post-office I telephoned for a messenger from the Western Union Telegraph Co. office, and wired the news of the robbery to the Supt. of the Money-Order System at Washington. Then consulted the United States marshal, and after making arrangements and securing funds for the continuation of business during the afternoon, I spent the rest of the day in preparing notices, descriptions of the men, etc.

After the close of business an examination of the cash on the two sides of the window showed a shortage of \$288 of the funds received for money-orders and postal notes issued, and a shortage of \$2,150 on the right of the window, indicating that so much of the funds received in the morning from other postmasters had been taken; the total shortage being, as wired that night to the Supt. of the Money-Order System, \$2,438.

Mr. Ben Jones, the cashier, had told me in the morning that he should not go home to dinner, and I supposed he might be in at any moment, and, as a matter of fact, he had simply gone to the bank, one square distant, and returned, reaching the office just after Mr. Keely and myself came into our department. I was expecting Mr. Keely back early, and I went out from my department supposing that I left everything securely locked, and thinking more that my absence might cause delay or inconvenience to some one who might want to be waited upon before I returned than that there was any risk of loss by theft, with the doors locked, as I supposed them to be, and the lobby occupied as it was. Mr. Abbot, the stamp clerk at the stamp window, was very busy, and his back was squarely towards my department. I noticed as I passed through the outer lobby, both going out and returning, that there were a number of people in front of his window.

I have made a similar statement of the circumstances connected with this case, which I mailed to Chicago, Illinois, addressed to J. E. Dorbelly, and have been informed by him that the same was received and attached by him to his report of this case, and that the same has been forwarded to Washington, the case number of the same being 129424 B. To my affidavit, so forwarded to him, I attached a diagram of that portion of the post-office referred to in my statement and reference is made thereto. I have been repeatedly spoken to by parties on the outside of the post-office, both on the sidewalk and in carriages while I was on duty, and have raised the window to speak to them, but I have never before been outside the office, nor out sight or immediate reach of my department, during business hours, unless one of the other clerks was on duty in my department at the time.

And further affiant saith not.

ALFRED H. JOHNSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1889.

[SEAL.]

NOBLE C. BUTLER,

Clerk U. S. District Court, District of Indiana.

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Schedules of claims certified by accounting officers to be due the several Pacific railroads for services to the Government to December 31, 1888.

FEBRUARY 1, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 30, 1889.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress schedules of claims amounting to \$2,326,074.04, certified by the accounting officers to be due to the several Pacific railroad companies for services performed for the Government to and including December 31, 1888.

A large number of these claims have heretofore been reported to Congress for its action, but no appropriations have yet been made for their payment.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

CERTIFIED BY THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

Schedule of amounts due to Pacific railroad companies and unpaid on accounts audited and allowed to December 31, 1888.

No. of report.	Name of railroad.	Appropriation from which payable.	Year.	Due for aided service.	Due for non-aided service.	Remarks.
129738	Central Pacific R. R.	Editing, publishing, and distributing Revised and Annual Statutes.	1887	.....	\$0.01	Certified to the Secretary.
239139	do	Contingent expenses, steamboat-inspection service, prior to July 1, 1883.	.....	.....	27.29	Do.
239238	do	do	.....	.....	.31	Do.
239140	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
261812	do	Contingent expenses, steamboat-inspection service, prior to July 1, 1885.	.....	\$53.41	.....	.....
261820	do	Contingent expenses, steamboat-inspection service.	.....	.....	208.36	Do.
262058	do	do	.....	.....	11.49	Do.
264582	do	do	.....	.....	24.94	Do.
260587	do	Traveling expenses, Civil Service Commission	1886	.....	1.50	Do.
266575	do	do	1888	.....	1.18	Do.
262011	do	Post-office, etc., Sacramento	.....	.....	.51	Do.
262011	do	Court-house, post-office, etc., Carson City	.....	.....	1.01	Do.
262015	do	Court-house, post-office, etc., Los Angeles, Cal	.....	.....	1.80	Do.
262045	do	Court-house, post-office, etc., Jefferson, Tex.	.....	.....	1.80	Do.
262015	do	Court-house, post-office, etc., Huntsville, Ala	.....	.....	1.80	Do.
262015	do	Court-house, post-office, etc., Houston, Tex.	.....	.....	1.79	Do.
263896	do	Repairs and preservation of public buildings.	1887	.....	.45	Do.
244505	do	Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883 and prior years	.....	.....	8.00	Do.
255020	Union Pacific R. R.	Coast and Geodetic Survey (western division), 1883 and prior years.	.....	.....	16.50	Do.
241048	Central Pacific R. R.	Geological Survey, 1884 and prior years	.....	.....	18.90	.....
239945	do	do	.....	.....	81.25	.....
240009	do	do	.....	.....	6.10	.....
261851	do	Geological Survey	1885	263.89	.....	.....
261855	do	do	1885	.....	129.06	Do.
261975	do	do	1886	.....	614.56	Do.
262064	do	do	1887	.....	243.47	Do.
258954	Sioux City and Pacific R. R.	do	1887	5.56	.....	Do.
258955	do	do	1887	.....	2.04	Do.
260350	do	do	1887	.18	.....	Do.
260352	do	do	1887	.....	.06	Do.
262057	Central Pacific R. R.	do	1888	.....	142.76	Do.
260356	Sioux City and Pacific R. R.	do	1888	3.13	.....	Do.
260357	do	do	1888	.....	.54	Do.
261871	do	do	1888	2.56	.....	Do.
261872	do	do	1888	.....	.97	Do.
245815	Central Pacific R. R.	Party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey	1885	.....	129.02	Do.
261673	do	do	1886	.....	107.55	Do.

261656	do	do	do	1887	164.56	Do.
261727	do	do	do	1888	52.36	Do.
264581	do	do	do	1888	39.16	Do.
264581	do	do	General expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey	1888	.17	Do.
261559	do	do	do	1887	.36	Do.
261568	do	do	do	1887	.55	Do.
261561	do	do	Transcontinental work, Coast and Geodetic Survey	1887	9.41	Do.
245349	do	do	North American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution	1887	4.47	Do.
260650	do	do	do	1887	5.69	Do.
261002	do	do	do	1887	8.14	Do.
244158	do	do	do	1887	4.46	Do.
245291	do	do	do	1887	61.15	Do.
245336	do	do	do	1887	13.39	Do.
243908	do	do	Propagation of food-fishes	1885	8.41	Do.
244692	do	do	do	1885	4.53	Do.
261977	do	do	do	1885	40.43	Do.
261978	do	do	do	1885	1.20	Do.
261994	do	do	Salaries of special agents, Independent Treasury	1887	1.90	Do.
243486	do	do	do	1885	19.03	Do.
262013	do	do	Contingent expenses, office of the Director of the Mint	1886	1.60	Do.
243529	do	do	do	1885	4.76	Do.
247327	do	do	Contingent expenses, United States mint at Carson City	1885	8.86	Do.
246081	do	do	Parting and refining bullion	1885	27.75	Do.
246081	do	do	do	1885	1.92	Do.
246082	do	do	Contingent expenses, United States mint at San Francisco	1885	86.08	Do.
246095	do	do	Contingent expenses, United States mint at Carson City	1885	.81	Do.
246099	do	do	do	1885	6.71	Do.
246100	do	do	do	1885	3.05	Do.
246711	do	do	do	1885	182.19	Do.
246711	do	do	Parting and refining bullion	1885	40.84	Do.
246740	do	do	Contingent expenses, United States mint at Carson City	1885	6.95	Do.
247366	do	do	do	1885	3.65	Do.
247354	do	do	Contingent expenses, United States mint at San Francisco	1885	.43	Do.
252485	do	do	do	1886	1.03	Do.
252485	do	do	Contingent expenses, assay office at Boise City	1886	.46	Do.
252492	do	do	Contingent expenses, mint at Carson City	1885	12.38	Do.
261754	do	do	Contingent expenses, mint at San Francisco	1886	.67	Do.
261754	do	do	Contingent expenses, office Director of the Mint	1886	1.68	Do.
261754	do	do	do	1887	2.30	Do.
261754	do	do	do	1888	1.15	Do.
261754	do	do	Contingent expenses, mint at San Francisco	1887	1.45	Do.
261754	do	do	Contingent expenses, mint at Carson City	1888	1.65	Do.
261754	do	do	do	1887	5.44	Do.
261754	do	do	Parting and refining bullion	1887	44.76	Do.
261754	do	do	Wages and contingent expenses, assay office, Boise City	1887	1.19	Do.
252482	do	do	do	1888	.14	Do.
252493	do	do	do	1886	.16	Do.
254773	do	do	do	1886	.16	Do.
245765	do	do	Contingent expenses, Independent Treasury	1885	1.63	Do.
245968	do	do	do	1885	1.12	Do.
246710	do	do	do	1885	90	Do.
246710	do	do	do	1885	73	Do.

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

No. of report.	Name of railroad.	Appropriation from which payable.	Due for aided service.	Due for non-aided service.	Remarks.
246913	Central Pacific R. R.	Contingent expenses, Independent Treasury	1885	\$0.62	Certified to the Secretary.
262067	do	do	1885		
262093	do	do	1885	.28	
262068	do	do	1886	.41	Do.
262070	do	do	1887	.87	Do.
262240	do	do	1888	.23	Do.
239946	Sioux City and Pacific R. R.	Investigating the history of insects injurious to agriculture.	1884	2.82	Do.
260725	Central Pacific R. R.	do	1885	40.43	
260724	do	do	1885	1.20	
260923	do	do	1886	10.85	Do.
260932	do	do	1886	8.25	Do.
260723	do	Investigating the history and habits of insects	1887	4.36	Do.
260930	do	do	1887	28.16	
260933	do	do	1887		
244522	do	Laboratory, Department of Agriculture	1885	32.24	Do.
260918	do	Salaries and expenses of Bureau of Animal Industry	1885	70.84	Do.
260931	do	do		1.52	Do.
260921	do	Collecting agricultural statistics	1886	.79	Do.
260959	do	Botanical investigations and experiments	1888	6.87	Do.
262059	do	do	1888	5.39	Do.
263702	do	Pomological information	1888	.76	Do.
239727	do	Data respecting the agricultural needs of the arid regions of the United States.	1882	10.69	Do.
51881	Union Pacific R. R.	Preservation of collections National Museum, 1885 and prior years.		.39	
252566	Central Pacific R. R.	do	1887	3.77	
252567	do	do	1887	56.83	
89158	do	Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts	1885	2.23	Do.
262014	do	do	1888	10.00	Do.
262014	do	Prosecution of crimes	1888	.80	Do.
255859	Union Pacific R. R.	Prosecution of crimes, 1885 and prior years		6.71	Do.
244502	Central Pacific R. R.	do		54.00	
245779	do	do	1885	1.20	Do.
260707	do	do	1885	102.45	Do.
260702	do	do	1886	2.35	Do.
260915	do	do	1887	3.48	Do.
260040	do	do	1887	9.59	Do.
260040	do	do	1886	63.42	Do.
260040	do	Defending suits in claims against the United States	1888	7.00	Do.
261394	Sioux City and Pacific R. R.	Prosecution of crimes	1888	.18	Do.
261402	do	do	1888		Do.
261391	do	Fees of witnesses of United States courts	1888	1.05	Do.
260461	do	Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds	1888	1.59	Do.
260705	Central Pacific R. R.	Defending suits in claims against the United States	1888	.30	Do.
261036	do	do	1888	17.60	
				2.05	

257055	do	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor	1887			Do.
261055	do	do	1888	60.99		Do.
247791	do	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observatory, 1884 and prior years.		6.39		
260690	do	Contingent expenses, Navy Department	1884	101.42		
260681	do	do	1884		3.04	
260704	do	Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds	1888		.33	Do
261193	do	Investigation of pension cases, special examiners, Pension Office	1886		4.74	Do.
261193	do	Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office	1886		9.51	Do.
261193	do	do	1887		178.57	Do.
261660	do	do	1888		5.49	Do.
261660	do	Investigation of pension cases, special examiners, Pension Office	1888		19.21	Do.
262241	do	do	1888		26.49	Do.
258891	do	Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office	1887	2.11		Do.
258892	do	do	1886		1.44	Do.
258892	do	Investigation of pension cases, special examiners, Pension Office	1886		.36	Do.
258893	do	do	1886	4.29		Do.
258893	do	Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office	1886	8.29		Do.
258956	do	do	1887	10.55		Do.
258958	do	do	1887		1.06	Do.
261484	do	do	1888	2.56		Do.
262463	do	do	1888	1.73		Do.
262464	do	do	1888		.54	Do.
262734	do	do	1888	1.44		Do.
262736	do	do	1888		.36	Do.
263663	do	Investigation of pension cases, special examiners, Pension Office	1888		.36	Do.
263664	do	do	1888	2.09		Do.
263845	do	Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office	1888	1.12		Do.
363846	do	do	1888	1.56		Do.
264392	do	do	1888		.54	Do.
264393	do	do	1888	2.17		Do.
265343	do	do	1888		.18	Do.
265468	do	do	1888	.25		Do.
265468	do	Investigation of pension cases, special examiners, Pension Office	1888	.13		Do.
265633	do	Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office	1889	3.18		Do.
265635	do	do	1889		.18	Do.
266292	do	do	1889	2.21		Do.
266428	do	do	1889	.12		Do.
258880	do	Investigation of the affairs of bonded Pacific railroads	1889	.56		Do.
262092	do	do		15.15		Do.
52565	Central Pacific R. R.	Preservation of collections, National Museum	1886		1.79	Do.
52579	do	do	1887		.05	Do.
52586	do	do	1887		.08	Do.
52588	do	do	1887		.28	Do.
52678	do	do	1888		1.72	Do.
260178	do	do	1888		.23	Do.
260180	do	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor	1884		.18	Do.
260351	do	do	1888	1.04		Do.
260369	do	Statistics of marriage and divorce, Bureau of Labor	1888		.18	Do.
262073	do	do	1888	1.61		Do.
40675	Central Pacific R. R.	Contingent expenses, Department of Interior	1888			Do.
	do	Contingent expenses, General Land Office, 1883 and prior years	1888		13.81	Do.
					43.80	Do.

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

No. of report.	Name of railroad.	Appropriation from which payable.	Due for aided service.	Due for non-aided service.	Remarks.
40975	Central Pacific R. R	Contingent expenses, General Land Office, 1883 and prior years.	.....	\$19.50	Certified to the Secretary.
40976	do	do	.....	19.50	Do.
40704	do	do	.....	6.16	Do.
40782	do	do	.....	44.94	Do.
40711	do	do	.....	5.99	Do.
48228	Sioux City and Pacific R. R.	Contingent expenses, General Land Office	.....	.02	Do.
48230	do	do	.....	\$0.05	Do.
48494	do	do	.....	.09	Do.
48495	do	do	.....	.....	Do.
40703	Central Pacific R. R	Surveying the public lands, 1883 and prior years	.....	.04	Do.
40674	do	do	.....	4.16	Do.
40980	do	do	.....	12.31	Do.
40981	do	do	.....	41.25	Do.
40706	do	Surveying private land claims in California, 1883 and prior years.	.....	98.00	Do.
40705	do	Settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity, 1883 and prior years.	.....	195.70	Do.
40979	do	Examination of the public surveys, 1882 and prior years.	.....	8.55	Do.
40978	do	do	.....	33.25	Do.
40977	do	do	.....	45.50	Do.
40808	do	do	.....	83.50	Do.
48231	Sioux City and Pacific R. R	Expenses of inspectors, General Land Office.	.....	2.00	Do.
48233	do	do	.....	1.05	Do.
48386	do	do	.....	.18	Do.
49727	do	do	.....	.36	Do.
200358	do	Expenses, special land inspectors, Interior Department	.....	.....	Do.
49400	do	Surveying the public lands	.....	1.59	Do.
49401	do	do	.....	.36	Do.
40672	Central Pacific R. R	Depredations on public timber, 1883 and prior years	.....	1.04	Do.
40701	do	do	.....	.....	Do.
40970	do	do	.....	18	Do.
40971	do	do	.....	205.20	Do.
40972	do	do	.....	149.59	Do.
40973	do	do	.....	19.50	Do.
42951	do	do	.....	31.25	Do.
42075	do	Depredations on public timber, 1886 and prior years	.....	21.00	Do.
43530	do	do	.....	8.00	Do.
43869	do	do	.....	99.86	Do.
44176	do	do	.....	26.43	Do.
45325	do	do	.....	91.80	Do.
46566	Union Pacific R. R	do	.....	34.16	Do.
46642	do	do	.....	40.28	Do.
46643	do	do	.....	19.68	Do.
46644	do	do	.....	9.10	Do.
46645	do	do	.....	8.10	Do.
46646	do	do	.....	10.30	Do.
46647	do	do	.....	5.80	Do.

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

49710	do	Depreciations on public timber.	1888	25.00	Do.
49717	do	do	1888	8.25	Do.
49718	do	do	1888	32.55	Do.
49303	do	do	1888	30.68	Do.
49307	do	do	1888	21.76	Do.
49319	do	do	1888	8.94	Do.
49457	do	do	1888	11.19	Do.
49458	do	do	1888	6.96	Do.
49464	do	do	1888	2.82	Do.
49466	do	do	1888	19.40	Do.
49469	do	do	1888	14.75	Do.
49471	do	do	1888	1.18	Do.
49491	do	do	1888	12.90	Do.
49501	do	do	1888	8.60	Do.
49502	do	do	1888	5.94	Do.
49504	do	do	1888	16.00	Do.
49506	do	do	1888	2.40	Do.
49507	do	do	1888	15.65	Do.
49509	do	do	1888	13.25	Do.
49511	do	do	1888	5.00	Do.
49512	do	do	1888	2.36	Do.
49713	do	do	1888	12.20	Do.
49714	do	do	1888	6.80	Do.
49715	do	do	1888	2.40	Do.
49779	Central Pacific R. R.	Protecting public lands	1884	113.64	Do.
48625	Sioux City and Pacific R. R.	do	1887	1.04	Do.
48626	do	do	1887	.18	Do.
48333	do	do	1888	1.58	Do.
48334	do	do	1888	.20	Do.
48627	do	do	1888	1.59	Do.
48802	do	do	1888	1.05	Do.
48803	do	do	1888	.18	Do.
48988	do	do	1888	1.59	Do.
49397	do	do	1888	1.04	Do.
49398	do	do	1888	.18	Do.
49474	do	do	1888	1.59	Do.
49725	do	do	1889	1.59	Do.
49489	Union Pacific R. R.	do	1888	105.20	Do.
49490	do	do	1888	.25	Do.
49495	do	do	1888	19.39	Do.
49496	do	do	1888	6.96	Do.
49499	do	do	1888	12.50	Do.
49505	do	do	1888	51.00	Do.
49508	do	do	1888	46.00	Do.
49513	do	do	1888	10.30	Do.
49707	do	do	1888	33.24	Do.
49708	do	do	1888	44.74	Do.
49709	do	do	1888	13.92	Do.
49710	do	do	1888	16.90	Do.
49711	do	do	1888	21.50	Do.
49712	do	do	1888	31.70	Do.

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

No. of report.	Name of railroad.	Appropriation from which payable.	Due for aided service.	Due for non-aided service.	Remarks.
38095	Central Pacific R. R.	Salaries and expenses of agents, etc., of internal revenue for 1883 and prior years.	.....	\$1.12	Certified to the Secretary.
38180	do	do	.....	51.44	Do.
38247	do	do	.....	3.00	Do.
39766	do	do	.....	46.00	Do.
52538	do	Salaries and expenses of agents, etc., of internal revenue.	.....	.....	Accounts.
52539	do	do	\$51.47	.....	Do.
50490	do	do	.....	1.53	Certified to the Secretary.
50704	do	do	.....	5.05	Do.
50492	do	do	.....	28.20	Do.
52486	do	do	.....	4.75	Do.
52541	do	do	.....	6.51	Do.
52569	do	do	.....	.83	Do.
52571	do	do	.....	.12	Do.
52590	do	do	.....	1.03	Do.
52592	do	do	.....	2.58	Do.
52624	do	do	.....	5.61	Do.
52629	do	do	.....	.27	Do.
52639	do	do	.....	18.82	Do.
52642	do	do	.....	28.05	Do.
52646	do	do	.....	37.77	Do.
52669	do	do	.....	24.14	Do.
52563	do	do	.....	19.68	Do.
52563	do	do	.....	.03	Do.
52573	do	do	.....	.63	Do.
52597	do	do	.....	.40	Do.
52600	do	do	.....	4.04	Do.
52602	do	do	.....	3.00	Do.
52615	do	do	.....	5.22	Do.
52653	do	do	.....	4.36	Do.
52675	do	do	.....	13.87	Do.
5-681	do	do	.....	28.81	Do.
52757	do	do	.....	16.48	Do.
52777	do	do	.....	11.29	Do.
52611	do	do	.....	.71	Do.
52613	do	do	.....	9.00	Do.
52618	do	do	.....	1.75	Do.
52620	do	do	.....	1.20	Do.
52717	do	do	.....	3.48	Do.
52749	do	do	.....	11.35	Do.
52875	do	do	.....	5.20	Do.
52886	do	do	.....	4.10	Do.
				3.59	Do.

Year	Amount	Account	Year	Amount	Account
1888	do	do	1888	3.40	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	8.40	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	6.60	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	1.73	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	6.98	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	1.04	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	18	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	3.20	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	7.51	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	4.15	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	19.75	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	18.02	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	38.85	Accounts.
1888	do	do	1888	1.15	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	67.37	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	5.33	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	4.26	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	2.34	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	4.39	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	15.37	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	3.51	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	11.29	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	3.29	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	8.86	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	1.74	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	11.35	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	5.20	Do.
1888	do	do	1888	10.61	Do.
Total	1,363.82		Total	5,915.56	

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation.	Year.	Due for aided service.	Due for non-aided service.
<i>Central Pacific R. R.</i>			
Editing, publishing, and distributing Revised and Annual Statutes.....	1887	.....	\$1.50
Contingent expenses Steam-boat Inspection Service prior to July 1, 1883 .....		.....	1.18
Contingent expenses Steam-boat Inspection Service prior to July 1, 1885 .....		.....	.51
Contingent expenses Steam-boat Inspection Service.....		.....	1.01
		\$53.41	1.80
		.....	1.80
		.....	1.80
<i>Central Pacific R. R.—Continued.</i>			
Traveling expenses Civil-Service Commission	1886	.....	
Do	1888	.....	
Post-office, etc., Sacramento .....		.....	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Carson City .....		.....	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Los Angeles, Cal. ....		.....	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Jefferson, Tex. ....		.....	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Huntsville, Ala. ....		.....	
			
		244.79	

Schedule of amounts due to Pacific Railroad Companies and unpaid on accounts audited and allowed to December 31, 1888—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Appropriation.	Year.	Due for aided service.	Due for non-aided service.	Appropriation.	Year.	Due for aided service.	Due for non-aided service.
<i>Central Pacific R. R.—Continued.</i>							
Court-house, post-office, etc., Houston, Tex.	1887	.....	\$1.79	Contingent expenses, independent treasury	1887	.....	\$0.87
Repairs and preservation of public buildings.	1887	.....	.45	Do	1888	.....	.23
Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883 and prior years.	.....	.....	8.00	Investigating the history of insects injurious to agriculture.	1885	\$40.43	1.20
Geological Survey, 1884 and prior years.	.....	.....	106.25	Do	1886	.....	19.10
Geological Survey.	1885	\$263.89	129.06	Investigating the history and habits of insects.	1887	28.16	36.60
Do	1886	.....	614.56	Laboratory, Department of Agriculture.	1885	.....	70.84
Do	1887	.....	243.47	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry.	.....	.....	2.31
Do	1888	.....	142.76	Collecting agricultural statistics.	1886	.....	6.87
Party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey.	1885	.....	129.02	Botanical investigations and experiments.	1888	.....	6.15
Do	1886	.....	107.55	Pomological information.	1888	.....	10.69
Do	1887	.....	164.56	Data respecting the agricultural needs of the arid regions of the United States.	1882	.....	.39
Do	1888	.....	71.52	Preservation of collections, National Museum.	1866	.....	.05
General expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey.	1887	.....	.91	Do	1887	56.83	2.59
Do	1888	.....	.17	Do	1888	.....	1.95
Transcontinental work, Coast and Geodetic Survey.	1887	.....	9.41	Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts.	1885	.....	10.00
North American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.	.....	40.43	97.30	Do	1888	.....	.80
Propagation of food fishes.	1885	.....	14.14	Prosecution of crimes.	1885	.....	103.65
Do	1887	.....	1.90	Do	1886	.....	65.77
Salaries special agents, independent treasury.	1885	.....	19.03	Do	1887	.....	13.07
Do	1886	.....	1.60	Do	1888	.....	6.71
Contingent expenses, office Director of the Mint.	1885	.....	13.62	Defending suits in claims against the United States.	1888	2.05	24.60
Do	1886	.....	1.68	Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds.	1888	.....	.33
Do	1887	.....	2.30	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor.	1887	.....	.35
Do	1888	.....	1.15	Do	1888	.....	60.99
Contingent expenses, U. S. mint at Carson City.	1885	.....	242.68	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observatory, 1884, and prior years.	.....	6.39	.....
Do	1887	.....	5.44	Contingent expenses, Navy Department.	1884	101.42	3.04
Do	1888	.....	1.65	Investigation of pension cases, special examiners, Pension Office.	.....	.....	.....
Contingent expenses, U. S. mint, San Francisco.	1885	.....	1.24	Do	1886	.....	4.74
Do	1886	.....	1.70	Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office.	1888	.....	45.70
Do	1887	.....	1.45	Do	1886	.....	9.51
Contingent expenses, assay office at Boise City.	1886	.....	.46	Do	1887	.....	178.57
Wages and contingent expenses, assay office at Boise City.	1885	.....	1.63	Investigation of the affairs of bonded Pacific railroads.	1888	.....	5.49
Do	1886	.....	.32	Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior.	.....	.....	1.79
Do	1887	.....	1.19	Contingent expenses General Land Office, 1883 and prior years.	1888	.....	13.81
Do	1888	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parting and refining bullion.	.....	.....	173.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingent expenses, independent treasury.	1885	6.09	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	1886	.....	.41	.....	.....	.....	139.89

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Appropriation.	Year.	Due for aided service.	Due for non-aided service.	Appropriations.	Year.	Due for aided service.	Due for non-aided service.
<i>Central Pacific R. R.—Continued.</i>				<i>Sioux City and Pacific R. R.—Continued.</i>			
Surveying the public lands, 1883 and prior years	1886		\$155.72	Investigation of pension cases, special examiners Pension Office	1886		\$4.29
Surveying private land claims in California, 1883 and prior years	1888		195.70	Do	1888		5.27
Settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity, 1883 and prior years			8.55	Investigation of the affairs of bonded Pacific railroads			15.15
Examination of the public surveys, 1882 and prior years				Miscellaneous expense, Bureau of Labor	1888		1.04
Depredations on public timber, 1883 and prior years				Statistics of marriage and divorce, Bureau of Labor	1888		1.61
Depredations on public timber, 1886 and prior years				Contingent expenses, Land Office	1887		.14
Protecting public lands				Expenses of inspectors, General Land Office	1887		1.05
Salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of internal revenue	1884	\$183.09	113.64	Do	1888		.36
Do	1885	51.47	34.78	Do	1889		1.59
Do	1886		150.19	Expenses special land inspectors, Interior Department	1887		.36
Do	1887		88.10	Surveying the public lands	1888		1.04
Do	1888		60.96	Protecting the public lands	1887		1.04
Do	1889		14.71	Do	1888		8.44
Salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of internal revenue, 1883 and prior years				Do	1889		1.59
Punishment for violation of internal revenue laws				Salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of internal revenue	1889		1.04
Do	1886		101.56	Total due Sioux City and Pacific R. R.		93.18	13.33
Do	1887	121.67	44.34	<i>Union Pacific R. R.</i>			
Do	1888		28.90	Coast and Geodetic Survey (western division), 1883 and prior years			16.50
Total due Central Pacific R. R.		955.33	5,409.19	Preservation of collections National Museum, 1885 and prior years			
<i>Sioux City and Pacific R. R.</i>				Prosecution of crimes, 1885 and prior years		3.77	
Geological survey	1887	5.74	2.10	Depredations on public timber, 1886 and prior years		54.00	33.30
Do	1888	5.69	1.51	Depredations on public timber	1888		232.21
Investigating the history of insects injurious to agriculture	1884		2.82	Protecting public lands	1888		211.03
Prosecution of crimes	1888	1.05	.18	Total due Union Pacific R. R.		315.31	493.04
Fees witnesses United States courts	1888	1.59					
Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds	1888	.30		Due Central Pacific R. R.		955.33	5,409.19
Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office	1886	8.29	1.44	Due Sioux City and Pacific R. R.		93.18	13.33
Do	1887	12.66	1.06	Due Union Pacific R. R.		315.31	493.04
Do	1888	10.96	1.62				
Do	1889	2.89	.18			1,363.82	5,915.56

Schedule of unpaid claims allowed by the Commissioner of Customs for the period ending December 31, 1888, for services performed by the various Pacific Railroad Companies.

No. of report.	Railroad.	Appropriation.		Amount allowed.		Remarks.
				Non-aided.	Aided.	
21049	Union Pacific R. R.....	Expenses of revenue-cutter service.....	1882	.....	\$54.50	No. 21049, for \$54.50, certified for report to Congress February 16, 1887, and June 13, 1888.
17725	Central Pacific R. R.....	Heating apparatus for public buildings.....	1875	\$8.40	.....	For storage.
22106	do.....	Expenses of revenue-cutter service.....	1885	9.31	.....	No. 22106, for \$9.31, certified for report to Congress September 1, 1888.
22108	do.....	do.....	1885	.....	307.19	No. 22108, for \$307.19, certified for report to Congress September 1, 1888.
22081	do.....	do.....	1886	2.34	.....	
22081	do.....	Rebuilding revenue steamer <i>Richard Rush</i>.....	.....	.44	.....	
22083	do.....	Expenses of revenue-cutter service.....	1887	2.52	.....	
23054	do.....	do.....	1887	4.04	.....	
23929	do.....	do.....	1887	12.34	.....	
24293	do.....	do.....	1888	1.63	.....	
25489	do.....	do.....	1888	6.99	.....	
24293	do.....	Marine-Hospital Service.....	.....	.38	.....	
25485	do.....	do.....	.....	.13	.....	
22127	do.....	do.....	.....	6.78	.....	
22073	do.....	do.....	.....	3.26	.....	
23062	do.....	do.....	.....	4.65	.....	
22107	do.....	do.....	.....	.66	.....	No. 22107, for \$15.86, certified for report to Congress September 1, 1888.
22109	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	15.26	No. 22109, for \$15.26, certified for report to Congress September 1, 1888.
22084	do.....	Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.....	1886	10.53	.....	No. 22084, for \$10.53, certified for report to Congress January 4, 1889.
22086	do.....	do.....	1886	.....	36.27	No. 22086, for \$36.27, certified for report to Congress January 4, 1889.
22126	do.....	do.....	1886	4.18	.....	
22087	do.....	do.....	1887	1.60	.....	
23081	do.....	do.....	1888	1.38	.....	
23579	do.....	do.....	1888	.08	.....	
23289	do.....	do.....	1888	.09	.....	
23691	do.....	do.....	1888	1.58	.....	
24293	do.....	do.....	1888	2.18	.....	
23929	do.....	Expenses of buoyage.....	1888	24.38	.....	
22136	do.....	Supplies of light-houses.....	1886	.10	.....	
22071	do.....	do.....	1887	.19	.....	
23064	do.....	do.....	1887	.99	.....	
23665	do.....	do.....	1888	.22	.....	
25491	do.....	Establishing life-saving stations.....	.....	1.57	.....	

24644	do	Life-Saving Service.	1880	.92	.....	No. 22111, for \$1.26, certified for report to Congress September 1, 1888.
25491	do	do	1887	.08	.....	No. 22112, for \$42.44, certified for report to Congress September 1, 1888.
25491	do	do	1888	.08	.....	
22137	do	Expenses of fog-signals.	1886	.39	.....	
25135	do	Repairs of light-houses.	1886	.20	.....	
22111	do	Salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal fisheries in Alaska.	1885	1.26	.....	
22112	do	do	1885	42.44	.....	
22129	do	do	1886	2.45	.....	
23053	do	do	1887	2.37	.....	
23291	do	do	1888	1.52	.....	
25480	do	do	.....	.79	.....	
22079	do	Salaries and expenses, shipping-service expenditures.	.....	.06	.....	
22110	do	do	.....	.21	.....	No. 22110, for 27 cents, certified for report to Congress September 1, 1888.
22113	do	do	.....	3.75	.....	No. 22113, for \$3.75, certified for report to Congress September 1, 1888.
Total				123.27	459.41	

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Non-aided.	Aided.	Total.	Description.	Non-aided.	Aided.	Total.
Expenses of revenue-cutter service, Union Pacific R. R.	1882	\$54.50	\$54.50	Supplies of light-houses.	1888	\$0.22	\$0.22
Heating apparatus for public buildings, Central Pacific R. R.	1875	8.40	8.40	Establishing life-saving stations.	.....	1.57	1.57
Expenses of revenue-cutter service.	1885	316.50	316.50	Life-Saving Service	1886	.92	.92
Do	1886	2.34	2.34	Do	1887	.08	.08
Rebuilding revenue steamer <i>Richard Rush</i>	.....	.44	.44	Expenses of fog-signals.	1888	.08	.08
Expenses of revenue-cutter service	1887	18.90	18.90	Repairs of light-houses.	1886	.39	.39
Do	1888	8.62	8.62	Salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal fisheries in Alaska.	1886	.20	.20
Marine-Hospital Service.	.....	15.26	15.26	Do	1885	1.26	43.70
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.	1886	36.27	36.27	Do	1886	2.45	2.45
Do	1887	1.60	1.60	Do	1887	2.37	2.37
Do	1888	5.31	5.31	Do	1888	2.31	2.31
Expenses of buoyage	1888	24.38	24.38	Salaries and expenses shipping-service expenditures.	.....	.27	4.02
Supplies of light-houses.	1886	.10	.10	Total	123.27	459.41	582.68
Do	1887	1.18	1.18				

NOTE.—When not otherwise indicated, claims have been certified to the Secretary for payment and are held in his office.

Statement of amounts due the Central Pacific Railroad Company as shown by the records of the Second Auditor's office December 31, 1888, including requisitions held up in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Settlement.		Appropriation.	Fiscal year.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
No.	Year.					
Indian accounts.						
9601	1883	Contingencies of the Indian Department	*1886	.....	e\$25. 47	\$25. 47
3510	1885	do.....	*1886	.....	68. 64	68. 64
4407	1885	do.....	*1886	.....	109. 68	109. 68
966	a1888	do.....	1887	.....	. 75	. 75
3811	b1888	do.....	1887	.....	1. 15	1. 15
3958	1885	Incidentals in Arizona	*1886	.....	57. 00	57. 00
4407	1885	Incidentals in California	*1886	.....	7. 60	7. 60
7432	1886	Incidentals in Nevada	*1886	.....	3. 00	3. 00
7434	1886	do.....	*1886	.....	1. 92	1. 92
7438	1886	do.....	*1886	.....	1. 92	1. 92
3658	1885	Incidentals in Oregon	*1886	.....	54. 00	54. 00
4407	1885	Telegraphing and purchase of Indian sup- plies	*1886	\$42. 67	.....	42. 67
532	1887	do.....	1887	.....	1. 90	1. 90
2437	c1888	do.....	1888	.....	1. 00	1. 00
9601	1883	Transportation of Indian supplies	*1886	.....	e303. 77	303. 77
3510	1885	do.....	*1886	.....	1. 78	1. 78
4407	1885	do.....	*1886	.....	10. 99	10. 99
5185	1885	do.....	*1886	.....	119. 78	119. 78
9160	1886	do.....	*1886	.....	1. 33	1. 33
9601	1883	Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors	*1886	.....	e147. 77	147. 77
4407	1885	do.....	*1886	.....	88. 65	88. 65
4869	1885	do.....	*1886	.....	24. 25	24. 25
5185	1885	do.....	*1886	.....	173. 21	173. 21
532	1887	do.....	1887	.....	1. 41	1. 41
3811	d1888	do.....	1887	.....	76	76
3813	1888	Traveling expenses of Indian school superin- tendent	1887	41. 41	1. 15	42. 56
Total				84. 08	1, 208. 88	1, 292. 96
Army accounts.						
4538	1884	Arming and equipping the militia	†1887	.....	1. 33	1. 33
4965	1887	Providing for the comfort of sick and dis- charged soldiers	*1871	.....	1. 92	1. 92
8046½	1888	Pay, etc., of the Army	1886	200. 46	.....	200. 46
Total				200. 46	3. 25	203. 71

NOTE.—Requisitions have issued for the following amounts, but are held up in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

a Requisition No. 3207, August 16, 1887, 75 cents.

b and d Requisition No. 6135, June 13, 1888, \$1.15 and 76 cents.

c Requisition No. 4518, December 9, 1887, \$1.00

* Prior years.

† Prior to July 1.

The items marked thus e (\$25.47, \$303.77, and \$147.77), are included in a claim now before the Court of Claims (Central Pacific R. R. Co. vs. U. S., Ct. Cl., No. 15785).

Statement of amounts due the Central Pacific Railroad Company, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriations.	Year.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
<i>Indian service.</i>				
Contingencies of the Indian Department.....	1887	.....	\$1.90	\$1.90
Do.....	*1886	.....	203.79	203.79
Incidental expenses, Indian service in—				
Arizona.....	*1886	.....	57.00	57.00
California.....	*1886	.....	7.60	7.60
Nevada.....	*1886	.....	6.84	6.84
Oregon.....	*1886	.....	54.00	54.00
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies.....	1888	.....	1.00	1.00
Do.....	1887	.....	1.90	1.90
Do.....	*1886	\$42.67	.....	42.67
Transportation of Indian supplies.....	*1886	.....	437.65	437.65
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors.....	1887	.....	2.17	2.17
Do.....	*1886	.....	433.88	433.88
Traveling expenses of Indian school superintendent.....	1887	41.41	1.15	42.56
Total.....		84.08	1,208.88	1,292.96
<i>Army service.</i>				
Pay, etc., of the Army.....	1886	200.46	.....	200.46
Arming and equipping the militia prior to July 1, 1887.....	.....	.....	1.33	1.33
Providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers....	*1871	.....	1.92	1.92
Total.....		200.46	3.25	203.71

Statement of amounts due the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, as shown by the records of the Second Auditor's office, December 31, 1888, including requisitions held up in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Settlement.		Requisition No.	Appropriation,	Fiscal year.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
No.	Year.						
Indian accounts.							
677	1887	6046	Contingencies, Indian Department ..	1887	\$2. 13	.....	\$2. 13
677	1887	5956	do	1887	.....	\$0. 24	. 24
1155	1887	3130	do	1887	1. 66	.....	1. 66
677	1887	6046	Incidentals in Dakota	1887	1. 28	.....	1. 28
677	1887	5956	do	1887	.....	. 24	. 24
290	1887	(f)	Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., support.	1887	25. 30	4. 83	30. 13
677	1887	5956	Indian school, transportation	1886	.....	1. 08	1. 08
677	1887	6046	do	1887	6. 80	.....	6. 80
1434	1887	3400	do	1887	6. 35	1. 80	8. 15
1155	1887	3130	do	1887	. 85	.....	. 85
1318	1887	3239	do	1887	.....	2. 12	2. 12
1174	1887	3652	do	1887	4. 83	.....	4. 83
831	1887	(f)	do	1887	14. 45	.....	14. 45
3225	1888	5376	do	1888	.....	3. 57	3. 57
3225	1888	5375	do	1888	21. 31	.....	21. 31
3747 }	1888	6066	do	1888	11. 37	.....	11. 37
3751 }							
677	1887	6046	Support of Indian school, Carlisle, Pa.	1885	10. 30	.....	10. 30
677	1887	5956	do	1885	.....	4. 18	4. 18
677	1887	7435	do	1886	.....	1. 16	1. 16
677	1887	7615	do	1886	. 76	.....	. 76
4781	1885	(f)	Support of Sioux of different tribes ..	*1886	133. 97	41. 40	175. 37
1174	1887	5467	Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies	1887	6. 27	.....	6. 27
1582	1887	3654	do	1887	1. 05	. 17	1. 22
1319	1887	3656	do	1887	2. 09	. 36	2. 45
2078	1887	4111	do	1888	.....	. 18	. 18
2078	1887	4110	do	1888	1. 04	.....	1. 04
3725	1888	6030	do	1888	6. 27	.....	6. 27
3725	1888	6031	do	1888	.....	1. 08	1. 08
1686	1887	3679	Transportation of Indian supplies ..	1887	39. 49	.....	39. 49
1686	1887	3680	do	1887	.....	8. 23	8. 23
2673	1887	4760	do	1887	. 60	.....	. 60
2673	1887	4762	do	1887	.....	. 10	. 10
677	1887	6046	Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors	1887	1. 70	.....	1. 70

* And prior years.

Statement of amounts due the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, etc.—Continued.

Statement.		Requisition No.	Appropriation.	Fiscal year.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
No.	Year.						
<i>Indian accounts—Continued.</i>							
3747 } 3751 } 3755 }	1888 1888 1888	6066 } 6079 }	Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors.....	1888	\$3.90	.....	\$3.90
			Traveling expenses of Indian school superintendent.....	1888	.12	.....	.12
			Total		303.89	\$70.74	374.63
			From which deduct amounts charged to the company on account of erroneous credit in settlements 290 of 1887, and 3225 of 1888, under—Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., support, 1887, \$16.83; Indian school transportation, 1888, \$24.15.....		40.98	.....	40.98
			Net amounts due December 31, 1888		262.91	70.69	333.65
<i>Army accounts.</i>							
7650	1888	(†)	Pay, etc., of the Army	1886	.44	.....	.44
8046½	1888	(†)	do.....	1886	1.41	.....	1.41
7602	1887	9551	Contingencies of the Army.....	1888	.03	.....	.03
			Total.....		1.88	.....	1.88

Requisitions for all.

NOTE.—The foregoing amounts, except those marked thus (†), (namely Indian, \$30.13, \$14.45, \$175.37 and Army, 44 cents and \$1.41) have been issued, but are held up in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriations.	Year.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
<i>Indian service.</i>				
Contingencies, Indian Department	1887	\$3.79	\$0.24	\$4.03
Incidentals in Dakota	1887	1.28	.24	1.52
Indian school, Carlisle, Pa. (support).....	1887	25.30	4.83	30.13
Support of Indian school, Carlisle, Pa.....	1886	.76	1.16	1.92
Do.....	1885	10.30	4.18	14.48
Indian school transportation.....	1888	32.68	3.57	36.25
Do.....	1887	33.28	3.92	37.20
Do.....	1886	.....	1.08	1.08
Support of Sioux of different tribes.....	*1886	133.97	41.40	175.37
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies.....	1888	7.31	1.26	8.57
Do.....	1887	9.41	.53	9.94
Transportation of Indian supplies.....	1887	40.09	8.33	48.42
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors.....	1888	3.90	.....	3.90
Do.....	1887	1.70	.....	1.70
Traveling expenses of Indian school superintendent.....	1888	.12	.....	.12
Total.....		303.89	70.74	374.63
<i>Army service.</i>				
Pay, etc., of the Army.....	1886	1.85	.....	1.85
Contingencies of the Army.....	1888	.03	.....	.03
Total.....		1.88	.....	1.88

* And prior years.

Statement of amounts due the Union Pacific Railway Company, as shown by the records of the Second Auditor's office, December 31, 1888.

Settlement.		Appropriation.	Fiscal year.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
No.	Year.					
<i>Indian accounts.</i>						
4493	1888	Contingencies of Indian Department	*1886	\$46. 75	.....	\$46. 75
618	1887	Support of Indian school at Carlisle, Pa	*1886	168. 89	.....	168. 89
433	1887	Transportation of Indian supplies	*1886	6. 68	.....	6. 68
1088	1887	Traveling expenses of Indian school superintendent	1887	32. 23	\$19. 62	51. 85
Total				254. 55	19. 62	274. 17
<i>Army accounts.</i>						
7549	1887	Pay, etc., of the Army	*1886	28. 75	1. 72	30. 47
7626	1888	do	*1886	.....	. 84	. 84
8188	1888	do	*1886	.....	. 63	. 63
8046½	1888	do	*1886	.....	204. 60	204. 60
8046½	1888	Pay, etc., of the Army (Kansas Pacific)	*1886	10. 70	5. 40	16. 10
Total				39. 45	213. 19	252. 64

* And prior years.

Statement of amounts due the Southern Pacific Railway Company, as shown by the records of the Second Auditor's office, December 31, 1888.

Settlement.		Appropriation.	Fiscal year.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
No.	Year.					
		<i>Indian accounts.</i>				
3813	1888	Traveling expenses of Indian school superintendent	1887	.....	\$88. 39	\$88. 39

Statement of amounts allowed to the several Pacific railroads for transportation for the Army, and which stood unpaid on January 1, 1889.

[Prepared in compliance with letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Third Auditor, dated December 31, 1888.]

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidized.	Subsidized.
	No.	Year.				
87218	9139	1887	Army pensions	1871	.....	\$22. 00
87218	9139	1887	do	1872	.....	35. 92
81102	2898	1886	Regular supplies	1884	\$73. 38	.....
81102	2898	1886	Army transportation	1884	471. 25	.....
73353	2508	1884	do	1874	938. 75	.....
74591	2209	1884	do	1882	11. 07	.....
74591	2209	1884	do	1883	14, 536. 69	.....
74591	6892	1884	do	1883	23. 36	.....
65089	2527	1884	do	1882	113. 69	.....
65089	2527	1884	do	1883	27, 768. 21	.....
65089	6893	1884	do	1883	6. 92	.....
66635	2210	1884	do	1882	. 88	.....
66635	2210	1884	do	1883	17, 318. 62	.....
66635	6894	1885	do	1883	122. 99	.....
94453	1139	1886	do	1882	. 69	.....
78531	6574	1886	Signal Service transportation	1884	10. 18	.....
78531	6574	1886	do	1885	959. 74	.....
78531	6574	1886	Army transportation	1885	297. 82	.....
78531	6574	1886	do	1885	19, 559. 62	.....

Statement of amounts allowed to the several Pacific railroads, etc.—Continued.

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.—Continued.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidi- dized.	Subsi- dized.
	No.	Year.				
76622	5639	1885	Signal Service transportation.....	1884	\$0.30	.....
76622	5639	1885	Army transportation	1884	6,596.23	.....
75550	5540	1885	Signal Service transportation.....	1884	2.92	.....
75550	5540	1885	Army transportation	1884	13,892.87	.....
75550	5540	1885	do	1883	214.04	.....
77779	5538	1885	Signal Service transportation.....	1884	62.30	.....
77779	5538	1885	Army transportation	1884	9,583.53	.....
75491	5541	1885	Signal Service transportation.....	1884	126.92	.....
75491	5541	1885	Army transportation	1884	25,479.58	.....
75491	6858	1885	do	1884	32.61	.....
77780	5515	1885	Signal Service transportation.....	1884	70.29	.....
77780	5515	1885	Army transportation	1884	11,232.67	.....
76935	5067	1884	do	1884	8,027.32	.....
73398	1661	1884	do	1883	2.21	.....
75009	2514	1884	do	1883	7,750.75	.....
74674	2197	1884	do	1883	31.69	.....
74674	6889	1885	do	1883	.69	.....
74590	5617	1885	do	1883	153.86	.....
75117	6882	1885	do	1884	79.14	.....
74991	6883	1885	do	1884	81.18	.....
75590	2141	1884	do	1883	47,599.76	.....
75590	2141	1884	Army transportation, Pacific roads	1883	.....	\$2,132.20
73328	2198	1884	Army transportation	1883	5.54	.....
73328	2198	1884	Signal Service transportation.....	1883	105.64	.....
81937	8311	1885	Army transportation	1884	24.27	.....
81937	8311	1885	do	1884	15,314.09	.....
78574	6392	1885	do	1884	1,298.04	.....
78812	6381	1885	do	1884	12.71	.....
78812	6381	1885	do	1885	15,084.87	.....
74589	6916	1885	do	1883	30.60	.....
74589	2188	1884	do	1883	19,779.32	.....
78399	6229	1885	do	1884	20,623.99	.....
65879	2236	1885	do	1883	35,447.29	.....
65879	2236	1885	Signal Service transportation.....	1885	98.88	.....
79133	7338	1885	Army transportation	1885	22,175.50	.....
79133	7338	1885	Signal Service transportation.....	1885	95.87	.....
79784	7501	1885	Army transportation	1885	18,900.61	.....
84784	2983	1886	do	1885	583.04	.....
84784	2983	1886	Signal Service transportation.....	1885	.40	.....
82452	8385	1885	Army transportation	1885	1,996.07	.....
82452	8385	1885	Signal Service transportation.....	1885	6.75	.....
79785	7248	1885	Army transportation.....	1885	9,575.28	.....
79785	7248	1885	Signal Service transportation.....	1885	55.02	.....
80703	7236	1885	Army transportation.....	1885	17,368.42	.....
80068	6994	1885	do	1885	63.65	.....
80068	6994	1885	Signal Service transportation.....	1885	38.55	.....
80492	2982	1886	Army transportation	1885	14,432.66	.....
84091, etc.	8176	1887	do	1886	137.80	.....
87898	8332	1887	do	1885	36.10	.....
85706 }	9278	1887	do	1886	.39	9.13
91903 }			do	1886	46,031.21	.....
86791	57	1887	do	1886	6,368.15	.....
88773	9969	1887	do	1886	33.83	.....
88773	9969	1887	Signal Service transportation	1885	1.94	.....
88773	9969	1887	Head-stones for soldiers' graves	1885	3,212.22	.....
85053	7142	1887	Army transportation	1885	11,234.65	.....
93336	9833	1887	do	1887	64.02	.....
93336	9833	1887	Signal Service transportation.....	1887	1.69	.....
93336	9833	1887	do	1887	16,040.30	.....
95881	710	1887	Army transportation	1887	6,295.40	.....
96626	761	1887	do	1887	22,068.02	.....
94786	941	1887	do	1887	60.71	.....
94786	941	1887	Signal Service transportation.....	1887	65.00	.....
98454, etc.	1623	1887	Army transportation	1887	1,089.48	.....
97511	1721	1887	do	1887	3,771.40	.....
97012	1875	1888	do	1888	6,163.71	.....
98845	1986	1888	do	1886	5.75	.....
98845	1986	1888	Signal Service transportation.....	1886	14,042.21	.....
95436	1502	1888	Army transportation.....	1888	2,048.44	.....
97753	1748	1888	do	1887	6,397.87	.....
96017	9927	1887	do	1887	32,238.63	.....
93014	205	1887	do	1887	2,798.61	.....
97177	1796	1888	do	1886	9,951.70	.....
86471	4734	1886	do	1886	156.85	.....
86471	4734	1886	Signal Service transportation.....	1886	.....	.....

Statement of amounts allowed to the several Pacific railroads, etc.—Continued.

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.—Continued.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidi- dized.	Subsi- dized.
	No.	Year.				
82463	4735	1886	Signal Service transportation.....	1885	\$4. 15	.....
82463	4735	1886	Army transportation.....	1885	13, 880. 87	.....
86583	4736	1886	do.....	1886	12, 836. 51	.....
86583	4736	1886	Signal Service transportation.....	1886	54. 36	.....
85460	4737	1886	do.....	1886	22. 73	.....
85460	4737	1886	Army transportation.....	1886	16, 634. 32	.....
83414	4738	1886	do.....	1885	25, 904. 44	.....
83414	4738	1886	Signal Service transportation.....	1885	32. 29	.....
83414	4738	1886	Head-stones for soldiers' graves.....	1885	1. 28	.....
85343	4791	1886	do.....	1886	21. 86	.....
85343	4791	1886	Signal Service transportation.....	1886	11. 13	.....
85343	4791	1886	Army transportation.....	1886	11, 584. 62	.....
91889	7141	1887	do.....	1886	3, 032. 04	.....
91889	7141	1887	Signal Service transportation.....	1886	. 08	.....
90526	7165	1886	do.....	1886	70. 21	.....
90526	7165	1886	Army transportation.....	1886	4, 923. 70	.....
87643	7499	1887	do.....	1886	6, 199. 88	.....
87643	7499	1887	Signal Service transportation.....	1886	58. 69	.....
90612	7745	1887	do.....	1886	. 36	.....
90612	7745	1887	Army transportation.....	1886	6, 149. 87	.....
90612	7745	1887	Signal Service transportation.....	1886	14. 42	.....
91762	7900	1887	Army transportation.....	1886	10, 513. 48	.....
84089	7900	1887	Regular supplies.....	1885	88. 80	.....
87601	8174	1887	Army transportation.....	1885	796. 30	.....
82982	8175	1887	do.....	1885	869. 55	.....
82982	8275	1887	Regular supplies.....	1885	368. 00	.....
.....	1139	1886	Army transportation.....	1882	. 69	.....
64355	262	1883	do.....	1873	3. 79	.....
89511	5980	1886	do.....	1886	6. 40	.....
83177	8190	1887	do.....	1885	209. 45	.....
83177	8190	1887	Regular supplies.....	1885	20. 00	.....
84179	8232	1887	Army transportation.....	1885	27. 20	.....
84179	8232	1887	Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department..	1885	8. 00	.....
89005	697	1888	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Depart- ment.....	1886	.....	\$2. 93
97543	2382	1888	do.....	1888	.....	. 17
92565	2407	1888	do.....	1887	.....	. 33
96627	9279	1887	Army transportation.....	1887	12. 00	.....
96011, etc.	9349	1887	do.....	1887	1. 44	.....
96007	9375	1887	do.....	1887	. 36	.....
97733	771	1888	Signal Service transportation.....	1888	4. 72	.....
96979	772	1888	do.....	1887	. 26	.....
97098	773	1888	do.....	1887	. 62	.....
98748, etc.	1391	1888	do.....	1888	9. 73	.....
97011, etc.	1392	1888	Head-stones for graves of soldiers.....	1888	4. 32	.....
94472, etc.	1501	1888	Signal Service transportation.....	1887	. 24	.....
94472	1501	1888	do.....	1888	15. 05	.....
97734, etc.	1878	1888	National cemeteries.....	1888	. 13	.....
97139	1897	1888	Head-stones for graves of soldiers.....	1888	2. 63	.....
98419	2030	1888	Signal Service transportation.....	1888	14. 60	.....
97141	2187	1888	do.....	1887	. 35	.....
99646	2195	1888	do.....	1888	. 83	.....
99639	2270	1888	Head-stones for graves of soldiers.....	1888	. 07	.....
96207	2269	1888	Signal Service transportation.....	1887	. 20	.....
97736, etc.	2733	1888	Army transportation.....	1888	1. 90	.....

Statement of amounts allowed to the several Pacific railroads, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Year.	Amount.	Description.	Year.	Amount.
<i>Non-subsidized.</i>			<i>Non-subsidized—Continued.</i>		
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department.....	1884	\$73. 38	National cemeteries.....	1888	\$0. 13
Do	1885	464. 80	Total.....		711, 086. 88
Army transportation	1873	3. 79	<i>Bond subsidized.</i>		
Do	1874	938. 75	<i>Army transportation, Pacific</i>		
Do	1882	126. 33	roads.....	1883	2, 132. 20
Do	1883	170, 792. 54	Do	1886	9. 13
Do	1884	113, 047. 30	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department.....	1886	2. 93
Do	1885	175, 930. 50	Do	1887	. 33
Do	1886	148, 412. 97	Do	1888	. 17
Do	1887	90, 778. 51	Army pensions.....	1871	22. 00
Signal Service transportation ..	1884	378. 55	Do	1872	35. 92
Do	1885	1, 354. 23	Total.....		2, 202. 68
Do	1886	428. 41			
Do	1887	67. 38			
Do	1888	30. 33			
Head-stones for graves of soldiers		44. 93			

Aggregate (subsidized and non-subsidized) \$713, 289. 56—Central Pacific.

NORTHERN R.WY. COMPANY.

Claim No.	Settlement		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidized.	Subsidized.
	No.	Year.				
86791	57	1887	Army transportation	1886	\$347. 19	.....
86471	4734	1886	do	1886	618. 34	.....
82463	4735	1886	do	1885	222. 97	.....
86583	4736	1886	do	1886	332. 38	.....
85460	4737	1886	do	1886	436. 98	.....
83414	4738	1886	do	1885	785. 04	.....
85343	4791	1886	do	1886	403. 92	.....
91889	7141	1887	do	1886	244. 81	.....
90526	7165	1886	do	1886	829. 06	.....
87643	7499	1887	do	1886	333. 55	.....
90612	7745	1887	do	1886	212. 60	.....
91762	7900	1887	do	1886	272. 42	.....
92336	9833	1887	do	1887	273. 47	.....
96017	9927	1887	do	1887	422. 87	.....
93014	205	1887	do	1887	2, 071. 04	.....
95881	710	1887	do	1887	964. 17	.....
96626	761	1887	do	1887	1, 008. 83	.....
94786	941	1887	do	1887	1, 594. 20	.....
97511	1721	1887	do	1887	140. 70	.....
97177	1796	1888	do	1887	324. 33	.....
Total					11, 838. 87	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Year.	Amount.
<i>Non-subsidized.</i>		
Army transportation	1885	\$1, 008. 0
Do	1886	4, 031. 25
Do	1887	6, 799. 61
Total.....		11, 838. 87

Statement of the amounts allowed to the several Pacific railroads, etc.—Continued.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. OF CALIFORNIA.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidized.	Subsidized.
	No.	Year.				
82463	4735	1886	Army transportation	1885	\$1,931.26	.....
86583	4736	1886	do	1886	44.50	.....
85460	4737	1886	do	1886	44.50	.....
83414	4738	1886	do	1885	10,173.59	.....
85343	4791	1886	do	1886	519.15	.....
91889	7141	1887	do	1886	927.95	.....
90526	7165	1886	do	1886	13.84	.....
87643	7499	1887	do	1886	1,432.03	.....
90612	7745	1887	do	1886	49.95	.....
91762	7900	1887	do	1886	2,928.97	.....
86791	57	1887	do	1886	922.88	.....
93336	9833	1887	do	1887	188.07	.....
96017	9927	1887	do	1887	257.81	.....
93014	205	1887	do	1887	4,701.40	.....
95881	710	1887	do	1887	2,992.19	.....
96626	761	1887	do	1887	1,516.45	.....
94786	941	1887	do	1887	246.16	.....
97511	1721	1887	do	1887	197.41	.....
97012	1875	1888	do	1887	951.37	.....
85433	1502	1888	do	1886	351.90	.....
97177	1796	1888	do	1887	1,129.29	.....
Total					31,520.67	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Description.		Year.	Amount.
<i>Non-subsidized.</i>			
Army transportation		1885	\$12,104.85
Do		1886	7,146.67
Do		1887	12,180.15
Do		1888	89.00
Total			31,520.67

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. OF ARIZONA.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidized.	Subsidized.
	No.	Year.				
86583	4736	1886	Army transportation	1886	\$1,001.61	.....
91889	7141	1887	do	1886	2,895.32	.....
90526	7165	1886	do	1886	867.60	.....
87643	7499	1887	do	1886	2,256.89	.....
90612	7745	1887	do	1886	5,544.52	.....
91762	7900	1887	do	1886	3,272.79	.....
86791	57	1887	do	1886	6,850.16	.....
88773	9969	1887	Signal Service transportation	1886	10.77	.....
85053	7142	1887	Army transportation	1885	1,678.08	.....
93336	9833	1887	do	1887	2,331.78	.....
93336	9833	1887	Signal Service transportation	1887	77.01	.....
96017	9927	1887	Army transportation	1887	1,137.50	.....
93014	205	1887	do	1887	7,775.92	.....
95881	710	1887	do	1887	11,420.95	.....
96626	761	1887	do	1887	2,971.49	.....
94786	941	1887	do	1887	12,704.44	.....
96454 }	1623	1887	do	1886	1.01	.....
98455 }			do			
97511	1721	1887	do	1887	16.42	.....
97012	1875	1888	do	1887	1,252.44	.....
97177	1796	1888	do	1887	845.12	.....
Total					64,911.82	.....

Statement of the amounts allowed to the several Pacific railroads, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Year.	Amount.
<i>Non-subsidized.</i>		
Signal Service transportation.....	1886	\$10.77
Do.....	1887	77.01
Army transportation.....	1885	1,678.08
Do.....	1886	22,689.90
Do.....	1887	40,456.06
Total		64,911.82

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. OF NEW MEXICO.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidized.	Subsidized.
	No.	Year.				
93336	9833	1887	Army transportation	1887	\$2,533.54	.....
93336	9833	1887	Signal Service transportation.....	1887	86.53	.....
96017	9927	1887	Army transportation	1887	2,150.06	.....
93014	205	1887	do	1887	2,699.36	.....
95881	710	1887	do	1887	256.85	.....
96626	761	1887	do	1887	2,827.73	.....
94786	941	1887	do	1887	7,079.42	.....
97511	1721	1887	do	1887	609.05	.....
97012	1875	1887	do	1887	1,029.67	.....
85433	1502	1888	Signal Service transportation.....	1886	9.65	.....
97177	1796	1888	do	1887	1,131.34	.....
86583	4736	1886	do	1886	2,532.01	.....
91889	7141	1887	do	1886	2,801.64	.....
90526	7165	1886	do	1886	1,572.21	.....
87643	7499	1887	do	1886	1,255.19	.....
90612	7745	1887	do	1886	1,510.75	.....
91762	7900	1887	do	1886	2,749.49	.....
84091	8176	1887	do	1886	778.35	.....
86791	57	1887	do	1886	2,385.45	.....
88773	9969	1887	do	1886	9.65	.....
85053	7142	1887	Army transportation	1885	2,953.72	.....
85722	8191	1887	do	1886	79.60	.....
Total					39,041.26	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Non-subsidized.				Year.	Amount.
Signal Service transportation.....				1886	\$19.30
Do.....				1887	86.53
Army transportation				1885	2,953.72
Do.....				1886	15,664.69
Do.....				1887	20,317.02
Total					39,041.26

Statement of the amounts allowed to the several Pacific railroads, etc.—Continued.

GALVESTON, HARRISBURGH AND SAN ANTONIO R. R.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidized.	Subsidized.
	No.	Year.				
93998	8823	1887	Army transportation	1887	\$16.37	.....
95912	8860	1887	do	1887	21.34	.....
96686	9106	1887	do	1887	18.95	.....
96587	9160	1887	do	1887	1,775.13	.....
96630	9161	1887	do	1887	4,314.21	.....
95014	9255	1887	do	1887	932.65	.....
96545	9532	1887	do	1887	5,556.40	.....
97216	236	1887	do	1887	1,168.02	.....
97524	238	1887	do	1887	244.91	.....
97949	372	1887	do	1887	1,089.40	.....
98540	1062	1887	do	1887	602.32	.....
100897	3417	1887	do	1887	16.28	.....
92535	3554	1888	do	1887	2,246.94	.....
101406	4575	1888	Signal Service transportation.....	1886	1.53	.....
Total					18,004.45	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Year.	Amount.
<i>Non-subsidized.</i>		
Signal Service transportation	1886	\$1.53
Army transportation	1887	18,002.92
Total		18,004.45

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS R. R. AND S. S. CO.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidized.	Subsidized.
	No.	Year.				
93998	8823	1887	Army transportation	1887	\$2,212.44	.....
95912	8860	1887	do	1887	1,715.69	.....
96636	9106	1887	do	1887	571.99	.....
96279	9138	1887	do	1887	562.46	.....
96460	9256	1887	do	1887	414.60	.....
94786	941	1887	do	1887	797.43	.....
Total					6,274.61	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Year.	Amount.
<i>Non-subsidized.</i>		
Army transportation	1887	\$6,274.61

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO R. R.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidized.	Subsidized.
	No.	Year.				
96626	761	1887	Army transportation	1887	\$1.35	.....

Statement of the amounts allowed to the several Pacific railroads, etc.—Continued.

UNION PACIFIC RWY.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidi- dized.	Subsi- dized.
	No.	Year.				
93545	8381	1887	Army pensions	1871	.....	\$27. 00
93545	8381	1887	do	1872	.....	30. 45
89005	697	1888	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Depart- ment	1886	.....	3. 55
97661, etc.	895	1888	Signal Service transportation.....	1885	\$48. 64	50. 63
96391	2272	1888	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Depart- ment	1888	.....	14. 31
93394	2308	1888	do	1887	.....	4. 36
89820	2382	1888	do	1887	.....	. 23
89820	2382	1888	do	1888	.....	5. 11
92565	2407	1888	do	1887	.....	8. 87
100142	2762	1888	Signal Service transportation.....	1885	. 57	13. 38
Total					49. 21	157. 89

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Year.	Amount.
<i>Bonded.</i>		
Army pensions	1871	\$27. 00
Do	1872	30. 45
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department.....	1887	13. 46
Do	1888	19. 42
Do	1886	3. 55
Signal Service transportation.....	1885	64. 01
Total		157. 89
<i>Non-bonded.</i>		
Signal Service transportation.....	1885	49. 21

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC R. R.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidi- dized.	Subsi- dized.
	No.	Year.				
79211	6105	1885	Army transportation.....	1885	\$1. 88	.....
85168	4830	1886	Army transportation, Pacific railroads.....	1885	.....	\$0. 18
85168	4830	1886	Army transportation.....	1885	. 22	.....
85168	4830	1886	do	1886	24. 91	.....
85168	4830	1886	Army transportation, Pacific railroads.....	1886	.....	21. 52
91533	8746	1887	Army transportation.....	1887	22. 46	.....
91394	8747	1887	do	1887	104. 86	.....
91835	8755	1887	do	1887	10. 97	.....
93729	8756	1887	do	1887	29. 92	.....
93062	8757	1887	do	1887	25. 95	.....
94262	8758	1887	do	1887	13. 07	.....
95548	8759	1887	do	1887	77. 31	.....
95569	8775	1887	do	1887	2. 72	.....
94263	8776	1887	do	1887	20. 99	.....
92571, etc.	8777	1887	do	1887	91. 18	.....
91357	8778	1887	do	1887	34. 77	.....
91357	8778	1887	Signal Service transportation	1887	. 11	.....
91357	8778	1887	do	1887	.....	. 31
93723, etc.	8780	1887	Army transportation.....	1887	1. 38	.....
93723, etc.	8780	1887	Head-stones for graves of soldiers .....	.....	3. 40	.....
93723, etc.	8780	1887	do .....	.....	.....	9. 24
92352, etc.	8812	1887	Army transportation.....	1887	96. 09	.....
95090, etc.	8824	1887	do	1887	181. 21	.....
91414, etc.	8825	1887	do	1887	82. 09	.....
96200, etc.	9714	1887	do	1887	46. 07	.....
96200, etc.	9714	1887	Establishing signal station at Point Jupiter, Fla. ....	.....	. 22	.....
96200, etc.	9714	1887	do .....	.....	.....	. 59
96401, etc.	9715	1887	Army transportation.....	1887	30. 73	.....

Statement of the amounts allowed to the several Pacific railroads, etc.—Continued.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC R. R.—Continued:

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidi- dized.	Subsidi- dized.
	No.	Year.				
96401, etc.	9715	1887	Head-stones for graves of soldiers		\$0. 05	.....
96401, etc.	9715	1887	do			\$0. 28
97236, etc.	9771	1887	Army transportation	1887	12. 64	.....
97236, etc.	9771	1887	do	1887	. 53	.....
97236, etc.	9771	1887	Army transportation, Pacific railroads	1887		1. 45
96257, etc.	385	1888	Army transportation	1887	134. 67	.....
93731, etc.	386	1888	do	1887	59. 43	.....
97888, etc.	1037	1888	do	1887	2. 31	.....
97888, etc.	1037	1888	Signal-Service transportation	1888		. 85
97888, etc.	1037	1888	do	1888	. 31	.....
96391	2272	1888	Incidental expenses	1888		. 08
93394	2308	1888	do	1887		2. 24
89151, etc.	2349	1888	do	1887		. 67
89820, etc.	2382	1888	do	1887		. 03
89820, etc.	2382	1888	do	1885		. 05
92565	2407	1888	do	1887		. 20
85167	4854	1886	Army transportation	1886	1. 16	3. 83
99387	1909	1888	Signal Service transportation	1888	. 20	. 54
100368, etc.	3005	1888	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Depart- ment	1888		. 30
100962, etc.	3676	1888	Army transportation	1888	8. 97	55. 50
100899	3678	1888	do	1888	. 18	1. 05
100325	3222	1888	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Depart- ment	1888		. 08
98205	917	1888	Signal Service transportation	1888	. 03	. 08
92574	8774	1887	do	1887	. 05	. 17
91532, etc.	8810	1887	do	1887	. 24	1. 06
93395	8822	1887	Army transportation	1887	3. 04	. 67
97117	9418	1888	do	1887	. 16	. 98
96139, etc.	8779	1887	Signal Service transportation	1887	. 14	. 19
96139, etc.	8779	1887	Head-stones for soldiers' graves		. 07	. 40
97281, etc.	388	1888	Army transportation	1888	23. 60	223. 71
89273	4834	1886	do	1886	2. 95	36. 21
100099	2651	1888	do	1888	13. 53	36. 79
100099	2651	1888	Army transportation, Pacific roads	1888		36. 79
100003, etc.	2794	1888	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Depart- ment	1888		. 60
97567, etc.	2818	1888	do	1888		. 32
74592	4572	1884	Army transportation	1882	5. 66	.....
74592	4572	1884	do	1883	9, 625. 65	.....
100776, etc.	3267	1888	do	1888	26. 48	189. 80
100776, etc.	3267	1888	Signal Service transportation	1888	. 07	. 52
101118, etc.	3654	1888	Army transportation	1888	11. 42	72. 43
101118, etc.	3654	1888	do	1889	. 72	34. 60
100125, etc.	3036	1888	do	1888		54. 84
100125, etc.	3036	1888	Signal Service transportation	1888		. 46
100147, etc.	3059	1888	Army transportation	1888		1. 27
100147, etc.	3059	1888	Signal Service transportation	1888		. 12
100666, etc.	3266	1888	Army transportation	1888		. 18
100666, etc.	3266	1888	Signal Service transportation	1888		. 13
96118	1181	1888	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Depart- ment	1887		. 13
89819	961	1888	do	1887		. 03
93393	1311	1888	do	1887		. 47
97322	1407	1888	do	1888		. 02
95355	1427	1888	do	1887		. 28
98947	1619	1888	Army transportation	1888	6. 88	18. 70
98902	1621	1888	do	1888	1. 54	34. 95
98902	1621	1888	Signal Service transportation	1888	. 36	2. 09
85816	4813	1886	Army transportation	1886	1. 09	6. 34
88068	4846	1886	do	1886	. 54	3. 16
88526	4847	1886	do	1886	1. 08	39. 69
85817	4853	1886	do	1886	10. 02	56. 91
90693	4746	1886	do	1886	. 24	. 64
87138	4833	1886	do	1886	. 23	1. 35
90692	4837	1886	do	1886	. 24	. 64
86327	4810	1886	do	1886	1. 35	7. 88
86324	4841	1886	do	1886	. 16	1. 08
86328	4842	1886	do	1886	2. 40	18. 33
86802	4844	1886	do	1886	. 17	. 98
87895	4836	1886	do	1886	7. 67	57. 49
89921	4852	1886	do	1887	. 66	2. 32
96651, etc.	387	1888	do	1888	2. 50	35. 12
97221	9716	1887	Signal Service transportation	1888	. 18	1. 04
98194	1036	1888	Army transportation	1888	5. 52	48. 89

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Statement of the amounts allowed to the several Pacific railroads, etc.—Continued.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC R. R.—Continued.

Claim No.	Settlement.		Appropriation.		Amount non-subsidi- zied.	Subsi- dized.
	No.	Year.				
98033	1038	1888	Army transportation	1888	\$6.90	\$18.76
97814, etc.	1061	1888	do	1888	18.02	188.05
90375	4831	1886	do	1887	1.96	5.33
91227	4832	1886	do	1887	.24	.64
90619	4835	1886	do	1887	1.99	5.42
89920	4838	1886	do	1887	5.76	40.25
90758	4839	1886	do	1887	.36	57.72
85166	4845	1886	do	1886	12.84	66.68
90721	4848	1886	do	1887	.18	1.04
90377	4849	1886	do	1887	2.89	16.84
90620	4850	1886	do	1887	1.23	8.98
88738	4851	1886	do	1886	1.28	7.46
99921	2618	1888	do	1888	88.02	.....
99921	2618	1888	Army transportation, Pacific railroads	1888	.....	64.36
99840, etc.	2619	1888	do	1888	.....	17.20
99840, etc.	2619	1888	Army transportation	1888	18.09	.....
94004	1353	1888	do	1887	3.08	.....
94004	1353	1888	do	1887	18.16	.....
99381, etc.	2189	1888	Army transportation, Pacific railroads	1888	.....	.60
99381, etc.	2189	1888	Signal Service transportation	1887	.....	.04
99381, etc.	2189	1888	do	1888	.....	1.01
99381, etc.	2189	1888	Head-stones for graves of soldiers .....	.....	.....	.25
99381, etc.	2189	1888	Signal Service transportation	1887	.01	.....
99381, etc.	2189	1888	do	1888	.31	.....
99381, etc.	2189	1888	Head-stones for graves of soldiers .....	.....	.08	.....
Total .....				.....	11,061.02	1,630.50

RECAPITULATION.

Description.		Non- bonded.	Bonded.
Army transportation	1885	\$2.10	.....
Do	1886	68.35	\$308.70
Do	1887	1,121.06	140.19
Do	1888	231.65	980.04
Do	1889	.72	34.60
Signal Service transportation	1887	.55	1.77
Do	1888	1.46	6.84
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department	1885	.....	.05
Do	1887	.....	4.05
Do	1888	.....	1.40
Army transportation, Pacific railroads	1885	.....	.18
Do	1886	.....	21.52
Do	1887	.....	1.45
Do	1888	.....	118.95
Head-stones for soldiers' graves .....	.....	3.60	10.17
Establishing signal station at Point Jupiter, Fla. ....	.....	.22	.59
Army transportation	1882	5.66	.....
Do	1883	9,625.65	.....
Total .....	.....	11,061.02	1,630.50

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

27

CERTIFIED BY THE FOURTH AUDITOR.

Central Pacific R. R. Co.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps, 1881.....	1070	June 30, 1886	\$3. 00	.....	\$3. 00	\$3. 00
Contingent, Navigation, 1882.....	4892	Aug. 31, 1881	131. 90	\$114. 41	14. 58	128. 99
Do.....	4892	Nov. 30, 1881	14. 49	2. 89	. 46	3. 35
Total.....				117. 30	15. 04	132. 34
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1882.....	4892	Aug. 31, 1881	15. 09	13. 36	1. 73	15. 09
Do.....	4892	Nov. 30, 1881	41. 36	36. 77	4. 59	41. 36
Total.....				50. 13	6. 32	56. 45
Contingent, Ordnance, 1882.....	4892	Nov. 30, 1881	363. 18	3. 75	. 46	4. 21
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps, 1882 and prior years, deficiency act March 3, 1885.....	854	Jan. 6, 1882	6. 60	.....	5. 00	5. 00
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1882 and prior years, deficiency act March 3, 1885.....	854	Jan. 6, 1882	6. 60	.....	1. 60	1. 60
Miscellaneous, Naval Academy, 1883, and prior years, deficiency act March 3, 1885.....	853	Feb. 15, 1883	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1883 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	5976	June 30, 1882	23. 31	.....	. 94	. 94
Do.....	5976	July 25, 1882	6. 46	.....	. 33	. 33
Do.....	5976	Oct. 31, 1882	17. 39	.....	. 73	. 73
Do.....	5976	Nov. 29, 1882	3. 41	.....	. 22	. 22
Do.....	5976	Jan. 15, 1883	55. 94	.....	1. 12	1. 12
Do.....	9376	Nov. 2, 1882	. 94	.....	. 94	. 94
Do.....	9376	Nov. 29, 1882	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	9376	Jan. 15, 1883	2. 89	.....	2. 89	2. 89
Do.....	9390	May 12, 1883	44. 18	.....	1. 99	1. 99
Do.....	9390	May 12, 1883	1. 67	.....	1. 67	1. 67
Do.....	9390	June 25, 1883	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Total.....					11. 33	11. 33
Miscellaneous, Naval Academy, 1883 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	5976	eb. 1, 1	2. 33	.....	. 18	. 18
Maintenance, Yards and Docks, 1883, and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	5976	June 30, 1882	198. 29	.....	7. 72	7. 72
Do.....	9376	Oct. 9, 1882	120. 00	.....	100. 00	100. 00
Total.....					107. 72	107. 72
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery, 1883 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	5976	July 20, 1882	76. 68	.....	2. 98	2. 98
Do.....	5976	Oct. 31, 1882	17. 84	.....	. 74	. 74
Do.....	9376	Oct. 9, 1882	6. 22	.....	6. 22	6. 22
Do.....	9376	Nov. 2, 1882	1. 45	.....	1. 45	1. 45
Do.....	9390	Aug. 15, 1883	10. 41	.....	. 47	. 47
Do.....	9390	Aug. 15, 1883	22. 59	.....	. 92	. 92
Do.....	9390	Aug. 15, 1883	1. 83	.....	1. 83	1. 83
Do.....	9390	Aug. 15, 1883	. 84	.....	. 84	. 84
Total.....					15. 45	15. 45
Contingent, Navigation, 1883 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	9355	Nov. 30, 1883	26. 66	.....	. 80	. 80
Steam Machinery, 1883 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	5976	Oct. 31, 1882	2, 126. 65	.....	85. 89	85. 89
Do.....	5976	Nov. 29, 1882	313. 49	.....	12. 81	12. 81
Do.....	5976	*Feb. 14, 1883	94. 91	.....	3. 97	3. 97
Do.....	5976	Jan. 15, 1883	31. 80	.....	1. 34	1. 34
Do.....	5976	Feb. 15, 1883	184. 54	.....	7. 17	7. 17
Total.....					111. 18	111. 18
*Less value of lost boiler plate.....					6. 12	6. 12
Total unpaid on report No. 5976.....					105. 06	105. 06

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Central Pacific R. R. Co.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Steam Machinery, 1883 and prior years, deficiency act Aug. 4, 1886.....	9376	Nov. 2, 1882	\$318. 11	.....	\$318. 11	\$318. 11
Do.....	9376	Nov. 29, 1882	84. 85	.....	84. 85	84. 85
Do.....	9376	Feb. 15, 1883	30. 69	.....	30. 69	30. 69
Do.....	9390	May 12, 1883	368. 18	.....	14. 94	14. 94
Do.....	9390	May 12, 1883	29. 50	.....	29. 50	29. 50
Do.....	9390	June 25, 1883	195. 31	.....	7. 52	7. 52
Do.....	9390	Aug. 15, 1883	131. 93	.....	5. 02	5. 02
Do.....	9390	Aug. 15, 1883	8. 60	.....	8. 60	8. 60
Do.....	9390	June 25, 1883	21. 88	.....	21. 88	21. 88
Do.....	9390	Feb. 15, 1882	2, 156. 46	.....	. 40	. 40
Total					626. 57	626. 57
Contingent, Ordnance, 1883 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886	5976	Jan. 15, 1883	11. 67	.....	. 51	. 51
Do.....	9376	Feb. 15, 1883	. 63	.....	. 63	. 63
Total					1. 14	1. 14
Observation transit of Venus, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	5976	Nov. 29, 1882	221. 18	.....	212. 59	212. 59
Do.....	5976	Nov. 29, 1882	180. 00	.....	172. 41	172. 41
Do.....	5976	Nov. 29, 1882	180. 00	.....	172. 41	172. 41
Do.....	5976	Jan. 15, 1883	180. 00	.....	172. 41	172. 41
Do.....	5976	Jan. 15, 1883	180. 00	.....	172. 41	172. 41
Do.....	5976	Feb. 14, 1883	219. 45	.....	210. 20	210. 20
Total					1, 112. 43	1, 112. 43
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting, 1883 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	9390	May 12, 1883	33. 70	.....	1. 22	1. 22
Do.....	389	Mar. 10, 1875	138. 00	.....	5. 00	5. 00
Total					6. 22	6. 22
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing, 1883 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	389	Apr. 5, 1873	808. 62	.....	32. 02	32. 02
Do.....	389	July 9, 1873	211. 78	.....		
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1884.....	230	Jan. 20, 1886	7. 00	.....	7. 00	7. 00
Contingent, Ordnance, 1884 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	9390	Sept. 25, 1883	266. 63	.....	9. 17	9. 17
Do.....	9390	Sept. 25, 1883	21. 17	.....	21. 17	21. 17
Do.....	9390	Oct. 24, 1883	248. 82	.....	9. 22	9. 22
Do.....	9390	Nov. 30, 1883	13. 00	.....	13. 00	13. 00
Do.....	9390	Mar. 25, 1884	4. 43	.....	. 26	. 26
Do.....	9390	Apr. 25, 1884	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	9390	Apr. 25, 1884	104. 68	.....	4. 04	4. 04
Do.....	450	Sept. 25, 1883	266. 63	.....	. 27	. 27
Do.....	450	Oct. 24, 1883	248. 82	.....	. 28	. 28
Total					57. 66	57. 66
Contingent Marine Corps, 1884 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	9390	Sept. 25, 1883	. 28	.....	. 28	. 28
Do.....	9390	Sept. 25, 1883	5. 25	.....	. 29	. 29
Do.....	9390	Oct. 24, 1883	41. 17	.....	1. 59	1. 59
Do.....	9390	Oct. 24, 1883	2. 23	.....	2. 23	2. 23
Do.....	9390	Nov. 30, 1883	. 50	.....	. 50	. 50
Do.....	9390	Nov. 30, 1883	9. 45	.....	. 54	. 54
Do.....	9390	Jan. 31, 1884	4. 51	.....	4. 51	4. 51
Do.....	9390	Mar. 25, 1884	1. 29	.....	1. 29	1. 29
Do.....	9390	Mar. 25, 1884	23. 90	.....	. 96	. 96
Do.....	9390	Jan. 21, 1884	83. 24	.....	3. 26	3. 26
Do.....	9390	June 1, 1884	8. 76	.....	. 41	. 41
Do.....	9390	July 1, 1884	. 71	.....	. 71	. 71
Do.....	9390	Aug. 1, 1884	2. 06	.....	2. 06	2. 06
Do.....	9390	Aug. 1, 1884	48. 56	.....	1. 95	1. 95
Total					20. 58	20. 58

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

29

Central Pacific R. R. Co.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Survey west coast Mexico, deficiency act August 4, 1886	9390	Oct. 24, 1883	\$46.00		\$1.67	\$1.67
Do.	9390	Nov. 1, 1884	41.03		1.49	1.49
Do.	9390	Nov. 1, 1884	41.03		1.49	1.49
Total					4.65	4.65
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting, 1884 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886	9390	Sept. 25, 1883	6.05		6.05	6.05
Do.	9390	Oct. 24, 1883	7.18		.36	.36
Do.	3390	Nov. 30, 1883	.58		.58	.58
Do.	9390	Dec. 31, 1883	102.40		3.53	3.53
Do.	9390	Dec. 31, 1883	74.72		2.90	2.90
Do.	9390	Jan. 31, 1884	100.51		3.18	3.18
Do.	9390	Feb. 25, 1884	1,066.22		39.77	39.77
Do.	9390	Feb. 25, 1884	73.95		73.95	73.95
Do.	9390	July 1, 1884	9.97		.46	.46
Do.	9390	Aug. 1, 1884	.80		.80	.80
Do.	450	Dec. 31, 1883	102.40		.38	.38
Total					131.96	131.96
Contingent, Navigation, 1884 and prior years, deficiency act August 4, 1886.	9390	Feb. 25, 1884	44.30		1.70	1.70
Do.	9390	Feb. 25, 1884	2.40		2.40	2.40
Do.	9390	Mar. 25, 1884	11.01		.49	.49
Do.	9390	Apr. 25, 1884	4.18		.25	.25
Do.	9390	Jan. 31, 1884	2.92		.20	.20
Do.	9390	July 1, 1884	28.89		1.14	1.14
Do.	9390	July 1, 1884	1.57		1.57	1.57
Total					7.75	7.75
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1885 and prior years	2264	June 17, 1887	563.04	\$542.63	20.41	563.04
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1885	230	Jan. 20, 1886	75.00		75.00	75.00
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing, 1885	244	Apr. 30, 1885	324.28		.36	.36
Do.	244	Apr. 30, 1885	26.88		.88	.88
Do.	246	June 22, 1885	6.74		.33	.33
Do.	246	June 22, 1885	.54		.54	.54
Total					2.11	2.11
Steam Machinery, 1885	246	June 22, 1885	209.72		8.08	8.08
Do.	246	June 22, 1885	39.25		39.25	39.25
Total					47.33	47.33
Contingent, Navigation, 1885	924	Mar. 16, 1886	1.00		1.00	1.00
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery, 1885	246	June 22, 1885	48.15		2.89	2.89
Do.	246	June 22, 1885	5.04		5.04	5.04
Do.	246	June 22, 1885	14.38		.56	.56
Do.	246	June 22, 1885	1.53		1.53	1.53
Total					10.02	10.02
Torpedo Corps, 1885	1005	Mar. 16, 1886	1.25		1.25	1.25
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1885, deficiency act August 4, 1886	9390	Sept. 1, 1884	.57		.57	.57
Do.	9390	Oct. 1, 1884	5.93		.31	.31
Do.	9390	Nov. 1, 1884	62.98		2.48	2.48
Do.	9390	Dec. 1, 1884	21.64		.88	.88
Do.	9390	Dec. 15, 1884	62.99		2.38	2.38
Total					6.62	6.62

Central Pacific R. R. Co.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps, 1885, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	248	Nov. 9, 1885	\$11.00	.....	\$11.00	\$11.00
Contingent, Navigation, 1885, deficiency act August 4, 1886	9390	Oct. 1, 1884	48.37	.....	1.85	1.85
Do.....	9390	Oct. 1, 1884	2.62	.....	2.62	2.62
Do.....	9390	Nov. 1, 1884	12.36	.....	.54	.54
Do.....	9390	Nov. 1, 1884	1.09	.....	1.09	1.09
Do.....	9390	Dec. 31, 1884	2.88	.....	.20	.20
Do.....	9390	Dec. 15, 1884	183.09	.....	6.98	6.98
Do.....	9390	Dec. 15, 1884	9.37	.....	9.37	9.37
Do.....	9390	Jan. 31, 1885	1.80	.....	.16	.16
Do.....	9390	Jan. 31, 1885	.50	.....	.50	.50
Do.....	9390	Mar. 31, 1885	11.42	.....	.51	.51
Do.....	245	Apr. 30, 1885	.74	.....	.74	.74
Do.....	245	Apr. 30, 1885	12.63	.....	.55	.55
Do.....	247	June 22, 1885	13.55	.....	.68	.68
Do.....	247	June 22, 1885	.86	.....	.86	.86
Total					26.65	*26.65
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1885, deficiency act August 4, 1886.....	248	Nov. 9, 1885	12.00	.....	12.00	12.00
Contingent, Ordnance, 1885, deficiency act August 4, 1886	9390	Oct. 1, 1884	3.72	.....	.23	.23
Do.....	9390	Oct. 1, 1884	.55	.....	.55	.55
Do.....	9390	Dec. 1, 1884	4.15	.....	.25	.25
Do.....	9390	Dec. 1, 1884	14.71	.....	14.71	14.71
Do.....	9390	Dec. 15, 1884	1.94	.....	.17	.17
Do.....	9390	Dec. 15, 1884	.38	.....	.38	.38
Do.....	9390	Dec. 31, 1884	176.43	.....	6.74	6.74
Do.....	9390	Dec. 31, 1884	.25	.....	.25	.25
Do.....	9390	Jan. 31, 1885	15.64	.....	.66	.66
Do.....	9390	Mar. 31, 1885	12.99	.....	.57	.57
Do.....	245	Apr. 30, 1885	1.43	.....	1.43	1.43
Do.....	247	June 22, 1885	81.31	.....	3.14	3.14
Do.....	247	June 22, 1885	4.16	.....	4.16	4.16
Total					33.24	33.24
Provisions, Navy, 1885, deficiency act February 1, 1888	244	Apr. 30, 1885	324.28	\$301.47	11.34	312.81
Do.....	244	Apr. 30, 1885	26.88	.....	26.00	26.00
Total				301.47	37.34	338.81
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps, 1885, deficiency act February 1, 1888.	924	Mar. 16, 1886	90.00	.....	90.00	90.00
Do.....	924	Mar. 16, 1886	11.00	.....	11.00	11.00
Total					101.00	101.00
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1885, deficiency act February 1, 1888	924	Mar. 16, 1886	25.00	.....	25.00	25.00
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1885, deficiency act February 1, 1888.	1286	June 30, 1886	.72	.....	.72	.72
Contingent, Ordnance, 1885, deficiency act February 1, 1888	1287	June 30, 1886	8.70	.....	8.70	8.70
Do.....	1287	June 30, 1886	9.20	.....	9.20	9.20
Total					17.90	17.90
Contingent, Navigation, 1886	225	Nov. 10, 1885	.57	.....	.57	.57
Do.....	225	Nov. 11, 1885	10.42	.....	10.42	10.42
Do.....	225	Nov. 12, 1885	3.82	.....	.67	.67
Do.....	226	Nov. 10, 1885	10.51	.....	.48	.48
Do.....	226	Nov. 12, 1885	17.67	.....	.79	.79
Do.....	926	Mar. 16, 1886	.65	.....	.65	.65
Do.....	960	Nov. 10, 1885	97.34	.....	2.58	2.58
Total					16.16	16.16

Central Pacific R. R. Co.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Torpedo Corps, 1886	225	Nov. 12, 1885	\$3. 82	.....	\$2. 98	\$2. 98
Do.....	917	Nov. 11, 1885	145. 09	.....	1. 80	1. 80
Do.....	1282	Mar. 16, 1886	3. 33	.....	1. 53	1. 53
Do.....	1300	Mar. 16, 1886	129. 34	.....	. 92	. 92
Total					7. 23	7. 23
Steam Machinery, 1886.....	225	Nov. 12, 1885	3. 82	.....	. 17	. 17
Do.....	917	Nov. 11, 1885	145. 09	.....	. 07	. 07
Do.....	927	Mar. 16, 1886	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	1276	June 30, 1886	. 63	.....	. 63	. 63
Do.....	1284	Apr. 30, 1886	. 33	.....	. 33	. 33
Do.....	1409	Aug. 15, 1886	1. 53	.....	1. 53	1. 53
Total					2. 98	2. 98
Contingent, Ordnance, 1886	225	Nov. 11, 1885	. 75	.....	. 75	. 75
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing, 1886	226	Nov. 12, 1885	1, 225. 85	.....	48. 37	48. 37
Do.....	917	Jan. 20, 1886	119. 29	.....	4. 52	4. 52
Do.....	923	Jan. 14, 1886	97. 85	.....	97. 85	97. 85
Do.....	923	Jan. 20, 1886	5. 27	.....	5. 27	5. 27
Do.....	923	Jan. 20, 1886	8. 35	.....	7. 64	7. 64
Do.....	978	Apr. 30, 1886	2. 19	.....	. 13	. 13
Do.....	983	Apr. 30, 1886	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	1281	June 30, 1886	4. 65	.....	4. 65	4. 65
Do.....	1281	July 15, 1886	4. 51	.....	4. 51	4. 51
Do.....	1406	July 31, 1886	. 70	.....	. 70	. 70
Total					173. 89	173. 89
Pay, miscellaneous, 1886	1296	July 15, 1886	. 84	.....	. 08	. 08
Do.....	1407	Aug. 15, 1886	2. 02	.....	. 12	. 12
Total					. 20	. 20
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1886.....	230	Jan. 15, 1886	2. 00	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Do.....	230	Jan. 20, 1886	2. 00	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Do.....	230	Jan. 20, 1886	10. 00	.....	1. 00	1. 00
Do.....	249	Nov. 10, 1885	8. 00	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Do.....	249	Nov. 11, 1885	2. 00	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Do.....	249	Nov. 12, 1885	9. 00	.....	9. 00	9. 00
Do.....	916	Apr. 30, 1886	9. 00	.....	9. 00	9. 00
Do.....	1071	June 30, 1886	1. 00	.....	1. 00	1. 00
Do.....	1071	June 30, 1886	12. 00	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Do.....	1083	July 15, 1886	7. 00	.....	7. 00	7. 00
Do.....	1083	July 31, 1886	1. 00	.....	1. 00	1. 00
Do.....	1135	Aug. 15, 1886	2. 00	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Total					56. 00	56. 00
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1886	924	Mar. 16, 1886	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	961	Mar. 16, 1886	7. 74	.....	. 38	. 38
Total					. 63	. 63
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps, 1886.....	230	Jan. 20, 1886	10. 00	.....	9. 00	9. 00
Do.....	230	Jan. 15, 1886	17. 00	.....	17. 00	17. 00
Do.....	249	Nov. 10, 1885	16. 00	.....	16. 00	16. 00
Do.....	249	Nov. 11, 1885	15. 00	.....	15. 00	15. 00
Do.....	249	Nov. 12, 1885	7. 00	.....	7. 00	7. 00
Do.....	916	Apr. 30, 1886	5. 00	.....	5. 00	5. 00
Do.....	924	Mar. 16, 1886	11. 00	.....	11. 00	11. 00
Do.....	1071	June 30, 1886	14. 00	.....	14. 00	14. 00
Do.....	1083	July 15, 1886	8. 00	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Do.....	1083	July 31, 1886	11. 00	.....	11. 00	11. 00
Do.....	1135	Aug. 15, 1886	12. 00	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Do.....	1402	Aug. 15, 1886	127. 65	.....	3. 27	3. 27
Total					128. 27	128. 27

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Central Pacific R. R. Co.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Construction and Repair 1886.....	943	Jan. 14, 1886	\$0.25	.....	\$0.25	\$0.25
Do.....	917	Jan. 14, 1886	1.30	.....	.10	.10
Do.....	1404	July 31, 1886	3.10	.....	1.52	1.52
Do.....	1405	Aug. 15, 1886	2.42	.....	1.85	1.85
Total.....					3.72	3.72
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery, 1886.....	226	Nov. 12, 1885	24.88	.....	1.00	1.00
Do.....	923	Jan. 14, 1886	2.64	.....	2.64	2.64
Do.....	976	Apr. 30, 1886	1.11	.....	1.11	1.11
Do.....	1279	June 30, 1886	4.44	.....	4.44	4.44
Do.....	1280	June 30, 1886	42.17	.....	1.67	1.67
Do.....	1408	July 31, 1886	.25	.....	.25	.25
Total.....					11.11	11.11
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting, 1886, deficiency act Feb. 1, 1888.....	922	Jan. 15, 1886	11.96	\$11.48	.48	11.96
Do.....	923	Jan. 20, 1886	1.03	.....	1.03	1.03
Do.....	962	Apr. 30, 1886	12.76	12.25	.51	12.76
Do.....	1013	Apr. 30, 1886	2.79	.....	2.79	2.79
Do.....	1277	June 30, 1886	24.15	.....	24.15	24.15
Do.....	1278	June 30, 1886	217.55	208.51	9.04	217.55
Do.....	1393	July 31, 1886	.84	.76	.08	.84
Do.....	1393	Aug. 15, 1886	30.28	28.94	1.34	30.28
Do.....	1395	Aug. 15, 1886	8.37	.....	8.37	8.37
Do.....	1398	July 31, 1886	3.10	.....	1.33	1.33
Total.....				261.94	49.12	311.06
Contingent, Navigation, 1886, deficiency act February 1, 1888.....	917	Nov. 11, 1885	145.09	93.65	3.72	97.37
Do.....	917	Jan. 14, 1886	25.02	24.02	1.00	25.02
Do.....	917	Jan. 20, 1886	32.12	30.86	1.26	32.12
Do.....	917	Jan. 20, 1886	2.01	1.89	.12	2.01
Do.....	923	Jan. 14, 1886	.69	.....	.69	.69
Do.....	923	Jan. 20, 1886	.94	.....	.94	.94
Do.....	923	Jan. 20, 1886	1.97	.....	1.97	1.97
Do.....	923	Jan. 14, 1886	28.51	.....	1.46	1.46
Do.....	964	Mar. 16, 1886	9.85	9.44	.41	9.85
Do.....	977	Mar. 16, 1886	2.03	.....	2.03	2.03
Do.....	1037	Mar. 16, 1886	37.96	24.19	.96	25.15
Do.....	1285	July 15, 1886	2.09	.....	2.09	2.09
Do.....	1285	July 15, 1886	.25	.....	.25	.25
Do.....	1301	July 15, 1886	3.21	3.00	.21	3.21
Do.....	1392	July 31, 1886	.84	.76	.08	.84
Do.....	1392	Aug. 15, 1886	.84	.76	.08	.84
Do.....	1394	July 31, 1886	.25	.....	.25	.25
Do.....	1394	Aug. 15, 1886	.25	.....	.25	.25
Do.....	1397	July 31, 1886	3.10	.....	.25	.25
Do.....	1401	Aug. 15, 1886	2.42	.....	.57	.57
Total.....				188.57	18.59	207.16
Contingent, Ordnance, 1886, deficiency act February 1, 1888.....	920	Nov. 11, 1885	11.85	11.37	.48	11.85
Do.....	920	Jan. 14, 1886	218.67	210.07	8.60	218.67
Do.....	920	Jan. 20, 1886	10.71	10.23	.48	10.71
Do.....	923	Jan. 14, 1886	28.51	.....	27.05	27.05
Do.....	923	Jan. 20, 1886	7.19	.....	7.19	7.19
Do.....	963	Apr. 30, 1886	10.49	10.06	.43	10.49
Do.....	1186	Apr. 30, 1886	9.31	.....	9.31	9.31
Do.....	1283	Mar. 16, 1886	3.33	.....	1.80	1.80
Do.....	1287	June 30, 1886	3.33	.....	3.33	3.33
Do.....	1287	July 15, 1886	3.50	.....	3.50	3.50
Do.....	1298	July 15, 1886	.84	.76	.08	.84
Do.....	1299	Mar. 16, 1886	129.34	101.28	4.01	105.29
Do.....	1396	July 31, 1886	5.69	.....	5.69	5.69
Do.....	1396	Aug. 15, 1886	1.29	.....	1.29	1.29
Total.....				343.77	73.24	417.01
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1886, deficiency act February 1, 1888.....	923	Jan. 20, 1886	8.35	.....	.71	.71
Do.....	1286	July 15, 1886	.74	.....	.74	.74
Do.....	1297	July 15, 1886	1.69	1.58	.11	1.69
Do.....	1399	Aug. 15, 1886	6.05	.....	6.05	6.05

Central Pacific Railroad Company—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1886; deficiency act February 1, 1888	1400	Aug. 15, 1886	\$36.58	\$35.11	\$1.47	\$36.58
Total				36.69	9.08	45.77
Construction and Repair, 1886; deficiency act October 19, 1888	2000	Nov. 12, 1885	55.43	53.18	2.25	55.43
Do.....	2000	Nov. 12, 1885	9.14		9.14	9.14
Do.....	2000	Aug. 15, 1886	5.60	5.35	.25	5.60
Do.....	2000	Aug. 15, 1886	.85		.85	.85
Total				58.53	12.49	71.02
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing, 1887.....	1451	Sept. 30, 1886	8.22		8.22	8.22
Do.....	1655	Sept. 30, 1886	41.85		1.71	1.71
Do.....	1655	Sept. 30, 1886	6.80		6.80	6.80
Do.....	1744	Jan. 24, 1887	4.86		4.86	4.86
Do.....	1888	Feb. 28, 1887	1.31		1.31	1.31
Do.....	2101	Jan. 24, 1887	108.70	104.23	4.47	108.70
Do.....	2101	Feb. 28, 1887	2.18	2.05	.13	2.18
Do.....	2101	Feb. 28, 1887	21.84		21.84	21.84
Do.....	2101	Mar. 31, 1887	10.75		10.75	10.75
Do.....	2260	June 17, 1887	1.42		1.42	1.42
Do.....	2260	July 16, 1887	35.08		35.08	35.08
Total				106.28	96.59	202.87
Transportation and Recruiting, Marine Corps, 1887.....	1451	Sept. 15, 1886	6.00		6.00	6.00
Do.....	1451	Sept. 30, 1886	9.00		9.00	9.00
Do.....	2101	Dec. 15, 1886	13.00		13.00	13.00
Do.....	2101	Jan. 24, 1887	12.00		12.00	12.00
Do.....	2101	Feb. 28, 1887	2.00		2.00	2.00
Do.....	2145	Mar. 31, 1887	3.00		3.00	3.00
Do.....	2145	May 15, 1887	4.00		4.00	4.00
Do.....	2261	June 17, 1887	23.00		23.00	23.00
Do.....	2261	July 16, 1887	3.00		3.00	3.00
Total					75.00	75.00
Transportation and Recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1887.....	1451	Sept. 15, 1886	13.00		13.00	13.00
Do.....	1451	Sept. 30, 1886	5.00		5.00	5.00
Do.....	1744	Dec. 15, 1886	9.00		9.00	9.00
Do.....	1744	Jan. 24, 1887	10.00		10.00	10.00
Do.....	1888	Feb. 28, 1887	22.00		22.00	22.00
Do.....	2261	June 17, 1887	15.00		15.00	15.00
Do.....	2261	June 17, 1887	15.00		15.00	15.00
Do.....	2261	July 16, 1887	13.00		13.00	13.00
Total					102.00	102.00
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting, 1887.....	1451	Sept. 30, 1886	.94		.94	.94
Do.....	1626	Sept. 15, 1886	3.64		.18	.18
Do.....	1626	Sept. 15, 1886	.45		.45	.45
Do.....	1744	Dec. 15, 1886	.30		.30	.30
Do.....	1744	Jan. 24, 1887	.59		.59	.59
Do.....	1888	Feb. 28, 1887	13.97		13.97	13.97
Do.....	1901	Dec. 15, 1886	2.31		.13	.13
Do.....	1901	Dec. 15, 1886	.29		.29	.29
Do.....	2101	Feb. 28, 1887	8.95	8.52	.43	8.95
Do.....	2101	Feb. 28, 1887	.62		.62	.62
Do.....	2146	May 14, 1887	2.50		2.50	2.50
Do.....	2260	June 17, 1887	1.87		1.87	1.87
Do.....	2260	July 16, 1887	3.15		3.15	3.15
Total				8.52	25.42	33.94
Contingent, Ordnance, 1887	1744	Dec. 15, 1886	.29		.29	.29
Do.....	1744	Jan. 24, 1887	.25		.25	.25
Do.....	1888	Feb. 28, 1887	.25		.25	.25
Do.....	1901	Dec. 15, 1886	.84		.08	.08
Do.....	1901	Dec. 15, 1886	.25		.25	.25
Total					1.12	1.12

CLAIMS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Central Pacific Railroad Company—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Contingent, Navigation, 1887.....	1451	Sept. 15, 1886	\$0. 25		\$0. 25	\$0. 25
Do.....	1655	Sept. 30, 1886	2. 59		. 14	. 14
Do.....	1655	Sept. 30, 1886	. 32		. 32	. 32
Do.....	1744	Dec. 15, 1886	. 63		. 63	. 63
Do.....	1744	Jan. 24, 1887	. 53		. 53	. 53
Do.....	1744	Jan. 24, 1887	3. 63		3. 63	3. 63
Do.....	1888	Feb. 28, 1887	2. 00		2. 00	2. 00
Do.....	1901	Dec. 15, 1886	2. 76		. 20	. 20
Do.....	2026	Jan. 24, 1887	4. 21	\$4. 01	. 20	4. 21
Do.....	2026	Jan. 24, 1887	. 53		. 53	. 53
Do.....	2265	June 17, 1887	2. 25		2. 25	2. 25
Do.....	2351	May 14, 1887	1. 33	1. 23	. 10	1. 33
Do.....	2351	May 14, 1887	. 25		. 25	. 25
Do.....	2351	July 16, 1887	2. 98	2. 82	. 16	2. 98
Do.....	2351	July 16, 1887	. 33		. 33	. 33
Total				8. 06	11. 52	19. 58
Pay, miscellaneous, 1887.....	1655	Sept. 30, 1886	. 84		. 08	. 08
Do.....	2026	Jan. 24, 1887	11. 00	10. 46	. 54	11. 00
Do.....	2353	May 14, 1887	1. 31	1. 21	. 10	1. 31
Total				11. 67	. 72	12. 39
Construction and Repair, 1887.....	1888	Jan. 24, 1887	. 25		. 25	. 25
Do.....	1888	Feb. 28, 1887	2. 97		2. 97	2. 97
Do.....	1901	Dec. 15, 1886	4. 38		. 26	. 26
Do.....	1901	Dec. 15, 1886	. 58		. 58	. 58
Do.....	2101	Jan. 24, 1887	114. 39	109. 42	4. 97	114. 39
Do.....	2101	Jan. 24, 1887	. 69		. 69	. 69
Do.....	2101	Feb. 28, 1887	30. 49		30. 49	30. 49
Do.....	2101	Feb. 28, 1887	. 84	. 76	. 08	. 84
Do.....	2146	May 14, 1887	1. 55		1. 55	1. 55
Do.....	2260	June 17, 1887	. 41		. 41	. 41
Do.....	2260	July 16, 1887	. 77		. 77	. 77
Do.....	2275	Mar. 31, 1887	1. 53	1. 43	. 10	1. 53
Do.....	2352	May 14, 1887	. 84	. 76	. 08	. 84
Do.....	2352	June 17, 1887	4. 29	4. 09	. 20	4. 29
Do.....	2352	June 17, 1887	. 23		. 23	. 23
Total				116. 46	43. 63	160. 09
Torpedo Corps, 1887.....	2350	July 16, 1887	1. 97	1. 85	. 12	1. 97
Steam Machinery, 1887.....	1451	Sept. 15, 1886	. 88		. 88	. 88
Do.....	1655	Dec. 15, 1886	. 25		. 25	. 25
Do.....	1744	Jan. 24, 1887	2. 92		2. 92	2. 92
Do.....	2006	Feb. 28, 1887	3. 51		3. 51	3. 51
Do.....	2101	Mar. 31, 1887	. 33		. 33	. 33
Do.....	2260	May 14, 1887	. 25		. 25	. 25
Total					8. 14	8. 14
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery, 1887.....	1451	Sept. 30, 1886	. 31		. 31	. 31
Do.....	1655	Sept. 30, 1886	23. 96		1. 01	1. 01
Do.....	1655	Sept. 30, 1886	4. 98		4. 98	4. 98
Do.....	1744	Jan. 24, 1887	. 29		. 29	. 29
Do.....	1888	Feb. 28, 1887	. 41		. 41	. 41
Do.....	2146	May 14, 1887	. 61		. 61	. 61
Do.....	2353	May 14, 1887	18. 29	17. 53	. 76	18. 29
Do.....	2353	May 14, 1887	3. 81		3. 81	3. 81
Total				17. 53	12. 18	29. 71
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1887.....	1626	Sept. 15, 1886	1. 03		. 09	. 09
Do.....	1655	Sept. 30, 1886	. 25		. 25	. 25
Do.....	1901	Dec. 15, 1886	35. 24		1. 42	1. 42
Do.....	1901	Dec. 15, 1886	. 72		. 72	. 72
Do.....	2347	May 14, 1887	12. 49	11. 94	. 55	12. 49
Do.....	2347	June 17, 1887	5. 31	5. 07	. 24	5. 31
Do.....	2347	July 16, 1887	4. 81	4. 59	. 22	4. 81
Total				21. 60	3. 49	25. 09

Central Pacific Railroad Company—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Maintenance Yards and Docks, 1887 ..	1655	Sept. 30, 1886	\$1.02			
Do.....	1655	Sept. 30, 1886	.25		\$0.09	\$0.09
Do.....	2101	Feb. 28, 1887	.71		.25	.25
Do.....	2353	June 17, 1887	1.02	\$0.94	.71	.71
					.08	1.02
Total				.94	1.13	2.07
Contingent, Marine Corps; 1887, deficiency act October 19, 1888.....	2022	Jan. 24, 1887	31.06	29.79	1.27	31.06
Do.....	2022	Jan. 24, 1887	.86		.86	.86
Do.....	2102	Feb. 28, 1887	.98		.98	.98
Total				29.79	3.11	32.90
Contingent, Ordnance, 1887; deficiency act October 19, 1888.....	2027	Jan. 24, 1887	31.13	29.81	1.32	31.13
Do.....	*2027	Jan. 24, 1887	16.32		16.32	16.32
Do.....	2102	Jan. 24, 1887	1.58	1.47	.11	1.58
Do.....	2102	Feb. 28, 1887	.93	.85	.08	.93
Do.....	2102	Feb. 28, 1887	1.71		1.71	1.71
Do.....	2102	Mar. 31, 1887	.39		.39	.39
Do.....	2259	June 17, 1887	.87		.87	.87
Do.....	2259	July 16, 1887	.25		.25	.25
Do.....	2349	May 14, 1887	1.34	1.24	.10	1.34
Do.....	2349	May 14, 1887	.25		.25	.25
Do.....	2349	June 17, 1887	1.57	1.46	.11	1.57
Total				34.83	21.51	56.34
Contingent, Navigation, 1887; deficiency act October 19, 1888.....	2102	Jan. 24, 1887	21.33	20.46	.87	21.33
Do.....	2102	Feb. 28, 1887	109.16	104.82	4.34	109.16
Do.....	2102	Feb. 28, 1887	13.71		13.71	13.71
Do.....	2102	Feb. 28, 1887	1.23	1.14	.09	1.23
Do.....	2102	Feb. 28, 1887	.25		.25	.25
Do.....	2102	Mar. 31, 1887	.25		.25	.25
Total				126.42	19.51	145.93
Transportation and Recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1887; deficiency act October 19, 1888.....	2147	May 15, 1887	2.00		2.00	2.00
Do.....	2102	Mar. 31, 1887	3.00		3.00	3.00
Total					5.00	5.00
Construction and Repair, 1887; deficiency act October 19, 1888.....	2344	June 17, 1887	53.43	53.36	.07	53.43
Increase of the Navy, vessels and monitors, act August 3, 1886.....	2352	June 17, 1887	4.13	3.93	.20	4.13
Do.....	2352	June 17, 1887	.22		.22	.22
Total				3.93	.42	4.35
Increase of the Navy, vessels authorized March 3, 1885.....	2352	June 17, 1887	3.87	3.68	.19	3.87
Do.....	2352	June 17, 1887	.21		.21	.21
Total				3.68	.40	4.08
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1888.....	2412	Aug. 31, 1887	.81	.73	.08	.81
Do.....	2670	Oct. 20, 1887	28.03	26.87	1.16	28.03
Do.....	2808	Nov. 25, 1887	16.35	15.66	.69	16.35
Do.....	2808	Dec. 15, 1887	11.58	11.11	.47	11.58
Do.....	3102	Jan. 10, 1888	1.56	1.46	.10	1.56
Do.....	3102	Jan. 10, 1888	.83		.83	.83
Total				55.83	3.33	59.16
Transportation and Recruiting, Marine Corps, 1888.....	2348	Aug. 31, 1887	6.00		6.00	6.00
Do.....	2348	Sept. 10, 1887	4.00		4.00	4.00
Do.....	2478	Oct. 20, 1887	9.00		9.00	9.00
Do.....	2478	Oct. 20, 1887	3.00		3.00	3.00
Do.....	2659	Nov. 25, 1887	30.00		30.00	30.00
Do.....	2659	Dec. 15, 1887	13.00		13.00	13.00
Do.....	2725	Jan. 10, 1888	8.00		8.00	8.00
Do.....	2930	Feb. 15, 1888	17.00		17.00	17.00
Do.....	3108	Apr. 25, 1888	9.00		9.00	9.00
Total					99.00	99.00

Central Pacific Railroad Company—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1888.....	2348	Aug. 31, 1887	\$4. 00	.....	\$4. 00	\$4. 00
Do.....	2348	Sept. 10, 1887	9. 00	.....	9. 00	9. 00
Do.....	2478	Oct. 20, 1887	1. 00	.....	1. 00	1. 00
Do.....	2660	Nov. 25, 1887	42. 00	.....	42. 00	42. 00
Do.....	2660	Dec. 15, 1887	12. 00	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Do.....	2749	Jan. 10, 1888	5. 00	.....	5. 00	5. 00
Do.....	2931	Feb. 15, 1888	22. 00	.....	22. 00	22. 00
Do.....	3107	Apr. 25, 1888	12. 00	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Total					107. 00	107. 00
Contingent, Ordnance, 1888.....	2495	Sept. 10, 1887	8. 77	\$8. 40	. 37	8. 77
Do.....	2721	Oct. 20, 1887	20. 34	19. 41	. 93	20. 34
Do.....	2721	Oct. 20, 1887	3. 07	.....	3. 07	3. 07
Do.....	2721	Oct. 20, 1887	1. 29	1. 19	. 10	1. 29
Do.....	2751	Jan. 10, 1888	. 50	.....	. 50	. 50
Do.....	3030	Nov. 25, 1887	11. 32	5. 45	. 26	5. 71
Do.....	3103	Jan. 10, 1888	1. 37	1. 27	. 10	1. 37
Total				35. 72	5. 33	41. 05
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting, 1888.....	2400	Aug. 31, 1887	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	2400	Sept. 10, 1887	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	2658	Nov. 25, 1887	5. 70	.....	5. 70	5. 70
Do.....	2658	Dec. 15, 1887	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	2750	Jan. 10, 1888	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	2809	Nov. 25, 1887	28. 15	26. 94	1. 21	28. 15
Do.....	2809	Nov. 25, 1887	2. 48	.....	2. 48	2. 48
Do.....	2809	Dec. 15, 1887	1. 31	.....	1. 31	1. 31
Do.....	2809	Dec. 15, 1887	2. 21	2. 08	. 13	2. 21
Do.....	3104	Jan. 10, 1888	. 79	.....	. 79	. 79
Do.....	3106	Apr. 25, 1888	. 97	.....	. 97	. 97
Total				29. 02	13. 59	42. 61
Construction and Repair, 1888.....	2400	Aug. 31, 1887	. 48	.....	. 48	. 48
Do.....	2658	Nov. 25, 1887	1. 19	.....	1. 19	1. 19
Do.....	2658	Dec. 15, 1887	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	2750	Jan. 10, 1888	3. 72	.....	3. 72	3. 72
Total					5. 64	5. 64
Contingent, Navigation, 1888.....	2400	Aug. 31, 1887	. 50	.....	. 50	. 50
Do.....	2400	Sept. 10, 1887	. 74	.....	. 74	. 74
Do.....	2412	Aug. 31, 1887	4. 01	3. 82	. 19	4. 01
Do.....	2412	Aug. 31, 1887	. 45	.....	. 45	. 45
Do.....	2493	Oct. 20, 1887	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	2495	Sept. 10, 1887	8. 75	8. 38	. 37	8. 75
Do.....	2658	Nov. 25, 1887	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	2750	Jan. 10, 1888	. 15	.....	. 15	. 15
Do.....	2810	Dec. 15, 1887	2. 09	1. 97	. 12	2. 09
Do.....	2810	Dec. 15, 1887	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	3106	Apr. 25, 1888	1. 40	.....	1. 40	1. 40
Total				14. 17	4. 67	18. 84
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery, 1888	2658	Nov. 25, 1887	1. 07	.....	1. 07	1. 07
Do.....	2658	Dec. 15, 1887	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Do.....	2661	Nov. 25, 1887	3. 00	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Do.....	2668	Oct. 20, 1887	5. 93	.....	5. 93	5. 93
Do.....	2669	Oct. 20, 1887	35. 32	33. 90	1. 42	35. 32
Do.....	2894	Oct. 20, 1887	367. 08	339. 31	27. 77	367. 08
Do.....	3106	Apr. 25, 1888	1. 02	.....	1. 02	1. 02
Total				373. 21	40. 46	413. 67
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing, 1888.	2400	Sept. 10, 1887	1. 15	.....	1. 15	1. 15
Do.....	2422	Aug. 31, 1887	50. 16	.....	50. 16	50. 16
Do.....	2493	Oct. 20, 1887	24. 39	.....	24. 39	24. 39
Do.....	2493	Oct. 20, 1887	8. 23	.....	8. 23	8. 23
Do.....	2493	Oct. 20, 1887	. 71	.....	. 71	. 71
Do.....	2494	Sept. 10, 1887	472. 97	454. 33	18. 64	472. 97
Do.....	2494	Sept. 10, 1887	3. 96	3. 72	. 24	3. 96
Do.....	2494	Sept. 10, 1887	. 99	.....	. 99	. 99
Do.....	2658	Nov. 25, 1887	56. 54	.....	56. 54	56. 54

Central Pacific Railroad Company—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Company's claim.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		Date.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing, 1888—Continued.						
Do	2658	Dec. 15, 1887	\$23. 63	.....	\$23. 63	\$23. 63
Do	2668	Oct. 20, 1887	63. 65	.....	63. 65	63. 65
Do	2750	Jan. 10, 1888	3. 25	.....	3. 25	3. 25
Total				\$458. 05	251. 58	709. 63
Steam Machinery, 1888	2400	Aug. 31, 1887	. 92	.....	. 92	. 92
Do	2658	Dec. 15, 1887	. 63	.....	. 63	. 63
Do	3106	Apr. 25, 1888	2. 98	.....	2. 98	2. 98
Total					4. 53	4. 53
Maintenance, Yards and Docks, 1888 ..	2495	Sept. 10, 1887	1. 11	1. 02	. 09	1. 11
Do	2668	Oct. 20, 1887	. 25	.....	. 25	. 25
Total				1. 02	. 34	1. 36
Pay, miscellaneous, 1888	2412	Aug. 31, 1887	. 77	. 69	. 08	. 77
Total due Central Pacific R. Co. as above				3, 417. 31	4, 133. 91	7, 551. 22

Union Pacific Railway Company, Union Division.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Railway Company's voucher.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		No.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1885	1999	4406½	\$74. 45	\$74. 45	.....	\$74. 45
Do	1999	4429	57. 23	57. 23	.....	57. 23
Do	1999	4458	8. 12	8. 12	.....	8. 12
Do	1999	4490	13. 26	13. 26	.....	13. 26
Total				153. 06	.....	153. 06
Construction and Repair, 1885	2135	4468	1. 38	1. 38	.....	1. 38
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1885 and prior years	2312	1820	876. 01	660. 96	\$8. 50	669. 46
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1886	1996	4673	38. 36	38. 36	.....	38. 36
Do	1996	4675	26. 75	26. 75	.....	26. 75
Do	1996	4693	9. 25	9. 25	.....	9. 25
Total				74. 36	.....	74. 36
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps, 1886	1998	644	13. 98	13. 98	.....	13. 98
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1886; deficiency act, February 1, 1888	1343	4833	50. 99	50. 21	. 78	50. 99
Do	1343	4834	33. 67	33. 12	. 55	33. 67
Do	1349	4807	28. 41	27. 94	. 47	28. 41
Total				111. 27	1. 80	113. 07
Contingent, Navigation, 1886; deficiency act, February 1, 1888	1019	4724	11. 45	11. 26	. 19	11. 45
Do	1275	4771	2. 29	2. 25	. 04	2. 29
Do	1341	4794	1. 82	1. 79	. 03	1. 82
Do	1341	4804	3. 88	3. 82	. 06	3. 88
Do	1341	4806	34. 11	33. 55	. 56	34. 11
Do	1348	4836	1. 82	1. 79	. 03	1. 82
Total				54. 46	. 91	55. 37
Pay, miscellaneous, 1886; deficiency act, February 1, 1888	1344	4835	152. 43	4. 50	. 07	4. 57

Union Pacific Railway Company, Union Division—Continued.

Appropriation.	Report No.	Railway company's voucher.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		No.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Contingent, Ordnance, 1886, deficiency act, February 1, 1888.....	1018	4745	\$26. 67	\$15. 10	\$0. 35	\$15. 45
Do.....	1275	4770	3. 81	3. 75	.06	3. 81
Do.....	1347	4803	4. 08	4. 01	.07	4. 08
Do.....	875	4651	451. 89	253. 11	.....	253. 11
Do.....	1015	4723	66. 49	64. 46	2. 03	66. 49
Total				340. 43	2. 51	342. 94
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting, 1886; deficiency act, February 1, 1888.....	1017	4745	26. 67	10. 85	.37	11. 22
Do.....	1344	4835	152. 43	64. 75	2. 44	67. 19
Do.....	1350	4800	40. 05	37. 87	2. 18	40. 05
Do.....	1350	4802	209. 99	198. 58	11. 41	209. 99
Do.....	1350	4808	1. 82	1. 79	.03	1. 82
Total				313. 84	16. 43	330. 27
Construction and Repair, 1886; deficiency act, October 19, 1888.....	1997	4613	63. 99	63. 99	.....	63. 99
Do.....	1997	4649	1. 46	1. 46	.....	1. 46
Total				65. 45	.....	65. 45
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1886; deficiency act October 19, 1888.....	1999	4590	5. 96	5. 96	.....	5. 96
Do.....	1999	4593	71. 43	71. 43	.....	71. 43
Do.....	1999	4695	4. 83	4. 83	.....	4. 83
Do.....	1999	4696	4. 19	4. 19	.....	4. 19
Do.....	1999	4699	3. 00	3. 00	.....	3. 00
Total				89. 41	.....	89. 41
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1887.....	1995	4976	30. 70	30. 70	.....	30. 70
Do.....	2202	5076	14. 27	13. 80	.47	14. 27
Do.....	2256	5126	5. 24	5. 15	.09	5. 24
Do.....	2463	5201	5. 52	5. 36	.16	5. 52
Total				55. 01	.72	55. 73
Pay, miscellaneous, 1887.....	1995	4978	4. 31	4. 31	.....	4. 31
Do.....	2100	5008	8. 28	8. 01	.27	8. 28
Do.....	2202	5079	1. 45	1. 40	.05	1. 45
Total				13. 72	.32	14. 04
Contingent, Navigation, 1887.....	1995	4975	107. 11	4. 79	.....	4. 79
Do.....	2020	5026	121. 58	118. 18	3. 40	121. 58
Do.....	2255	5078	1. 47	1. 42	.05	1. 47
Do.....	2462	5202	1. 49	1. 49	.....	1. 49
Do.....	2474	5204	4. 59	4. 59	.....	4. 59
* Total				130. 47	3. 45	133. 92
Construction and Repair, 1887.....	1995	4975	107. 11	98. 32	4. 00	102. 32
Do.....	1995	4977	3. 18	3. 18	.....	3. 18
Do.....	2199	5006	16. 80	15. 82	.98	16. 80
Do.....	2100	5028	.92	.89	.03	.92
Do.....	2100	5050	1. 72	1. 65	.07	1. 72
Do.....	2202	5080	.92	.89	.03	.92
Do.....	2254	5122	4. 97	4. 90	.07	4. 97
Total				125. 65	5. 18	130. 83
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting, 1887.....	2100	5049	3. 66	3. 47	.19	3. 66
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing, 1887 ..	2100	5007	125. 19	122. 19	3. 00	125. 19
Do.....	2100	5027	2. 49	2. 39	.10	2. 49
Do.....	2472	5203	.84	.84	.....	.84
Total				125. 42	3. 10	128. 52
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery, 1887.....	2202	5077	20. 93	19. 79	1. 14	20. 93
Maintenance Yards and Docks, 1887.....	2461	5161	.90	.87	.03	.90
Torpedo corps, 1887.....	2477	5205	2. 23	2. 08	.18	2. 23
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1887; deficiency act October 19, 1888.....	2099	5004	519	5. 02	.17	5. 19

Union Pacific Railway Company, Union Division—Continued..

Appropriation.	Report No.	Railway company's voucher.		Amount allowed and unpaid.		
		No.	Amount.	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
Contingent, Ordnance, 1887; deficiency act, October 19, 1888.....	2021	5029	\$1. 01	\$0. 94	\$0. 07	\$1. 01
Do	2099	5005	6. 91	6. 91	.....	6. 91
Do	2099	5010	1. 79	1. 76	. 03	1. 79
Do	2257	5125	4. 41	4. 35	. 06	4. 41
Do	2475	5162	1. 10	1. 07	. 03	1. 10
Total				15. 03	. 19	15. 22
Contingent, Navigation, 1887; deficiency act, October 19, 1888.....	2099	5009	24. 68	23. 85	. 83	24. 68
Do	2099	5048	. 92	. 89	. 03	. 92
Do	2099	5051	6. 60	6. 28	. 22	6. 60
Total				31. 12	1. 08	32. 20
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1888.....	2476	5241	. 87	. 82	. 05	. 87
Do	2611	5285	29. 40	28. 54	. 86	29. 40
Do	2800	5326	2. 94	2. 74	. 20	2. 94
Do	2886	5384	18. 86	18. 36	. 50	18. 86
Do	2886	5425	15. 14	14. 55	. 59	15. 14
Total				65. 01	2. 20	67. 21
Contingent, Navigation, 1888.....	2611	5288	10. 16	9. 94	. 22	10. 16
Do	2895	5424	2. 39	2. 33	. 06	2. 39
Do	2982	5479	10. 06	9. 67	. 39	10. 06
Total				21. 94	. 67	22. 61
Contingent, Ordnance, 1888.....	2611	5286	23. 32	21. 48	1. 84	23. 32
Do	2611	5287	10. 18	9. 96	. 22	10. 18
Do	2799	5328	1. 45	1. 42	. 03	1. 45
Do	2905	5427	6. 58	6. 20	. 38	6. 58
Do	2982	5477	3. 63	3. 46	. 17	3. 63
Do	3009	5480	1. 55	1. 51	. 04	1. 55
Total				44. 03	2. 68	46. 71
Maintenance, Yards and Docks, 1888.....	2611	5283	1. 24	1. 20	. 04	1. 24
Do	2982	5473	9. 24	8. 88	. 36	9. 24
Total				10. 08	. 40	10. 48
Construction and Repair, 1888	2982	5470	2. 59	2. 49	. 10	2. 59
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing, 1888 ..	2473	5242	4. 47	4. 17	. 30	4. 47
Do	2611	5284	547. 72	539. 72	8. 00	547. 72
Do	2982	5474	2. 03	1. 95	. 08	2. 03
Do	2982	5478	5. 02	4. 83	. 19	5. 02
Do	2982	5476	61. 18	57. 54	2. 46	60. 00
Total				608. 21	11. 03	619. 24
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery, 1888	2797	1942	364. 14	360. 64	3. 50	364. 14
Do	2798	5327	40. 94	39. 16	1. 78	40. 94
Total				399. 80	5. 28	405. 08
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting, 1888.	2896	5383	25. 16	22. 65	2. 51	25. 16
Do	2896	5426	2. 50	2. 50	.....	2. 50
Do	2982	5471	5. 52	5. 31	. 21	5. 52
Total				30. 46	2. 72	33. 18
Steam machinery, 1888.....	2982	5472	3. 10	2. 98	. 12	3. 10
Pay, miscellaneous, 1888	2982	5475	4. 10	3. 94	. 16	4. 10
Do	3562	2445	32. 63	30. 49	. 25	30. 74
Total				34. 43	. 41	34. 84
Increase of the Navy, vessels authorized March 3, 1885	2254	5123	4. 47	4. 41	. 06	4. 47
Increase of the Navy, vessels and monitors, act August 3, 1886.....	2254	5124	4. 77	4. 70	. 07	4. 77
Total due Union Pacific Rwy. Co. as above.....				3, 639. 26	*71. 71	3, 710. 97

* Omaha bridge tolls.

Estimates for the payment of claims received and examined by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department under section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, payable from appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, and of claims reported under section 2 of the deficiency act of July 7, 1884.

Claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which expenditure was incurred.	Non-aided.
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of New Mexico. Route No. 39005. For amount of a remission imposed in the second quarter, 1883.	Inland mail transportation, railroads. (Deficiencies in postal revenues, 1886 and prior years.)	1883	\$2. 59
California Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation over the following routes:			
No. 46006, from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....	do	1883	656. 36
No. 46007, from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....	do	1883	420. 64
No. 46008, from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....	do	1883	3, 075. 72
			4, 152. 72
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Northern Rwy., for transportation over route No. 46022, from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.	do	1883	6, 236. 15
Southern Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation over route No. 46042, from May 10, 1883, to June 30, 1883.	do	1883	417. 70
Central Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation on the following routes:			
No. 46001, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	24, 074. 54
No. 46003, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	18, 163. 65
No. 46010, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	16, 048. 38
No. 46026, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	424. 77
No. 46028, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	3, 089. 19
No. 46029, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	29. 28
			61, 829. 81
No. 46001, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885	do	1885	30, 327. 68
No. 46003, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885	do	1885	20, 017. 48
No. 46010, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885	do	1885	21, 386. 84
No. 46026, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885	do	1885	566. 36
No. 46028, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885	do	1885	4, 118. 92
No. 46029, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885	do	1885	39. 04
			77, 456. 32
No. 46001, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	22, 745. 76
No. 46003, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	15, 763. 11
No. 46010, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	16, 048. 38
No. 46026, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	424. 77
No. 46028, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	3, 089. 19
No. 46029, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	29. 28
			58, 100. 49
Central Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation on the following routes:			
No. 46001, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	7, 581. 92
No. 46003, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	5, 254. 37
No. 46003, for \$952. 63 per quarter more from July 1, 1885. per order No. 14624, dated September 14, 1886.	do	1886	3, 810. 52
No. 46010, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886	do	1886	5, 349. 46
No. 46026, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886	do	1886	141. 59
No. 46028, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886	do	1886	1, 029. 73
No. 46029, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886	do	1886	9. 76
			23, 177. 35
No. 46003, for \$952. 63 per quarter more, from September 15, 1884, to June 30, 1885, per order No. 14624, dated September 14, 1886.	do	1885	3, 023. 56
Southern Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation on the following routes:			
No. 46013, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	834. 68
No. 46014, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	38, 835. 71
No. 46038, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	1, 061. 23
No. 46042, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	7, 048. 11
			47, 779. 73

Estimates for the payment of claims received and examined by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, etc.—Continued.

Claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which expenditure was incurred.	Non-aided.
Southern Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation on the following routes—Continued.			
No. 46013, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885....	Inland mail transportation, railroads. (Deficiencies in postal revenues, 1886 and prior years.)	1885	\$1, 120. 04
No. 46014, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885....	do	1885	52, 625. 18
No. 46038, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885....	do	1885	725. 04
No. 46042, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885....	do	1885	522. 65
			54, 992. 91
No. 46013, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	838. 50
No. 46014, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	39, 589. 58
No. 46038, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	543. 78
			40, 971. 86
No. 46013, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	280. 01
No. 46014, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	13, 500. 01
No. 46038, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	181. 26
No. 46014, for remission of deduction in fourth quarter, 1885.	do	1886	174. 66
No. 46014, for remission of deduction in first quarter, 1886.	do	1886	35. 96
No. 46014, for remission of deduction in fourth quarter, 1885.	do	1886	63. 11
			14, 235. 01
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. Co., for transportation on the following routes:			
No. 46012, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884....	do	1884	1, 582. 20
No. 46035, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884....	do	1884	613. 35
			2, 195. 55
No. 46012, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885....	do	1885	2, 109. 60
No. 46036, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885....	do	1885	817. 80
			2, 927. 40
No. 46012, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	1, 582. 20
No. 46035, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	613. 35
			2, 195. 55
No. 46012, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	527. 40
No. 46035, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	204. 45
			731. 85
California Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation on the following routes:			
No. 46006, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884....	do	1884	492. 27
No. 46007, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884....	do	1884	315. 48
No. 46008, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884....	do	1884	2, 306. 79
			3, 114. 54
No. 46006, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885....	do	1885	656. 36
No. 46007, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885....	do	1885	420. 64
No. 46008, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885....	do	1885	3, 075. 72
			4, 152. 72
No. 46006, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	492. 27
No. 46007, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	315. 48
No. 46008, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	2, 295. 86
			3, 103. 61
No. 46006, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	164. 09
No. 46007, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	105. 16
No. 46008, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	768. 93

Estimates for the payment of claims received and examined by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, etc.—Continued.

Claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which expenditure was incurred.	Non-aided.
California Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation on the following routes—Continued.			
No. 46008, for remission of a deduction first quarter, 1886.	Inland mail transportation, railroads. (Deficiencies in postal revenues, 1886 and prior years.)	1886	\$8. 42
To deduction on route No. 46006 in first quarter, 1886.	do	1886	1, 046. 60 1. 78
			1, 044. 82
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., of New Mexico, for transportation due on route—			
No. 39005, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.	do	1884	2, 818. 62
No. 39005, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	do	1885	3, 782. 38
No. 39005, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886.	do	1886	2, 821. 23
No. 39005, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886.	do	1886	948. 19
No. 39005, for remission of a deduction imposed in third quarter 1885.	do	1886	5. 19
No. 39005, for remission of a deduction imposed in fourth quarter 1885.	do	1886	2. 59
No. 39005, for remission of a deduction imposed in first quarter 1886.	do	1886	5. 18
			3, 782. 38
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona, for transportation due on route—			
No. 40001, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.	do	1884	46, 060. 00
No. 40001, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	do	1885	64, 113. 84
No. 40001, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886.	do	1886	47, 853. 29
No. 40001, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886.	do	1886	16, 072. 49
No. 40001, for amount of remission of a deduction imposed in third quarter 1885.	do	1886	197. 65
No. 40001, for remission of a deduction imposed in fourth quarter 1885.	do	1886	44. 03
No. 40001, for remission of a fine imposed in the first quarter 1886.	do	1886	75. 00
No. 40001, for remission of a fine imposed in first quarter, 1886.	do	1886	20. 00
			64, 262. 46
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Los Angeles and San Diego R. R., for transportation on route—			
No. 46017, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.	do	1884	1, 861. 98
No. 46017, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	do	1885	2, 861. 72
No. 46017, from July 1, 1885, to September 30, 1885.	do	1886	715. 43
No. 46017, from October 1, 1885, to December 31, 1885.	do	1886	713. 47
No. 46017, from January 1, 1886, to March 31, 1886.	do	1886	596. 19
No. 46017, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886.	do	1886	715. 43
To deduction in second quarter, 1886.	do	1886	11. 76
			703. 67
			2, 728. 76
Los Angeles and Independence R. R. Co., for transportation on route—			
No. 46020, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.	do	1884	622. 35
No. 46020, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	do	1885	833. 60
No. 46020, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886.	do	1886	621. 21
No. 46020, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886.	do	1886	208. 40
			829. 64

Estimates for the payment of claims received and examined by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, etc.—Continued.

Claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which expenditure was incurred.	Non-aided.
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Northern Railway, for transportation on route— No. 46022, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	Inland mail transportation, railroads. (Deficiencies in postal revenues, 1886 and prior years.)	1884	\$5, 227. 83
No. 46022, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	do	1885	6, 965. 67
No. 46022, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886 ...	do	1886	5, 204. 38
No. 46022, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	1, 742. 61
			6, 946. 99
Amador Branch R. R. Co., for transportation on route— No. 46023, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	1, 372. 26
No. 46023, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	do	1885	1, 829. 68
No. 46023, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886 ...	do	1886	1, 372. 26
No. 46023, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	457. 42
			1, 829. 68
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Berkeley Branch R. R., for transportation on route— No. 46024, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	185. 31
No. 46024, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885 ...	do	1885	247. 08
No. 46024, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	185. 31
No. 46024, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886 ...	do	1886	61. 77
			247. 08
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the San Pablo R. R., for transportation on route— No. 46032, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	5, 619. 89
No. 46032, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	do	1885	7, 520. 64
No. 46032, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886....	do	1886	5, 640. 48
No. 46032, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886....	do	1886	1, 880. 16
			7, 520. 64

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

Detailed object of expenditure and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation, railroads.</i>		
Central Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation of mails on the following routes :		
No. 46001, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		\$32, 096. 36
No. 46001, for remission of deduction in first quarter, 1887.....		109. 92
No. 46003, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		18, 889. 80
No. 46010, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		25, 025. 84
No. 46010, for \$1.71 additional per quarter from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		6. 84
No. 46010, for remission of deduction in third quarter, 1886		28. 00
No. 46026, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		500. 60
No. 46028, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		4, 464. 52
No. 46028, for \$22 additional per quarter, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		88. 00
No. 46029, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		38. 36
		81, 248. 24
No. 46010, for remission of deduction, second quarter, 1887.....		6. 64
		81, 254. 88
Less deductions on routes as follows :		
No. 46010, from July 1, 1886, to September 30, 1886	\$28. 00	
No. 46001, deduction first quarter, 1887.....	131. 90	
No. 46001, deduction second quarter, 1887	87. 95	
		247. 85
		81, 007. 03

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation, railroads—Continued.</i>		
Cenetral Pacific R. R. Co., route 46003, California:		
For transportation, at \$1,021.97 per quarter more from December 15, 1886, to June 30, 1887		\$2, 232. 78
For transportation, at \$1,202.09 per quarter more from March 21, 1887, to June 30, 1887		1, 349. 01
For transportation, at \$1,517.19 per quarter more from May 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887, per order No. 10768, January 25, 1888		766. 93
Total		4, 348. 72
Southern Pacific R. R. Co., route 46038:		
For transportation, at \$177.17 per quarter more from May 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887, per order No. 11207, June 28, 1888		89. 56
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. For transportation of mails on the following routes:		
No. 46013, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		1, 131. 16
No. 46014, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		60, 874. 92
No. 46014, for \$1.24 per quarter additional from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		4. 96
No. 46014, for remission of deduction in third quarter, 1886		214. 04
No. 46038, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		773. 20
No. 46038, for \$0.36 per quarter additional from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		1. 44
Total		63, 029. 72
Less deductions on route—		
No. 46014 in third quarter, 1886	\$458. 64	
No. 46014 in first quarter, 1887	41. 70	
		500. 34
Total		62, 529. 38
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. Co., California. For transportation of mails on the following routes:		
No. 46012, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		1, 775. 32
No. 46035, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		821. 64
Total		2, 596. 96
California Pacific R. R. Co., California. For transportation of mails on the following routes:		
No. 46006, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		592. 76
No. 46007, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		424. 08
No. 46008, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		3, 076. 40
Total		4, 093. 24
Los Angeles and Independence R. R. Co.:		
For transportation of mails on route No. 46020 from July 1, 1886 to June 30, 1887		845. 16
Amador Branch Rwy. Co.:		
For transportation of mails on route No. 46023 from July 1, 1886 to June 30, 1887		1, 452. 64
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Los Angeles and San Diego R. R., for transportation of mails on route—		
No. 46017, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		2, 404. 76
No. 46017, for remission of deduction, first quarter, 1887		1. 65
		2, 406. 41
Less deduction in first quarter, 1887		1. 65
Total		2, 404. 76
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Northern Rwy., for transportation of mails on route—		
No. 46022, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887		14, 986. 56
No. 46022, for remission of deduction in fourth quarter, 1886		20. 53
		15, 007. 09
Less deduction in fourth quarter, 1886		20. 53
Total		14, 986. 56

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed object of expenditure and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation, railroads—Continued.</i>		
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Southern Pacific R. R. of New Mexico, for transportation of mails on route—		
No. 39005, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		\$11,375.76
No. 39005, for remission of fine in third quarter, 1886.....		85.55
No. 39005, for remission of fine in second quarter, 1887.....		8.00
No. 39005, for remission of deduction in third quarter, 1886.....		23.33
		11,492.64
Less deductions:		
Third quarter, 1886..... \$140.00		
Fourth quarter, 1886..... 16.00		
First quarter, 1887..... 23.00		
Second quarter, 1887..... 8.00		
		187.00
		11,305.64
Central Pacific R. R. Co. lessee of the Southern Pacific R. R. in Arizona, for transportation of mails on route—		
No. 40001, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		74,295.64
No. 40001 for remission of deduction in third quarter, 1886.....		197.79
		74,493.43
Less deductions:		
Third quarter, 1886..... \$356.19		
Second quarter, 1887..... 5.00		
		361.19
Total.....		74,132.24
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Berkeley Branch R. R., for transportation of mails on route No. 46024, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		226.76
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the San Pablo R. R., for transportation of mails on route No. 46032, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		8,744.92
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa, for one-half amount transportation of mails on route—		
No. 27029, from October 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	\$3,622.90	
No. 27077, from October 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	1,057.50	
No. 27077, for one-half fine remitted, first quarter, 1887.....	1.00	
No. 27029, for one-half deduction remitted on account fourth quarter, 1886.....	9.92	
No. 27077, for one-half deduction remitted on account fourth quarter, 1886.....	2.89	
	4,694.21	
Less one-half of deductions, as follows, on route—		
No. 27029, in fourth quarter, 1886..... \$13.23		
No. 27077, in fourth quarter, 1886..... 3.86		
No. 27077, in first quarter, 1887..... 1.00		
	18.09	
	4,676.12	
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa, for amount of transportation of mails on route—		
No. 27029, from October 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		667.95
No. 27077, from October 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		13.86
No. 27029, for deduction remitted on account fourth quarter, 1886.....		1.81
No. 27077, for deduction remitted on account fourth quarter, 1886.....		.04
		683.68
Less amount deduction, as follows, on route—		
No. 27029, for deduction in fourth quarter, 1886..... \$2.44		
No. 27077, for deduction in fourth quarter, 1886..... .05		
		2.49
		681.19

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Detailed object of expenditure and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation, railroads.</i>		
Central Pacific R. R. Co.:		
For transportation on route 46001, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, at \$8,024.09 per quarter, per order No. 11861, July 23, 1886		\$32,096.36
\$939.41 per quarter more from October 25, 1887, per order No. 15224, August 15, 1888.....		2,573.17
Remission of deduction in third quarter, 1887, per order March 1, 1888....		21.98
		34,691.51
Deduction in third quarter, 1887		21.98
		34,669.53
For transportation on route 46003, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, at \$4,722.45 per quarter.....		18,889.80
\$3,741.25 per quarter more from July 1, 1887, per order No. 10768, June 25, 1888.....		14,965.00
\$1,426.56 per quarter more from December 20, 1887.....		3,039.19
\$2,686.92 per quarter more from March 19, 1888.....		3,070.77
		39,964.76
Deduction in second quarter, 1888.....		1,338.81
		38,625.95
For transportation on route 46010, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, at \$6,258.17 per quarter, per order No. 288, January 10, 1887.....		25,032.68
Route 46026, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, at \$125.15 per quarter, per order No. 12045, July 26, 1886		500.60
Route 46028, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, at \$1,138.13 per quarter, per order No. 407, January 13, 1887		4,552.52
Route 46029, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, at \$9.59 per quarter, per order No. 12047, July 26, 1886		38.36
		103,419.64
Central Pacific R. R. Co., for remission of fines and deductions imposed in second quarter 1888 on route 46003, per order November 21, 1888		1,211.44
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of San Pablo R. R., route 46032—		
For transportation from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, at \$2,186.23 per quarter		8,744.92
Deduction		.82
		8,744.10
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Berkeley Branch R. R., route 46024, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		226.76
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Northern Rwy., route 46022, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		14,986.56
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Los Angeles and San Diego R. R., route 46017—		
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888		2,404.76
Deduction, first quarter, 1888		3.29
		2,401.47
Remission of deduction in first quarter, 1888, per order August 8, 1888.....		3.29
		2,404.76
California Pacific R. R. Co.:		
Route 46006, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888		592.76
Route 46007, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888		424.08
Route 46008, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888		3,076.40
Remission of fine in fourth quarter, 1887, per order February 15, 1888.....		2.00
		4,095.24
Fine, fourth quarter, 1887		2.00
		4,093.24
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of New Mexico, route 39005:		
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, per order No. 11850, July 23, 1886.....		11,375.76
Remission of deduction:		
Third quarter, 1887, per order November 30, 1887.....		55.02
Third quarter, 1887, per order December 30, 1887.....		8.63
Fourth quarter, 1887, per order August 16, 1888.....		148.01
Fourth quarter, 1887, per order October 24, 1888.....		15.58
First quarter, 1888, per order August 15, 1888.....		54.51
First quarter, 1888, per order October 24, 1888.....		9.08
		11,666.59

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed object of expenditure and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation, railroads—Continued.</i>		
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of New Mexico. Route 39005—Continued.		
Deductions:		
Third quarter, 1887.....	\$148.34	
Fourth quarter, 1887.....	490.77	
First quarter, 1888.....	318.01	
		\$958.12
		10,708.47
Southern Pacific R. R. Co.:		
Route 46013, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	\$1,131.16	
Route 46013, deduction fourth quarter, 1887.....	1.00	
		1,130.16
Route 46014, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	60,879.88	
Route 46014, deduction third quarter 1887, \$542.08; first quarter 1888, \$41.58.....	583.66	
	60,296.22	
Remission of deduction third quarter, 1887, per order Decem- ber 7, 1887.....	366.10	
Remission of deduction third quarter, 1887, per order Janu- ary 5, 1888.....	2.95	
		60,665.36
Route 46038, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	774.64	
\$177.17 per quarter more from July 1, 1887, per order No. 11207, June 28, 1888.....	708.68	
\$3.64 per quarter more from March 19, 1888, per order No. 11207, June 28, 1888.....	4.16	
		1,487.48
		63,283.00
Amador Branch R. R. Co., route 46023, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888...		1,452.64
Los Angeles and Independence R. R. Co., route 46020:		
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		845.16
Deduction.....		1.00
		844.16
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. Co.:		
Route 46012, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		1,775.32
Route 46035, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		821.64
		2,596.96
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona, route 40001, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, per order No. 11851, July 23, 1886 ..		74,295.64
Remission of deduction:		
Third quarter, 1887, per order November 30, 1887.....		394.73
Third quarter, 1887, per order February 21, 1888.....		23.89
First quarter, 1888, per order August 15, 1888.....		152.24
Second quarter, 1888, per order October 1, 1888.....		50.74
		74,917.24
Deduction third quarter, 1887.....	\$814.19	
Deduction first quarter, 1888.....	152.24	
Deduction second quarter, 1888.....	152.23	
		1,118.66
		73,798.58
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa, for one-half amount transportation mails on route—		
No. 27029, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	\$6,768.88	
No. 27077, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	2,682.12	
No. 27077, for one-half deduction remitted on account of first quarter 1888.....	12.84	
	9,463.84	
Less one-half deduction in first quarter, 1888.....	12.84	
	9,451.00	
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa, for amount transportation mails, route No. 27029, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		1,265.48

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Detailed object of expenditure and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation, railroads.</i>		
Central Pacific R. R. Co. For amount transportation of mails on route—		
No. 46001, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		\$8,963.50
No. 46003, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		12,577.18
No. 46010, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		6,258.17
No. 46026, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		125.15
No. 46028, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		1,138.13
No. 46029, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		9.59
No. 46029, for \$3.90 per quarter more from July 10, 1888, order No. 16459		3.31
		29,075.03
Less amount deduction		241.00
		28,834.03
California Pacific R. R. Co. For amount transportation of mails on route—		
No. 46006, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		148.19
No. 46007, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		109.02
No. 46008, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		769.10
		1,023.31
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. Co. For amount of transportation mails on route—		
No. 46012, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		443.83
No. 46013, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		205.41
		649.24
Southern Pacific R. R. Co., California. For amount transportation of mails on route—		
No. 46013, from July 1, 1888 to September 30, 1888		282.79
No. 46014, from July 1, 1888 to September 30, 1888		15,219.97
No. 46038, from July 1, 1888 to September 30, 1888		374.47
		15,877.23
Less deduction		1.00
		15,876.23
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Los Angeles and San Diego R. R., California. For amount transportation of mails, route No. 46017, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		601.19
Los Angeles and Independence R. R. Co., California. For amount transportation mails on route—		
No. 46020, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		211.29
Less deduction		1.00
		210.29
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Northern Rwy., California. For amount transportation mails on route No. 46022, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		3,746.64
Amador Branch Rwy. Co., California. For amount transportation of mails, route No. 46023, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		363.16
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Berkeley Branch R. R., California. For amount transportation mails, route No. 46024, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		56.69
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of San Pablo R. R., California. For amount transportation mails, route No. 46032, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		2,186.23
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Southern Pacific R. R. of New Mexico. For amount for transportation of mails—		
Route No. 39005, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		2,843.94
Route No. 39005, amount remission of deduction		101.01
		2,944.95
Less amount deduction third quarter, 1888		101.01
		2,843.94

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year —Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation—Railroads—Continued.</i>		
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Southern Pacific R. R., Arizona. For amount for transportation of mails—		
Route No. 40001, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888		\$18,612.47
Route No. 40001, for amount remission of deduction		610.20
		19,222.67
Less amount deduction in third quarter, 1888.		610.20
		18,612.47
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa. For one-half amount transportation of mails—		
Route No. 27029, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888	1,692.22	
Route No. 27077, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....	670.53	
	2,362.75	
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa. For amount transportation of mails—		
Route No. 27029, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		316.37

SUMMARY.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation railroads.</i>		
Central Pacific R. R. Co., routes No. 46001, 46003, 46010, 46026, 46028, and 46029.		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884		\$61,829.81
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885		80,479.88
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		81,277.84
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		85,355.75
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888		104,631.08
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		28,834.03
		442,408.39
Amador Branch Rwy. Co., California, route 46023.		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		1,372.26
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		1,829.68
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		1,829.68
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		1,452.64
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		1,452.64
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		363.16
		8,300.06
California Pacific R. R. Co., California, routes 46006, 46007, and 46008.		
Claims:		
From July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....		4,152.72
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884		3,114.54
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885		4,152.72
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		4,148.43
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		4,093.24
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		4,093.24
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		1,023.31
		24,778.20
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. Co., California, routes 46012 and 46035.		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884		2,195.55
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885		2,927.40
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		2,927.40
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		2,596.96
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		2,596.96
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		649.24
		13,893.51

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

SUMMARY.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation—railroads.—Continued.</i>		
Southern Pacific R. R. Co., routes 46013, 46014, 46038, and 46042:		
Claims:		
From May 10, 1883, to June 30, 1883.....		\$417. 70
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		47, 779. 73
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		54, 992. 91
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		55, 206. 87
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		62, 618. 94
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		63, 283. 00
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		15, 876. 23
		300, 175. 38
Los Angeles Independent R. R. Co., California, route 46020:		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		622. 35
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		833. 60
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		829. 61
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		845. 16
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		844. 16
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		210. 29
		4, 185. 17
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Southern Pacific R. R. of New Mexico, route 39005:		
Claims:		
For remission, second quarter 1883.....		2. 59
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		2, 818. 62
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		3, 782. 38
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		3, 782. 38
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		11, 305. 64
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		10, 708. 47
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		2, 843. 94
		35, 244. 02
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona, route 40001:		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		46, 060. 00
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		64, 113. 84
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		64, 262. 46
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		74, 132. 24
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		73, 798. 58
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		18, 612. 47
		340, 979. 59
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Berkley Branch R. R. of California, route 46024:		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		185. 31
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		247. 08
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		247. 08
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		226. 76
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		226. 76
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		56. 69
		1, 189. 68
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Los Angeles and San Diego R. R., route No. 46017:		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		1, 864. 98
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		2, 861. 72
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		2, 728. 76
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		2, 404. 76
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		2, 404. 76
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		601. 19
		12, 866. 17

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

SUMMARY.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation—railroads.—Continued.</i>		
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Northern Rwy., California, route No. 46022:		
Claims:		
From July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....		\$6, 236. 15
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		5, 227. 83
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		6, 965. 67
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		6, 946. 99
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		14, 986. 56
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		14, 986. 56
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		3, 746. 64
		59, 096. 40
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of San Pablo R. R. Co., route 46032:		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		5, 619. 89
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		7, 520. 64
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		7, 520. 64
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		8, 744. 92
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		8, 744. 10
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		2, 186. 23
		40, 336. 42
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., routes 27029, 27077, Iowa:		
From October 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	\$4, 676. 12	681. 19
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	9, 451. 00	1, 265. 48
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....	2, 362. 75	316. 37
	16, 489. 87	2, 263. 04
Total inland mail transportation, railroads.....	16, 489. 87	1, 285, 716. 03

Estimates for the payment of claims received and examined by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, under section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, payable from appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, and of claims recorded under section 2 of the deficiency act of July 7, 1884.

Claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Non-aided.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. for transportation of post-office cars on the following routes:			
No. 46001, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	Deficiency in postal revenues, 1886 and prior years.	1884	\$4, 031. 43
No. 46003, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	2, 845. 11
No. 46010, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884..	do	1884	2, 744. 07
			9, 620. 61
No. 46001, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	do	1885	5, 375. 24
No. 46003, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	do	1885	3, 793. 48
No. 46010, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	do	1885	3, 658. 76
			12, 827. 48
No. 46001, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886.....	do	1886	4, 031. 43
No. 46003, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886.....	do	1886	2, 845. 11
No. 46010, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886.....	do	1886	2, 744. 07
No. 46001, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886.....	do	1886	1, 343. 81
No. 46003, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886.....	do	1886	948. 37
No. 46010, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886.....	do	1886	914. 69
			12, 827. 48

Estimates for the payment of claims received and examined by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, etc.—Continued.

Claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Non-aided
Southern Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation, post-office cars, on the following route: No. 46014, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.	Deficiency in postal revenues, 1886 and prior years.	1884	\$4,530.36
No. 46014, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	do	1885	6,040.48
No. 46014, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886.	do	1886	4,409.14
No. 46014, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886.	do	1886	1,510.12
No. 46014, for remission of deduction in fourth quarter, 1885.	do	1886	24.79
No. 46014, for remission of deduction in fourth quarter, 1885.	do	1886	8.27
			5,952.32
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of San Pablo R. R. for transportation of post-office cars, on the following route: No. 46032, from October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.	do	1884	958.89
No. 46032, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	do	1885	1,278.52
No. 46032, from July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886.	do	1886	958.89
No. 46032, from April 1, 1886, to June 30, 1886.	do	1886	319.63
			1,278.52

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, by the Postmaster-General (out of postal revenues).

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanation.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Inland mail transportation, post-office car service.</i>		
Central Pacific R. R. Co., California, for transportation of post-office cars on the following routes: No. 46001, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.		\$5,713.00
No. 46003, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.		1,168.48
No. 46010, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.		3,658.76
No. 46010, additional, at 25 cents per quarter, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.		1.00
		10,541.24
Less deduction on route No. 46003		2.91
		10,538.33
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the Northern Rwy., for transportation of post-office cars on route— No. 46022, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.		2,791.00
Less deduction in the fourth quarter, 1886		3.82
		2,787.18
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of the San Pablo R. R., for transportation of post-office cars on route No. 46032, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.		1,278.52
Southern Pacific R. R. Co., for transportation of post-office cars on route— No. 46014, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.		6,068.48
Additional, at 25 cents per quarter from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.		1.00
		6,069.48
<i>Railway post-office car service.</i>		
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa, for one-half amount post-office car service— Route No. 27029, from October 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.	\$653.91	
Route No. 27029, for deduction remitted, second quarter, 1887.	2.78	
Carried forward	656.69	

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Railway post-office car service—Continued.</i>		
Amount forward.....	\$656. 69	
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa, for one-half amount post-office car service—Continued.		
Less on route No. 27029—		
One-half deduction in fourth quarter, 1886.....	\$4. 78	
One-half deduction in second quarter, 1887.....	2. 78	
	7. 56	
	649. 13	
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa, for amount of post-office car service—		
Route No. 27029, from October 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		\$120. 54
Route No. 27029, for deduction remitted on account second quarter, 1887..		. 51
		121. 05
Less on route No. 27029—		
Amount deduction in fourth quarter, 1886.....	\$0. 88	
Amount deduction in second quarter, 1887.....	. 51	
		1. 39
		119. 66
<i>Inland mail transportation, post-office cars.</i>		
Central Pacific R. R. Co.—		
Route 46001, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, per order No. 15090, September 29, 1886.....		5, 713. 00
Route 46003, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, per order No. 14618, September 14, 1886.....		1, 168. 48
Route 46010, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, per order No. 288, January 10, 1887.....		3, 659. 76
		10, 541. 24
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of Northern Railway, Route 46022, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		2, 791. 00
Central Pacific R. R. Co., lessee of San Pablo R. R., Route 46032, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		1, 278. 52
Southern Pacific R. R. Co., Route 46014, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		6, 069. 48
<i>Railway post-office car service.</i>		
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa, for one-half amount of post-office-car service—		
Route No. 27029, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	\$871. 88	
Route No. 27077, from September 18, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	314. 22	
	1, 186. 10	
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co., Iowa, for amount post-office car service—		
Route No. 27029, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		163. 00
Route No. 27029, for \$38.44 more per quarter from September 18, 1887, to June 30, 1888; order No. 16582.....		120. 75
		283. 75

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Post-office car service.</i>		
Central Pacific Railroad Company, California, for amount post-office car service—		
Route No. 46001, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		\$1, 428. 25
Route No. 46003, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		292. 12
Route No. 46010, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		914. 94
		2, 635. 31
Southern Pacific Railroad Company, California, for amount post-office car service, route No. 46014, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		1, 517. 37
Central Pacific Railroad Company, lessee of Northern Railway, California, for amount post-office car service, route No. 46022, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		697. 75
Central Pacific Railroad Company, lessee of San Pablo Railroad, California, for amount post-office car service, route No. 46032, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		319. 63
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, Iowa; for one-half amount post-office car service:		
Route No. 27029, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....	\$217. 97	
Route No. 27077, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....	100. 03	
	318. 00	
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, Iowa; for amount post-office car service, route No. 27029, from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		79. 19

SUMMARY.

<i>Railway post-office car service.</i>		
Central Pacific Railroad Company, routes No. 46001, 46003, 46010.		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		9, 620. 61
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		12 827. 48
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		12, 827. 48
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		10, 538. 33
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		10, 541. 24
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		2, 635. 31
		58, 990. 45
Southern Pacific Railroad Company, route 46014.		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		4, 530. 36
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		6, 040. 48
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		5, 952. 32
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		6, 069. 48
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		6, 069. 48
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		1, 517. 37
		30, 179. 49
Central Pacific Railroad Company, lessee of San Pablo Railroad, route No. 46032.		
Claims:		
From October 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....		958. 89
From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....		1, 278. 52
From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....		1, 278. 52
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		1, 278. 52
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		1, 278. 52
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		319. 63
		6, 392. 60
Central Pacific Railroad Company, lessee of Northern Railway, California, route No. 46022.		
Deficiencies:		
From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		2, 787. 18
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		2, 791. 00
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....		697. 75
		6, 275. 93

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Aided.	Non-aided.
<i>Railway post-office car service—Continued.</i>		
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, routes 27029, 27077, Iowa.		
From October 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887	\$649. 13	\$119. 66
From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	1, 186. 10	283. 75
From July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888.....	318. 00	79. 19
	2, 153. 23	482. 60
Total railway post-office car service	2, 153. 23	102, 321. 07
Aggregate reported by the Sixth Auditor	18, 643. 10	1, 388, 037. 10

RECAPITULATION.

Certified by the—	Aided.	Non-aided.	Total.
First Comptroller	\$1, 363. 82	\$5, 915. 56	\$7, 279. 38
Commissioner of Customs.....	459. 41	123. 27	582. 68
Second Auditor	884. 31	1, 604. 07	2, 488. 38
Third Auditor.....	3, 991. 07	893, 790. 14	897, 781. 21
Fourth Auditor	7, 056. 57	4, 205. 62	11, 262. 19
Sixth Auditor.....	18, 643. 10	1, 388, 037. 10	1, 406, 680. 20
Grand total.....	32, 398. 28	2, 293, 675. 76	2, 326, 074. 04

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

With a letter from the Chief of Engineers, a report of an examination and survey of the channel of the Mississippi at Rock Island, Ill.

FEBRUARY 5, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 2, 1889.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit herewith to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the provisions of the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, a letter of the 31st ultimo from the Chief of Engineers submitting a copy of the report of the Board of Engineer Officers constituted to make an examination and survey of the present channel of the Mississippi River at the Rock Island Rapids, with the view of determining the best and most economical mode of securing a safer channel of greater width and depth, sufficient to meet the necessities of the commerce and navigation of the river, either by the construction of a canal around the rapids on the Illinois side of the river or by widening and deepening the present channel.

It appears that the Board is adverse to the construction of a lateral canal at this time, but is of opinion that the existing navigable channel of Rock Island Rapids should be improved to such an extent as to make the passage over them as reasonably safe by night or day as the natural conditions permit.

The conclusions of the Board in this matter are concurred in by the Department.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the report of the Board of Engineer Officers constituted by your direction, in compliance with the requirements of the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, to make an examination and survey of the present channel of the Mississippi River at the Rock Island Rapids, with the view of determining the best and most economical mode of securing a safer channel of greater width and depth, sufficient to meet the necessities of the commerce and navigation of the river, either by the construction of a canal around the rapids on the Illinois side of the river or by widening and deepening the present channel.

After a full and careful consideration of the subject the Board is of the opinion that the most direct and feasible route, coming within the instructions, for a canal from the head of the rapids to the upper part of Moline, is in the river along the Illinois shore. The location for such a canal is shown on the map accompanying the report, and herewith also transmitted. It would be about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and formed, as in the case of the Des Moines Canal, by embankment in the river, with a width of from 200 to 500 feet, and depth at low water increasing from 6 to 12 feet, having two locks 80 feet wide and 325 feet long. It will be observed that the instructions of the Board do not include a consideration of the Iowa side of the river.

The length of the rapids, from Rapids City to the Rock Island Railroad bridge, is about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but between Rock Island and the Illinois shore at the harbor of Moline and pool of the Moline Water-Power Company, the conditions are such as to prohibit the extension of the canal along the water front of Moline, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to make two independent canals, connected by a section of the river, in order to continue navigation to the foot of the rapids.

The most direct and feasible route for this part of the improvement would be down the outside of Rock and Benham Islands. It would be about 3 miles long and have a width of from 200 to 300 feet, with one and possibly two locks, the river channel connecting the two canals being deepened to 6 feet at low water. This connecting channel would open into the main channel of the river and permit either canal to be used independently of the other, and afford easy entrance to the harbor of Moline.

The total cost of the whole of this improvement from the head to the foot of the rapids is placed by the Board at about \$4,000,000.

But it being thought practicable, at a moderate cost, to obviate many of the difficulties existing in the navigation of the rapids, especially to render them navigable at night, the Board presents for this purpose a plan recommended by the engineer officer in local charge at this place, in which the desired improvement is to be attained by guide piers, with lights and day beacons attached, in sufficient number and so located as to serve as guides to pilots at night; and in addition, to excavate and remove the rock at various points so as to widen and straighten the channel at the crooked parts of the rapids, to give longer straight reaches; also to deepen the channel where necessary; to build dams where required to equalize the slope, and to remove by dredging the present accumulations of sand and gravel which interfere with navigation.

It is estimated that the probable cost of such work would be \$330,000.

The Board, after careful examination of these two methods of im-

provement, is adverse to the construction of a lateral canal at this time, as it is not regarded as indispensable to meet the present wants of navigation, and is of opinion that the existing navigable channel of Rock Island Rapids should be improved to such an extent as to make the passage over them as reasonably safe by night or day as the natural conditions permit. The depth to be limited to 4 feet at low water.

The above plan, which is recommended by the Board to accomplish this, will furnish the relief immediately called for in the interests of navigation, and would also form part of any more extended project for widening and deepening the channel if adopted in future; but when the improvement of the Mississippi River now in progress furnishes a depth of 6 feet at low water at all points below Rock Island Rapids, in the opinion of the Board, the construction of canals, as above described, will provide, at less cost and in a more desirable manner than a further improvement of the rapids, the additional 2 feet of depth that may then be required for navigation.

I fully concur in the views and conclusions of the Board.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF A BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION AT THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Rock Island, Ill., January 16, 1889.

GENERAL: The Board of Engineer Officers constituted by Special Orders, No. 59, Headquarters Corps of Engineers, United States Army, October 29, 1888, "to prepare and submit a project for the improvement of navigation at Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, either by widening and deepening the present channel through the rapids or by a canal around the rapids on the Illinois side of said river," met at Rock Island, Ill., on November 21 and 22, 1888. At this session the maps and records of the United States Engineer Office at Rock Island were examined, a personal inspection of the rapids was made in company with skillful pilots and navigators, interviews were had with a number of parties interested in the navigation of Mississippi River, and a hearing was given to the representatives of the Business Men's Association of Moline. The Board adjourned on November 22, 1888, to give time for the completion of surveys of certain portions of the rapids, the plotting of notes, and the preparation of the estimates called for by the act of Congress. A subsequent meeting was held at Rock Island, Ill., on January 15, 1889.

Having considered all the available facts bearing upon the questions presented, the Board has the honor to present the following report:

The instructions of the Board are found in the act of Congress approved August 11, 1888, as follows:

And inasmuch as the present channel of the Mississippi River at the Rock Island Rapids is said to be of insufficient width and depth, and dangerous to the navigation of said river, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause an examination and survey to be made at said rapids, with the view of determining the

best and most economical mode of securing a safer channel of greater width and depth, sufficient to meet the necessities of the commerce and navigation of the river, either by the construction of a canal around said rapids on the Illinois side of said river, from the head of the rapids near Rapids City, Ill., on the most direct and feasible route to the main river, at the foot of said rapids, or by widening and deepening the present channel of the river at said rapids. And the Secretary of War shall cause a report of said examination and survey to be made to Congress at its next session, together with plans and estimates of the probable cost for the construction of such canal, or for the widening and deepening of the present navigable channel of the river; and, with such plans and estimates, shall submit his opinion as to the best and most economical plan of improving the river at said rapids in the interest of the commerce and navigation of the river. And for the purpose of such examination and survey, so much of the above appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars as may be necessary is hereby authorized to be expended, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

The improvement of the Rock Island Rapids was commenced by the Government in the year 1867, under plans which, at that time, appeared to be sufficient for purposes of navigation and justified by the interests of commerce involved, and the general condition of Upper Mississippi River, and the work was virtually completed in 1882, at a cost of \$1,166,608.50. A final report on this improvement, including a history of the work, appears in the Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1886, pages 1427-1465.

The natural condition of the rapids, and the reasons leading to the adoption of the plan of improving the open channel by the making of cuts through the obstructive chains, giving a channel 200 feet wide with depth of 4 feet at low water, are given in the following extracts from a report made in 1866 by Capt. (now Lieut. Col.) P. C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

The Upper or Rock Island Rapids begin at a point near the lower end of Rock Island, and extend 14.26 miles up the river to a point near the lower end of the town of Le Claire. The bed of the river throughout this entire distance consists of a hard surface of limestone rock, worn in many places into deep furrows by the long-continued action of the water and the material washed along the bottom. This rock crops out along the shores, and is generally found stratified in thin layers. The lower strata in the bed of the river appear to be harder, and of different thicknesses—from 4 inches to 2 feet and upward. There are also a number of large erratic boulders of granite to be met with, but these, as a general thing, do not present serious obstructions, but in some cases, as at Campbell's Chain, they rather serve as guide-marks for pilots, who would protest against their removal on that account, unless replaced by other equally permanent marks.

The only difficulty in the way of navigating the rapids consists in passing over the chains, of which there are seven, viz: The Upper or Smith's Chain, Sycamore, Saint Louis, Campbell's, Duck Creek, Moline, and Lower chains. At these places the rocky bed of the river projects out from each shore like a bar, the projecting points sometimes overlapping each other, leaving only a narrow, tortuous channel between them, and in some instances extending like a dam or rocky bar entirely across the river. Between the chains, throughout almost the entire distance, is a wide and navigable channel, with plenty of water for boats that navigate the Upper Mississippi, and at such places the velocity of the current is much less than on the chains.

Between the head and foot of the rapids, a distance of a little more than 14 miles, nearly 11 miles are good navigation in the lowest stages, the obstructed portion covering a distance of only a little more than 3 miles.

* * * * *

The average length of the boating season is about 260 days. During the winter, as a matter of course, navigation is closed by the ice.

When the river is open to navigation about one-third of the whole time is rendered dangerous by the shoalness of the water on the rapids, and sometimes impassable for boats drawing more than 2 feet. In the year 1864 the water was lower than had been known before in many years, attaining its lowest point September 2.

* * * * *

The average width of the river on the rapids is about one-half mile. At Le Claire it is only 1,500 feet in one place, but widens out above and below. Below the rapids the river is wider than on them, as may be seen from the map. A line of levels,

from the head to the foot of the rapids, shows a fall of 21.46 feet in a distance of about 14 miles, or an average fall of 1.53 feet per mile in low water.

The greatest fall is on Moline and Sycamore chains.

The area of a cross-section at the head of the rapids, where the river is only 1,650 feet wide, is 30,220 square feet; at a point near Sycamore Chain, 12,408 square feet; at Moline Chain 6,829 square feet.

Although there is no evidence of any specific plan having been proposed for the improvement of these rapids, except that of improving the natural channel itself by excavation, so as to give 4 feet depth in low water and a passageway 200 feet in width, several plans have been proposed in a general way for overcoming the difficulties.

As I have already remarked, I think that the time has not yet come when a canal is necessary in order to overcome the difficulties of navigation on the rapids, nor is it difficult to see that even a canal improvement would fail to confer all the benefit on commerce that a perfect improvement of the river itself would.

I have conversed with a number of persons interested in the navigation of the Upper Mississippi, and they all admit that 4 feet of water on the rapids is all that is required; in fact, in low stages, boats can not carry more than from 3 to 4 feet above and below, and hence more than 4 feet on the rapids is unnecessary. As this depth can be had more economically and quickly by the plan of improving the channel than in any other way, and moreover, as it gives all the facilities that the present commerce demands, I am of the opinion that this is the plan that should be adopted.

If, however, at any future time the navigation of the river should be improved so as to produce more than 4 feet above and below the rapids in low water, and consequently to require more than 4 feet on the rapids, I would recommend the adoption of some other plan, as the amount of excavation in that case (supposing the river was improved so as to secure 6 feet) would probably be so great as to render its cost far more than the construction of a canal.

But let me add that, whatever may be the ultimate demands of commerce or the ultimate plan that may be adopted to satisfy those demands, this improvement will in nowise be thrown away. It will always be useful and should, in my opinion, be made, even though a canal were to be built to-morrow.

There are many boats navigating the Upper Mississippi that never require more than 4 feet, and for such this improvement will at all times be ample; besides, it is probable that when more than 4 feet has been obtained in low water on the bars above and below the rapids the commerce of this river will be beyond the capacity of any one canal to accommodate.

There are many advantages connected with the channel improvement that do not exist in connection with other plans, and these must all have weight in deciding this question.

It will be free. It will not require an annual appropriation from the General Government to keep it in repair, and when completed will be permanent.

It will not interfere with a canal improvement in case that it should at some future time become advisable or necessary; and, moreover, the benefits arising from this plan will be felt as the work progresses. Every patch of rock removed is that much benefit to navigation, whereas a canal improvement can be of no benefit until completed.

The latter, however, has one advantage, viz, in affording safe navigation in the darkest and stormiest nights.

The principal objection urged against the application of the channel improvement at these rapids is without substantial foundation.

It is feared that by deepening the channel to 4 feet in low water and widening it to 200 feet, will increase the capacity of the water-way to such an extent as to draw off from the pools above such an amount of water as to develop new dangers where these heretofore did not exist. But by a careful examination one can scarcely fail to see that this objection is groundless.

Believing that the plan of improving the natural channel of the river is the one that should, at the present time, be carried out at these rapids, and also that the practicability of getting 4 feet water in the lowest stages for a channel 200 feet in width is beyond question, I desired to have my views strengthened if they were correct, or their fallacy demonstrated if not; for this purpose I requested that a Board be convened consisting of civil engineers in the Government service for the purpose of considering some of the proposed plans of improvement.

The report of the Board referred to is as follows:

The Board met in pursuance to the above order, and having carefully investigated the advantages and disadvantages of the various plans proposed for the improvement of the Rock Island Rapids, recommend the following:

(1) That the present steam-boat channel be enlarged, by excavation, to a minimum width of 200 feet, and a navigable depth of 4 feet, at the time of low water, which is somewhat greater than the ruling depth in the river north and south of the rapids during that season.

This recommendation is made in view of the economical execution of the work and the present demands of commerce.

Should the ultimate interests of commerce demand a greater depth than 4 feet, as it would in case a greater depth could be obtained above and below these rapids, the plan of an independent canal and locks without dams would then best promote that interest, the practicable result of such a plan being beyond question.

(2) That the excavated material be so deposited in the river-bed as to check cross-currents and confine the volume of water as far as practicable to the new channel.

(3) That coffer-dams be used in carrying on the work, more particularly, however, at Moline and Campbell's chains.

From the best information we can obtain they can be put in by the 1st of September, the period of low water beginning about this time, leaving at least three and a half months for taking out the material; but, as the work is to be done by contract, the mode of operations may be left, to a great extent, to the contractor.

(4) That the work should not be entered upon until an appropriation be made which will cover its estimated cost, experience having shown that small consecutive appropriations in such cases augment the ultimate expense beyond all reasonable calculation and are virtually thrown away in mere preparation.

(5) That the improvement which has been proposed by means of locks and dams across the river is inadmissible. It would erect an obstruction permanent throughout the year, whereas at high and ordinary stages no hindrance to navigation now exists.

* * * * *

It appears that, in navigating the rapids before improvement, boats were obliged, except at times of high water, to follow a narrow and crooked channel, dangerous at all times, impossible during times of wind, and only available during low water for the lightest draught boats and barges; rafts were taken over in small pieces; accidents were frequent; and, in general, the delays, risks, and expense of passing the rapids were so great that such passage was only made practicable by the flourishing condition of river commerce and the profitable freight rates.

The original improvement of the Rock Island Rapids, which was made when obstructions in the upper Mississippi River were numerous, brought the channel over the rapids to a condition comparing favorably with other portions of the river. Considering the results sought, the work carried out was a success, furnishing for steam-boats a practicable and comparatively safe daylight channel, with a low-water depth as great as at many portions of the river above and below, and permitting rafts to be taken over at the lowest stages in two pieces, instead of eight or ten, as formerly. But the radical improvement of the low-water channel of the upper Mississippi River, inaugurated in 1878, has already removed many of the old-time obstructions, bringing those at the rapids into greater prominence, and experience has shown that there still exist several causes of difficulty, danger, and delay in connection with the passage of the rapids, which, in the present day of light freights and low rates, materially affect the interests of river transportation. The remaining obstructions may be classified as follows:

(1) Patches of rock in the channel, some of which were discovered after the completion of the improvement and others of which were not fully removed.

(2) Excavation not down to grade, as at Duck Creek Chain, where the depth is now found to be some inches less than 4 feet at low water.

(3) Cross-currents, caused by secondary channels, which give considerable trouble at low stages.

(4) Excess of current for short reaches, as at Lower, Moline, Sycamore, and Upper Chains.

(5) Sand-bars which, owing to lack of current, have accumulated at the head and foot of Campbell's Chain and above the head of Winnebago Island.

(6) Insufficient width at bends in the channel. While the width of 200 feet is not so objectionable in straight reaches, it is found to be insufficient for easy navigation in the crooked portions of the channel.

(7) Insufficient depth. The grade of excavation through the chains was originally fixed at 4 feet below extreme low water, which gives a depth somewhat greater than the ruling depths above and below the rapids, and permits all boats which can successfully navigate other parts of the river to cross the rapids. But large boats, ascending the rapids at low stages, draw down with their wheels the water in the cuts, and so materially reduce the depth of water under their hulls as to interfere with headway and management.

(8) Unfavorable winds. The rapids, except at high or medium stages, are navigated with difficulty during unfavorable winds; but this same trouble is experienced in the passage of all bridges over the upper Mississippi, in the Des Moines Rapids Canal, and, at times, even in the sandy portions of the open river.

(9) Delays at night. With a stage of less than 8 feet above low water, packets drawing 4 feet and over can not, as a rule, cross the rapids at night, and, at a stage of less than 6 feet, the same is true with regard to boats drawing 3 feet. Delays from this source, at least for packets, are more vexatious and expensive than from all others combined. Owing to the crookedness of the channel and the swift current on the chains, it has not been found practicable, in the present condition of the rapids, to provide such a system of lights as will permit the safe management of boats at night.

From the facts presented it appears that, while "the present channel of the Mississippi River at the Rock Island Rapids" is a practicable one under favorable conditions of light and wind, it is not entirely safe during the greater portion of the year and can not be used at night, excepting at high stages of the river. The channel is "of insufficient width and depth" at certain places, and, under certain conditions, "dangerous to the navigation of the river."

In accordance with instructions the Board has considered and prepared estimates for two methods of further improvement, "a canal around said rapids on the Illinois side of said river," and "widening and deepening the present channel of the river at said rapids." The question of a canal on the Iowa side of Mississippi River, not coming within the instructions of the Board, has not been considered.

LATERAL CANAL AROUND THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS ON THE ILLINOIS SIDE OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The head of the Rock Island Rapids on the Illinois side of the river is at Rapids City, and the foot of the rapids is a short distance above the Rock Island railroad bridge, the total length by Illinois shore being about 13.5 miles. About 11 miles below Rapids City, opposite the head of the island of Rock Island, is the city of Moline. Between the island and the Illinois shore is what is termed the harbor of Moline and the pool of the Moline water-power. The conditions are such as to prohibit

the carrying of a canal along the water-front of Moline, or through the cities of Moline and Rock Island, to the main river below the rapids. Two independent canals, connected by an improved section of the river in front of Moline, are therefore necessary.

(1) "The most direct and feasible route" for a canal from Rapids City to the upper portion of Moline is in the bed of Mississippi River along the Illinois shore. General plans and estimates for such a canal have been prepared. The location is shown on the accompanying tracing. The proposed canal is 10.39 miles in length and formed, as in the case of Des Moines Rapids Canal, by the construction of an earthen embankment, well protected by riprapping and paving in the river, giving a width to the canal throughout the greater portion of its length of from 200 to 500 feet, and a depth at low water increasing from 6 feet at the head to about 12 feet at the foot. Two locks are provided; one at the head with lift varying from zero at low stages to 9.6 feet at extreme high water, and one at the foot with lift of about 12.1 feet at low water and zero at stages greater than 12.1 feet above low water. These locks are 80 feet in width, with available length of 325 feet. The water surface of such a canal could be kept at or near that of low water at Rapids City, and but a very small amount of embankment would be required on the shore side at the lower end. The river embankment, which would rise 2 feet above extreme high water, would serve to protect a large portion of the Illinois shore adjacent to the canal from overflows, to which it is now subjected, and would also assist materially in the improvement of open-river navigation by straightening and regulating the channel and currents. The width and depth of such a canal are sufficiently great to permit the comparatively rapid movement of boats. The estimated cost of the proposed canal, \$2,267,507.55, is based on prices for rock and earth-work and masonry, which are thought to be ample, provided the work were carried on under liberal appropriations.

The plans and estimates for a surface canal from Rapids City to Moline, as prepared under the direction and at the expense of the Business Men's Association of Moline, have been considered by the Board. Such a canal requires, as compared with the canal in the bed of the river, more masonry, one more lock, and more lockage; gives less width and depth, and less convenient approaches; and is complicated with a feeder from Rock River, 12 miles in length. The only advantage claimed for such a canal is, that its estimated cost, \$2,280,400, is less than that of a canal in the bed of the river; but, as is shown by figures given, this claim is in error. But, regardless of cost, it appears to the Board that a canal in the bed of the river, as recommended, is the only one that would fully serve the interests of navigation.

(2) "The most direct and feasible route" from the Moline Pool to the main river below the rapids is down the outside of Rock and Benham's islands. This canal would be about 2.9 miles in length, and through the greater portion of its length from 200 to 300 feet in width, with depth varying at low water from 6 feet at the head to about 10 feet at the foot. The total fall in this distance is about 5.9 feet at high water and 7.7 feet at low water, and but one lock will be necessary if the high-water level at the head of Moline Chain can be carried down to the foot of the canal without detriment to the island of Rock Island. Otherwise two locks must be provided, but only one would be necessarily in use at any stage. The estimated cost of this canal with one lock is \$1,111,934.12, and with two locks \$1,298,321.42. The location for upper portion of canal and lock on the outside of Benham's Island possesses many advantages, and, by reducing the section of the river,

would undoubtedly improve the channel on Moline Chain at low stages; but possibly further surveys and observations may show that the reduction of section would be objectionable at high water, and, if such a conclusion be reached, it would be advisable to locate the upper part of canal between Rock and Benham's islands.

Such a change in location will somewhat increase amount of the rock excavation and the cost of the canal, if it be found necessary to continue up on the Moline side of the dike above Benham's Island. It is also possible that after further surveys it may appear desirable to locate the lock at the foot of this canal a little further up the river. When the commerce of the Upper Mississippi may demand and justify the construction of canal navigation around the Rock Island Rapids, the necessity of this lower canal will be first felt, and its construction may be undertaken some time in advance of the upper canal. Were this not the case, it would be admissible to consider a plan for materially reducing the rock-cutting in the lower canal by a permanent raising of its water-surface through sufficient pipe connection with the upper canal. This plan would necessitate at all stages of less than about 6 feet the locking-up into the canal from the river at both ends.

In the pamphlet published by the Moline Business Men's Association a route for a canal below Moline is generally described, but no detailed plans for such work are presented. The route is down through the pool of the Moline water-power, behind the island of Rock Island. The approximate cost given is \$724,475.50, which amount must be increased by several hundred thousand dollars for the rock excavation necessary for giving a navigable channel from the head of the island of Rock Island to a point below the Moline Bridge. This route, through the water-power pool and through three draw-bridges, with an outlet in the eddy water at the foot of the island of Rock Island, is a very objectionable one.

(3) A channel, with depth of 6 feet at low water from the lower lock of the upper canal to the head of the Benham's Island Dike, is necessary for connecting the two canals. To excavate such channel will require the removal of 59,142 cubic yards of rock, at a probable cost of \$325,281. This connecting channel also opens into the main channel of the river at the head of Moline Chain, thus permitting either canal to be used independently of the other and affording easy entrance to the harbor of Moline.

WIDENING AND DEEPENING THE PRESENT NAVIGABLE CHANNEL OF THE RIVER.

The length of the Rock Island Rapids on the line of the low-water channel from the buoy above Upper Chain to the Rock Island Railroad Bridge is 14.7 miles. The total fall in this distance, at a 2-foot stage, is 19.9 feet. At other stages the fall varies slightly. The fall is not uniform, being concentrated at some of the chains, the slopes and currents on other chains and in the pools being comparatively small. The greatest fall is at Upper, Sycamore, Moline, and Lower chains. In the pool at Hampton and in Campbell's Chain the current is not sufficiently swift to prevent an obstructive accumulation of sand.

From the head of the rapids to Moline Chain, which chain marks a radical change in the general slope of the rapids a distance of 11.4 miles, the fall is 12.1 feet, the steepest slope being at Sycamore Chain.

From the head of Moline Chain to the Rock Island Bridge, a distance of 3.44 miles, the fall is 7.78 feet, the fall in a portion of the distance

exceeding 4.66 feet to the mile, producing a current, at times, which it is difficult for boats with little power or with tows to stem.

If the fall from the head to the foot of the rapids were distributed uniformly, we would have a slope of about 1.5 feet to the mile, but the great cost of accomplishing this result and some uncertainty as to results render such plan impracticable.

If the fall from the head of the rapids to Moline Chain were distributed uniformly, we would have a slope of about 1 foot to the mile. To accomplish this would require some rock cutting to give a depth of 6 feet and a large amount of work for equalizing sections and raising water surface, etc.; so much work in fact that even this plan, while results could be assured, does not appear perfectly practicable. But, in this stretch, the formation of a channel by widening and deepening the cuts through the chains and a limited amount of work for equalizing sections would be attended with no engineering difficulties, and a proper execution of the work would result not only in a deeper and more direct channel but also in a reduction of the slope and current where desirable; but the cost of the rock excavation and other work required would be, as shown hereafter, very large.

In connection with the question of the practicability of a further improvement of the channel from the head of the rapids to Moline Chain, it may be stated that the fall in the improved channel from Montrose, Iowa, to the Guard Lock of Des Moines Rapids Canal, over the upper portion of Des Moines Rapids, a distance of 3.2 miles, is about 4 feet on a portion of the distance, the slope being over 2 feet to the mile and giving a velocity of about 2.8 miles per hour. Boats and rafts can navigate this stretch of river with comparative ease both day and night, the channel being well marked and lighted and the current no serious obstruction.

The section from the head of Moline Chain to the Rock Island Bridge is susceptible of some improvement by building up the water surface between Moline and Lower chains and reducing the steepest slopes; but considering the amount of improvement to be secured thereby, the work does not seem justifiable, and to secure a depth of 6 feet would necessitate much rock excavation at Moline and Lower chains and such additional work at the head of Moline Chain as would prevent the lowering of the pool above.

From such gauging observations as have been taken at low stages it is estimated that the low-water discharge on the rapids is about 19,000 cubic feet per second. Measurements taken at Saint Louis Chain in 1880, at a stage 1.35 feet below high water, gave a discharge of 211,240 cubic feet per second; and observations just below the rapids, at a stage of 18.4 above low water, within a few tenths of a foot of extreme high water, gave a discharge of 251,348 cubic feet per second.

In the Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1880, pages 1537-1539, is found a special report upon the subject of widening and deepening the channel of the Rock Island Rapids, submitted under date of March 15, 1880, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives. In this report are given the following estimates, prepared under the direction of Maj. F. U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers, by E. F. Hoffman, the assistant engineer under whose immediate supervision the improvement of the rapids was carried out. These estimates, so far as the chains are concerned, were based on very detailed surveys, but the maps from which the cost of necessary work in the pools was calculated are not so complete, and it may be possible that in carrying out the proposed widening and deepening the necessity would be developed for more

work in the pools than is covered by the estimates; but the estimates given are as close approximations as can be made by this Board with the information which it is practicable to secure at this time of the year and in the limited time permitted by the necessity of reporting to Congress at present session. These estimates were based on a cost for removal of rock of \$6 per cubic yard, and the plans contemplate such widening and straightening of channel as will give easy changes of direction and comparatively long straight reaches, permitting the establishment of lights and the navigation of the rapids at night. The additional work of establishing piers, and any dams considered necessary for reducing velocity of current at swift places by regulating the slope and section, would very materially increase the estimates given below.

To increase the width of channel to 400 feet, giving a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below low water, which will insure a grade as low as that of the present cut, will require the removal of 209,811 cubic yards of rock, and will cost approximately \$1,258,866.

Boats drawing 5 feet can pass through the Des Moines Rapids Canal during extreme low water.

If it is deemed advisable to give the same available depth and a perfectly safe channel over the Rock Island Rapids, the cuts should be made 400 feet wide and excavated to a depth of at least 6 feet below low water of 1864. This would require the removal of 581,835 cubic yards of rock, which would cost approximately \$3,491,010.

The further improvement of the Rock Island Rapids has been considered from time to time, by the engineer officer in local charge, as a part of the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River, and a project for some additional work on the rapids has been prepared. From such project the following extracts are taken:

It being thought practicable, at a moderate cost, to obviate many of the difficulties with which the navigation of the rapids is beset, and especially to render the rapids navigable at night, consultation was had with many navigators, including all of the more experienced rapids pilots, and frequent trips were made by steam-boat over the rapids for the purpose of studying the problem closely at a low stage of water, and the resulting plan and project, which meets in nearly all of its details with the approval of navigators, will, it is thought, materially lessen the present obstructions to navigation.

* * * * *

It is believed that all the work included in the plan given below is fully warranted by the present needs of commerce, and also that when, at some future day, the commerce of the river shall require greater depth of channel and justify an additional expenditure of money for canal or further improvement of the open channel, the plan will, with slight exception, be found to be in harmony with and in the direction of such more complete improvement. It will be noted that each detail of the plan accomplished will be in itself of immediate benefit, and that the cost of the various items is not so great but that some of them may very possibly be provided for annually by allotments from general appropriations in case no special appropriation be made available.

The proposed improvement is to be accomplished in the following manner:

(1) Guide piers, with lights and day beacons attached, are to be built [design shown on map] of sufficient strength to resist the action of ice, and in sufficient number and so located that, while being of no obstruction to navigation, they will serve as reliable guides to pilots in making the passage at night. It may possibly be necessary to supplement this arrangement with a few range-lights and some buoys in addition to those now in use.

(2) It is proposed to excavate and remove rock at various points in order to widen and straighten the channel at crooked portions of the rapids, giving longer straight reaches, and to deepen it at some places, as at Duck Creek Chain. Such excavation will include the several small patches of rock lying in and near the channel.

(3) A system of dams is proposed for slightly raising the water-surface at low stages and equalizing, to a certain extent, the slopes above and below Hampton, especially increasing the current through Campbell's Chain, with a view to preventing the deposit of sand in the channel. A large amount of dredging is also proposed to furnish gravel for dam construction and to remove the present accumulation of sand, which interferes with navigation. It will probably not be necessary to construct all the dams indicated, and a change of location may be shown to be desirable by experience.

The proposed locations for guide piers and for rock excavation are given in the following detailed project (see map).

At Upper Chain.—Pier No. 1 is located on the left hand upper corner of the cut, about where Buoy No. 2 is. Rafts and boats keep well to the right, or Iowa side, and this pier would be out of the way. This pier may be set back 50 to 100 feet from the edge of the cut. A short distance below the cut, on a projecting point of rocks, where Buoy No. 3 now is, Pier No. 2 is located.

At Smith's Chain.—It is proposed to remove the ledges of rock lying between the old and the new channels, widening the channel where the passage is now difficult to about 400 feet, and requiring the excavation of about 1,800 solid cubic yards of rock. These ledges of rock are surrounded by tolerably deep water, and probably but a small portion of the material broken by blasting or by chisel will have to be dredged up. What is removed can be used in checking the cross-currents at French Channel and head of Raft Channel. The United States light on the large rock pile at Smith's Chain must be kept up, as also Buoy No. 4 on the small rock pile.

From Smith's Chain to Sycamore Chain.—On the left, Pier No. 3 is located on a point of rocks above Sucker Chute, and Pier No. 4 is located on a point of rocks below Sucker Chute, where Buoy No. 8 now is. These will be out of the way of navigation and form excellent guide-marks. On the right or Iowa side, at the rock pile where Buoy No. 6 is, locate Pier No. 5.

At Sycamore Chain.—This is one of the worst points on the rapids, arising from current and crooked channel. On the edge of the Sycamore Cut, Iowa side, about 800 feet below Pier No. 5, place Pier No. 6. The channel at Sycamore is to be widened by excavating about 4,000 solid cubic yards from the Illinois side. This material can be used in filling or damming the side drafts at Sucker Chute, Sycamore, and Iowa Channel. The United States light on the Illinois side at Sycamore should be maintained.

At Crab Island Chain.—Pier No. 7 is located at Envoy Rock, where Buoy No. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ now is. Pier No. 8 is located at foot of Crab Island. To widen the channel at Crab Island and make it easy to run, an excavation of about 600 solid cubic yards of rock will have to be made from the Crab Island side.

At St. Louis Chain.—Pier No. 9 is located at or near St. Louis Rock. There are several small patches and points of rock to be removed at this chain, requiring an excavation of about 500 solid cubic yards.

At Cabin Chain.—Pier No. 10 is located on the Illinois side of channel, near Buoy No. 11. There remain to be excavated at this chain several patches and points of rock, aggregating 500 solid cubic yards. Pier No. 11 will be placed on the point of rocks where Buoy No. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ is, at the head of Hampton Reach.

At Campbell's Chain.—A large amount of work will be needed here, including three piers: Pier No. 12, on the Illinois side of channel about 400 feet above head of cut; Pier No. 13, half-way from head to foot of cut on Illinois side, and Pier No. 14, at lower end of chain, near Buoy No. 16. A patch of rock in the channel, opposite Buoy No. 16, and containing about 200 solid cubic yards, is to be excavated. The cut at Campbell's must be widened and straightened by removing about 5,300 solid cubic yards of rock from the Iowa side. The current at Campbell's Chain being sluggish, a large amount of sand has collected at its upper and lower ends, which often causes great trouble to navigation. To remove this obstruction and keep the channel clear, a system of five wing and three closing dams is proposed; but it is not thought probable that it will be necessary to construct more than two or three of the wing-dams. The closing dam No. 8, connecting Campbell's Island with the main shore, is very important, but closing dams Nos. 1 and 7 may not be found necessary. The object of the dams is to increase the current at Campbell's Chain and thus keep the cuts clear from sand, and also to somewhat change the slope of the river from Saint Louis Chain to Winnebago Chain, with a view to gaining a few more inches of water at Saint Louis and Cabin Chains. The dams will probably have to be constructed of rock, with perhaps some gravel, and paved on top to prevent washing of fragments of stone into the channel cuts.

At Winnebago Chain.—It seems to be conceded by all that this chain needs some widening at its head and also at its lower end. An excavation of about 800 solid cubic yards is proposed at the head near Buoy No. 17, where a reef of rocks projects, making an awkward turn at a narrow place in the channel; and at the lower end of the chain an excavation of about 1,600 solid cubic yards is called for. This will widen the channel through the entire chain to about 300 feet. Pier No. 15 is located at the Winnebago Boulder. A permanent light on lower end of sand-bar at foot of island may also be called for.

From Winnebago Chain to Duck Creek Chain.—There is a tolerably wide and deep channel in this stretch which will, it is thought, be made perfectly safe with a few piers and by the removal of a patch of rocks above Duck Creek. Pier No. 16 is located at a point of rocks on Illinois side, about 2,000 feet below Winnebago Island, near Buoy No. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pier No. 17 is located on the projecting point of rocks about 300

feet below Mason's Rock, where Buoy No. 19 is. Pier No. 18 on the point of rocks, Iowa side, about 600 feet above head of Duck Creek Cut, where Buoy No. 20 is. It may be well to set this pier from 50 to 100 feet back from the channel. Opposite Buoy No. 20, on Illinois side of channel, but covering to some extent the entrance to the Duck Creek Cut, are some bad patches of rock, aggregating 200 solid cubic yards, which should be removed.

Duck Creek Chain.—For this chain two piers are recommended—Pier No. 19 at the upper corner of the cut, Iowa side, and Pier No. 20 at the foot of the chain, Iowa side, opposite Buoy No. 22. The cut at Duck Creek Chain is too narrow and shallow. To widen it to 300 feet by a 100-foot cut from the Illinois side would require an excavation of about 6,850 solid cubic yards. This work, though expensive, is recommended. It is further proposed to deepen the present cut by the excavation of about 2,000 solid cubic yards. The amount of excavation, as estimated from recent accurate maps, is much larger than this; but a great part of the rock is but a few inches above grade, distributed over a very large area, and it is thought that the excavation of 2,000 cubic yards, taken in connection with the proposed widening of the cut, will give sufficiently satisfactory results.

At Cottonwood Chain.—The channel here makes a bend and is close to shore. It is proposed to widen it to about 300 feet by the excavation of about 1,660 solid cubic yards of rock. A permanent light is needed on the Iowa shore at Cottonwood Chain.

Between Cottonwood Chain and Moline Chain.—At Buoy No. 23 the channel makes an awkward turn and is quite narrow. It is proposed to widen and straighten the channel by removing some points of rock, aggregating about 1,220 solid cubic yards, from both sides. Pier No. 21 is located at this point, on the Illinois side of the channel.

Moline Chain.—For this chain two piers and a light on the causeway are recommended. Pier No. 22 is located on the Illinois side of the cut, about half-way down, and Pier No. 23 at the foot of dike near lower end of Benham's Island. A large number of dangerous patches of rock in the channel at this chain must be removed, aggregating in amount of excavation 1,800 solid cubic yards.

From Moline Chain to Lower Chain.—The channel is straight, deep, and wide in this stretch and a light on the Davenport shore at Stubb's Eddy, or perhaps a range light, is all that is needed.

Lower Chain.—At the head of this chain the point of rocks on the Illinois side is very dangerous, probably the worst place for rafts on the rapids. Buoy No. 25, at this point, is being continually carried away. The excavation formerly done by the United States at this locality was insufficient. It is proposed to further remove rock to a channel width of 400 feet, and also to widen the channel at the turn below by excavation from both sides of the channel. Amount of excavations required, 3,710 solid cubic yards. It is thought that with the improvements suggested this chain can be run at night by range lights; but it is also proposed to locate Pier No. 24 on Iowa side of channel just below the turn.

It is proposed to keep up the present system of buoys (where not replaced by piers), and even to enlarge it, so as to afford every facility possible for the guidance of pilots.

The work as above described is based on the best information now available. During the progress of such work new information would be secured. It is proposed, of course, to take advantage of such information, and where further experience suggests minor changes of detail, such changes would be made.

RESUMÉ OF ESTIMATES.

Rock excavation, 33,140 solid cubic yards, at \$6 per cubic yard.....	\$198,840
Dam construction, 39,500 cubic yards, at \$1.50 per cubic yard.....	59,250
Piers, 24, at \$1,500 each	36,000
Dredging of sand	5,000
Contingencies.....	29,909
Total.....	328,999

The estimated cost of the work proposed, which it is thought will provide for reasonably safe navigation day and night, and furnish probably all the relief to interests of navigation immediately necessary, and which is a part of the general scheme for a more extended system of widening and deepening the channel over the rapids, is of course only approximate; but in making it the prices taken are large, and some work is included which circumstances might show to be unnecessary, and each item is considered separately, whereas the work could probably be so combined by the use of excavated rock and dredged material in the dams and piers as to materially reduce the total cost.

OPINIONS OF EXPERIENCED NAVIGATORS AND VESSEL-OWNERS.

In order to secure the testimony of those whose actual experience makes their opinions of value in connection with a consideration of the questions before the Board, a circular letter was addressed to all known available parties owning, operating, or managing packets and raft-boats on the Upper Mississippi River. This letter recited the clause in the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, in accordance with which this investigation is being made, called for opinions as to the present condition of the channel over the Rock Island Rapids, and requested, in case additional facilities were thought to be required, views as to the best method of furnishing relief. Of the seventy-five parties addressed about forty have responded, and the opinions of many others have become known to the Board. All consider the present channel over the rapids insufficient in width and at some points in depth, and somewhat dangerous to navigation, and that the interests of commerce involved justify such improvements as will make the passage of the section of the river obstructed by the rapids as safe, easy, and rapid as the natural conditions permit. Seven replies favor the construction of a canal around the rapids, the opinions being based on the belief that a safe and easy channel can not be secured at reasonable cost, if at all, by an improvement of the natural channel. All others consider a canal unnecessary and undesirable, being of opinion, based on the results already accomplished, that the open channel is susceptible of all needed improvement and that such open channel is very much to be preferred to any canal navigation. With only one exception, all parties interested in raft navigation whose opinions have been made known to this Board, basing such opinions on experience at the Des Moines Rapids Canal, assert that, so far as raft navigation is concerned, any canal would cause greater delays and be more difficult to navigate than the rapids, even in their present condition, and that rafts would not use such canal under any circumstances.

BUSINESS AFFECTED BY THE OBSTRUCTIONS AT THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS.

The money value to the interests of commerce of safe and easy navigation of the Upper Mississippi River, including the Rock Island Rapids, must be measured by the saving to the general public in freight rates, which results not only from the actual transportation of freight by water, but also from the effect of a favorable water route on the rates of competing lines of railroad. This effect, which, as a result of improvements already carried out, is now very large, can be made much greater by such additional work as will permit a further reduction in the cost of water transportation. The actual amount of business which is now or will be in the future affected by the practicability of transporting freight at low rates on the Upper Mississippi can not be stated, but the amount is known to be very great.

The principal classes of navigation to be considered in connection with the further improvement of the Rock Island Rapids are the large through packets carrying freight between Saint Paul and Saint Louis and intermediate points, and the raft-boats with their tows of logs and lumber. The latter class is at present by far the most extensive, the proportion of raft-boats to packets being about ten to one. The packets, though, are much larger than the raft-boats, some being 300 feet in length, and the rapids are to them a greater obstruction on account of their size.

During the year 1887 there passed over the rapids 2,660 steam-boats of all classes, 271 barges, and 774 rafts, each containing on an average probably 1,000,000 feet, B. M., of lumber. The records of the past ten years indicate that these figures give a fair representation of the present business over the rapids. Those best informed are of opinion that the rafting business, for logs at least, will continue for many years, and that the passenger and freight business of the packets will materially increase as the country tributary to the river becomes more thickly settled, and as a result of the gradual removal of obstructions to navigation.

During the past season of navigation there were four large packets running regularly between Saint Louis and Saint Paul, making in all six passages of the rapids per week. These packets carried a large amount of freight and a great number of passengers, and the records show that the passenger business, at least, is increasing year by year. More frequent trips were made by local packets and excursion boats, and raft-boats in large numbers were continually crossing.

Considering the case of the large packets, it appears that during the portion of the season when a favorable stage of water prevailed the delays at the rapids were comparatively few, the time-tables being so arranged that the boats reached Rock Island or Le Claire early in the day. Later in the season, when the river was low at all points and very regular time impracticable, especially when the towing of barges was necessary, the delays were more frequent; but it is impossible to estimate the amount of such delays and their effect on the business of the packets. In a letter received from Mr. E. M. Dickey, general superintendent of the Diamond Jo Packet Company, after giving a record of delays, as shown by the logs of the steamers, he says:

This report appears very good, as far as it goes, but we are not able to give any estimate of the amount of business lost on account of rapid runs, made in order to reach the rapids. For example, our steamers, on coming down-stream, begin to figure on making the rapids as soon as they leave Saint Paul, and frequently miss a great many landings and a great deal of business in order to get over the rapids without being delayed by night. The same is frequently true of our up-stream trips. Again, after it has been conclusively shown to the officers of the boats that they can not by any means make the rapids at the time desired, they will then saunter along and "kill time" and arrive at Davenport or Le Claire, say, at daylight on a morning instead of arriving at 10 or 12 o'clock the night before, as they might have done.

The cost of extra pilotage for each packet running for the full season is estimated at \$400 per year. The cost for extra fuel, especially when barges are being towed, and for occasional hire of extra tow-boats, are items of importance, but they can not well be determined from data available.

It can not be ascertained that any extra insurance rate is charged for additional risk on Rock Island Rapids.

The records do not show that accidents are more frequent on the rapids since their improvement than on some other portions of the river. This immunity from accidents is due, to a large extent, to the employment of skillful special pilots and the making of the passages over the rapids, as a rule, under the most favorable circumstances.

TIME REQUIRED FOR PASSAGE OVER THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS AND THROUGH THE DES MOINES RAPIDS CANAL.

The comparative advantages of canal and open-channel improvement as regards time of passage of boats, etc., have a bearing upon the questions presented for the consideration of the Board. The Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids are of about the same length and have about

the same fall. In the first case the natural channel through the rock bottom is very shoal throughout its entire length, while in the second case the shoal places are only found at the chains, the connecting pools having a sufficient depth for all purposes of navigation. These differences of conditions led to different plans of improvement. The most economical method at the Des Moines Rapids was by a canal $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of open-channel improvement, giving a depth of 5 feet at extreme low water. At the Rock Island Rapids the method of open-channel improvement was adopted as being the most economical, so long as a depth of 4 feet at low water was sufficient for the needs of navigation.

At the Des Moines Rapids all rafts and many boats use the channel on the rapids whenever the stage of water permits; at other times they are obliged to use the canal.

The canal records show that single boats, as a rule, require about the same time to ascend and about one-half the time to descend the rapids as is needed, under the most favorable circumstances, for the passage of the canal in either direction. With two barges in tow, the time in canal is about doubled, and with three barges about trebled. On the rapids, unless the tow-boat is deficient in power, less time will, as a rule, be required with two barges for ascending; descending, the barges will add but little to the time of the single boat.

Under favorable circumstances rafts of lumber occupy from eight to ten hours and rafts of logs not less than thirty-six hours in passing through the canal, the great delay being caused by the necessity of breaking up into pieces suitable for lockage the immense rafts, some being 300 by 600 feet. The times given do not include the additional delay due to breaking up before entering canal and making up after leaving. If a number of rafts arrive at the canal at about the same time during low water, some of them may be detained a week or more. When the rafts can be taken over the rapids they can follow each other closely, and but a few hours are required for the passage. Lumbermen estimate that the extra expense of moving rafts down the river, when it is necessary to use the canal, is about 20 per cent.

The steam-launch *Lucia*, 65 feet long, occupied one and a half hours in passing through the $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles and two of the three locks of the Des Moines Rapids Canal, and thirty-six minutes in ascending the $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the open canal from the guard lock to Montrose. The fall in this $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of river is about 4 feet and for a part of the distance the slope exceeds 2 feet to the mile, which gives a measured current of 2.6 miles per hour. The speed of the launch averages 5.06 miles through the canal and locks, and 5.8 miles per hour against the current of the river. With a larger boat, the speed in the first case would be less and in the second case greater.

Packets occupy two to two and a half hours in ascending the Rock Island Rapids, and from one to one and a half hours in descending. Considering the length of canal necessary for overcoming the Rock Island Rapids, the time each way for single boats, even in a canal of considerable width and depth, would probably be not less than three hours.

Tow-boats with two or three barges have some difficulty at times with the current of Rock Island Rapids for short stretches, but the time now taken in ascending is, as a rule, less than would be required in passing through a canal $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; if more barges were towed and double trips necessary, the advantage in time would possibly be

in favor of a canal. On descending trips, the time on the open channel would not be much greater for tows than for single boats.

Rafts are now taken over the Rock Island Rapids in daylight in from eight to ten hours. Making allowance for delays at night, the average time, under most unfavorable conditions, strong winds excepted, can be taken as not to exceed one day. The extra expense of running rafts over the rapids is given as from \$65 to \$110, while the average cost of a day's delay is from \$65 to \$100. As rafts can now be taken over the Rock Island Rapids at all stages of water at much less expense and in much less time than would be permissible with any canal, it is evident that a canal would not be used for rafts under any circumstances, unless possibly, when they were destined for Moline; hence, a detailed consideration of probable time required by rafts in passing through the canal is unnecessary.

In deciding "as to the best and most economical plan of improving the river at the Rock Island Rapids in the interest of commerce and navigation," the classes of navigation must be considered separately.

1. *Rafting*.—This interest, as has been shown, is at present the greatest in magnitude of any on the Upper Mississippi. Rafts and raft boats do not require any greater depth of water than is now furnished by the channel over the rapids. There is some slight risk and extra expense attendant upon the passage of rafts during low water, but delays are not very serious and the rapids, even in their present condition, are much to be preferred for this class of navigation to any canal that can be built. If canal navigation were furnished in addition to the open channel improvement, raft boats, under certain conditions of wind and currents, and, possibly, when a large number of rafts were descending, might occasionally use the canal, but such additional facilities, so far as raft boats are concerned, are not sufficiently necessary to justify the expense of a canal. While the present facilities for the passage of the rapids by rafts and raft boats are good, they can be made much better by such additional work as will serve to give a wider, more direct, and a more plainly marked channel, making navigation by day easier and safer and navigation by night practicable.

(2) *Packets without tows*.—Until a greater depth than 4 feet at low water is secured at all points above and below the Rock Island Rapids, a greater depth, while it would be advantageous, is not absolutely necessary for packet navigation on the rapids; and, considering the rate at which the radical improvement of the Upper Mississippi is progressing, it will be a number of years yet before an additional depth on the rapids will become a necessity. The passage of the large packets over the rapids is now attended with some extra expense for fuel and special pilotage, and probably with some slight risk even in day-time; but the delay at night and at other occasional times when conditions are not favorable for a safe passage is the most important matter to be considered at present in connection with the effect of the rapids on packet navigation. These delays are expensive, and the interests involved justify such work as will permit the packets to cross the rapids safely day or night. The further improvement of the present navigable channel necessary in the interest of raft navigation, together with a slight deepening and widening at a few additional points, will, it is thought, furnish a channel navigable for packets by night as well as by day; and while a canal, if it existed, would undoubtedly be occasionally made use of, its necessity for packet use does not seem sufficiently great at the present time to justify its construction. But while a depth of 4 feet at low water and

such improvement of the natural channel as is now recommended may be sufficient for a number of years to come, it is certain that in the future the interests of commerce and navigation will require a channel with less current on the chains, a depth of not less than 6 feet at low water, and a width of probably not less than 400 feet, or a canal around the rapids, giving similar facilities for use when the river may be at a low stage. Of these two plans for securing a 6-foot navigation at the rapids, that of a canal promises more positive results and is less expensive.

3. *Packets or tow-boats with barges, etc.*—During certain low stages of the river the available depth at many points necessitate the carrying of freight on barges, towed either by the regular packets or special tow-boats. The swift current on some of the chains makes the ascent of the rapids by large tows tedious at times. The work needed for facilitating raft and packet navigation will overcome some of the difficulties experienced by tows above the head of Moline Chain, excepting possibly at Sycamore Chain; but from the head of Moline Chain to the foot of the rapids, where there is a fall at low stages of nearly 7.5 feet in 3 miles and of about $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet in $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, such general increase of depth or reduction of current by channel-works as will make this section of the rapids easy of navigation at all times by large tows does not seem to be practicable even at great expense, and it is this class of navigation which is most seriously affected, both as regards delays and additional expense, by the conditions existing at the Rock Island Rapids.

A canal 2.9 miles in length around Moline and Lower Chains, being Canal No. 2, previously referred to, has been projected at an estimated cost of from \$1,111,934.12 to \$1,531,662.22, and it is thought that such a canal may be necessary when the towing interests become sufficiently great, or when it may be positively shown that the interests of commerce and navigation are being seriously affected by the difficulty of moving heavy tows up the rapids; but the records would indicate that at the present time these towing interests are not very large, and that, while the occasional difficulties met with by individual tows are considerable, the total extra expense incurred as a result of the swiftness of current is probably not sufficiently great to justify the immediate construction of this canal. The remarks made with regard to a 6-foot navigation for single packets apply with even greater force to this class of navigation.

The general conclusions of this Board are that the present navigable channel of the Rock Island Rapids should be improved to so full an extent, limiting depth to 4 feet at low water, as to make a passage over them by day or night reasonably safe and as easy as the natural conditions permit, and it is thought that such a result will be accomplished by the work referred to in the extracts taken from the project of the engineer officer in local charge of the work, and it is also thought that the present interests of commerce and navigation justify such an expenditure as is involved in the execution of such work.

When the towing and freighting interests of the river become of sufficient magnitude, or when the interests of commerce are shown to be materially injured by the difficulties in ascending the navigable channel of the rapids, the construction of a canal from the head of Moline Chain to the foot of the rapids may become necessary; and it is only by means of such a canal that the excessive current on this section of the rapids can be fully overcome.

When the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River furnishes a depth of 6 feet at low water at points below the Rock Island Rapids,

the construction of a canal from Moline to Rapids City in the bed of the river, as shown on accompanying tracing, will provide at less expense, and in a more desirable manner, for navigation during the time that the additional 2 feet of depth may be required.

A detailed estimate of the cost of canal construction is attached hereto, and a tracing, showing the location of the proposed canals, and of the channel improvements recommended, is transmitted herewith.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. M. POE,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.
A. MACKENZIE,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.
W. L. MARSHALL,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

Approximate estimate for canal around the Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, accompanying report of January 16, 1889, of Board of Engineer Officers constituted by Special Order No. 59, Headquarters Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, October 29, 1888.

Miles from Rapids City.	Rock excavation.		Embankment—earth, 40 cents; riprap, \$2.50; paving, \$3.	Locks.		Cost of sluices and bulkheads.	Total cost.
	Cubic yards.	Cost.	Earth-work.	Rip-rap.	Paving.		
			Cu. yds.	Cu. yds.	Cu. yds.		
1			98,737	22,477	7,904	\$119,399.30	1 \$278,700 \$36,448 \$434,547.30
2	32,112	\$128,448	122,050	27,623	8,758	144,151.50	272,599.50
3	4,237	16,948	152,454	34,353	9,941	176,687.10	193,635.10
4			134,032	30,267	9,267	157,081.30	157,081.30
5			137,027	30,949	9,467	160,584.30	160,584.30
6			16,908	3,909	1,619	21,392.70	21,392.70
7			41,424	9,401	3,144	49,504.10	49,504.10
8			115,757	26,232	8,543	137,511.80	137,511.80
9			123,123	27,880	8,908	145,673.20	145,673.20
10			112,102	25,412	8,404	133,582.80	133,582.80
11	59,142	295,710	98,966	22,294	6,355	114,386.40	1 278,700 36,448 725,244.40
12	16,172	32,344	161,725	36,367	9,943	185,436.50	217,780.50
13			167,530	37,974	8,891	188,620.00	188,620.00
14	7,830	39,150	129,963	29,239	6,500	144,582.70	1 334,440 518,172.70

Cost of upper canal.....	\$2,049,370.50
Cost of rock excavation in channel connecting canals.....	295,710.00
Cost of lower canal with one lock.....	1,010,849.20
Land damages.....	12,000.00
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	336,792.97
Total.....	3,704,722.67
Additional cost for canal with two locks.....	186,387.30
Additional cost for location between Rock and Benham's islands.....	233,340.80

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own customs and traditions. This has made the United States a melting pot of different cultures and peoples.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.



UNAVAILABLE BALANCES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RECOMMENDING

A deficiency appropriation for the purpose of adjusting certain unavailable balances carried on the books of the assistant treasurer at New York.

FEBRUARY 5, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 1, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of Congress to House bill No. 5241 of the first session of the present Congress for the relief of Henry H. Van Dyck, Daniel Butterfield, Charles J. Folger, Thomas Hillhouse, and Charles J. Canda, late assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, N. Y., by credits in the accounts in the Treasury Department to adjust the unavailable balances carried on the books of the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, and to recommend that a clause be inserted in the deficiency bill now pending to effect a disposition of these balances, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States the sum of \$24,016.43, now carried in the accounts of the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York and in the general account of the Treasurer of the United States as "unavailable funds," and representing losses incurred in said office without default or negligence on the part of the assistant treasurers at New York, said sum being the total of the amounts carried in the statement of the Treasurer of the United States in his annual report for the year 1888, page 39, as unavailable funds, office of assistant treasurer at New York. And for this purpose the said sum of \$24,016.43 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WATER SUPPLY AT FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate from the Secretary of War of an appropriation for the completion of the water supply of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

FEBRUARY 5, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, of the 31st ultimo, submitting an estimate for an appropriation of \$24,500 for completion of the water supply of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 31, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate received from the Quartermaster-General of the Army of the amount required for completion of the water supply system at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and request for the same early consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for completion of the water-supply system at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and to request early consideration of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

MEMORANDUM.

This estimate is submitted at the request of the Delegate from Wyoming, who states that if presented now he can obtain the necessary appropriation.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

JANUARY 31, 1889.

*Estimate of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890,
by the Quartermaster's Department.*

Water-supply system at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: For completion of the
water-supply system at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (submitted) \$24,500
Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 31, 1889.*

LIST OF JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A list of judgments of the Court of Claims for which appropriations are required.

FEBRUARY 6, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 4, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress lists of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, amounting to \$248,871.06, which have been presented to this Department and require an appropriation for their payment.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

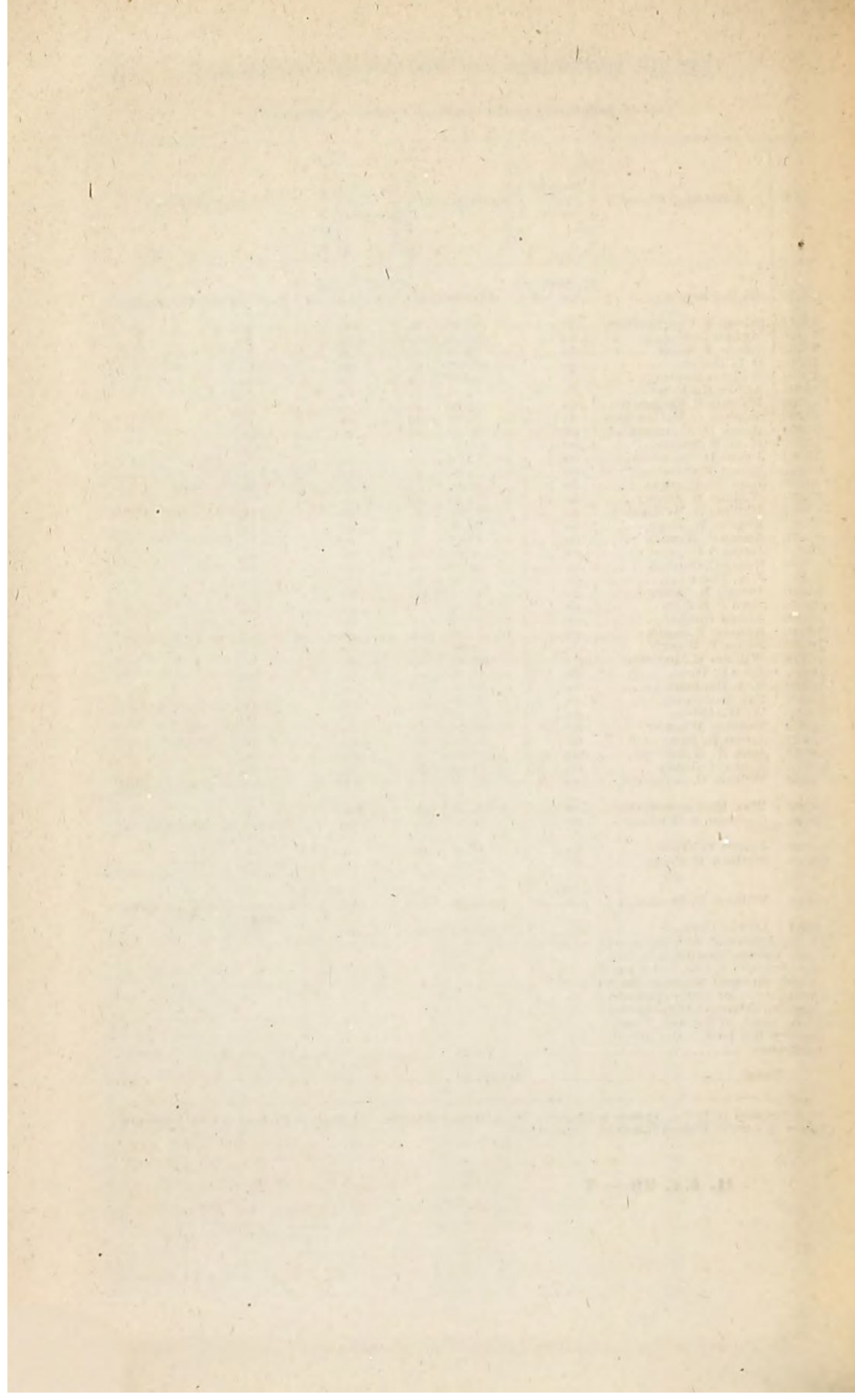
List of judgments of the Court of Claims.

No.	Name of claimant.	Date of judgment.	Amount.	When presented for payment.	When payable if not appealed.	Nature of claim.
15590	Lucius H. Foote.....	1888. Nov. 5	\$7,760.27	1888. Nov. 8	1889. Feb. 3	Salary as minister to Corea.
15698	D. D. Davies.....	Nov. 19	2,071.10	Dec. 1	Feb. 17	Fees as U. S. commis- sioner.
15485	Louis E. Wyne.....	Dec. 6	217.00	Dec. 7	Mar. 6	Do.
15488	William W. Harris.....	do	97.00	do	do	Do.
15398	John P. Rogers.....	do	403.00	do	do	Do.
15611	Lewis Nixon.....	do	1,300.81	Dec. 15	do	Longevity pay as naval officer.
15574	James A. Bledsoe.....	Dec. 24	146.00	1889. Jan. 4	Mar. 24	Fees as U. S. commis- sioner.
15597	S. G. Lewis.....	Dec. 31	58.00	do	Mar. 31	Do.
14770	New York Central and Hudson River R. R.	Dec. 17	107,978.28	Jan. 5	Mar. 17	Refund of internal-reve- nue taxes.
14690	Will A. McTeer.....	1889. Jan. 7	217.00	Jan. 8	Apr. 7	Fees as U. S. commis- sioner.
14972	John T. Patterson.....	do	850.00	do	do	Do.
15565	Edward W. Turner.....	do	222.00	do	do	Do.
15706	Charles G. Horner.....	do	82.00	do	do	Do.
15896	Seth M. Walker.....	do	212.00	Jan. 10	do	Do.
15893	Daniel N. Cooper.....	do	548.00	do	do	Do.
15895	William L. Goodwin.....	do	465.00	do	do	Do.
15897	B. P. Seals.....	do	11.00	do	do	Do.
15891	Frederick Page Tustin.....	do	592.00	do	do	Do.
15892	George B. Brooks.....	do	546.00	do	do	Do.
15369	James F. Cass.....	Jan. 21	24.00	do	Apr. 21	Do.
16287	David Smith.....	Jan. 23	8,568.09	Jan. 25	Apr. 23	Longevity pay as naval officer.
16357	Augustus H. Able.....	do	8,313.08	do	do	Do.
16358	William G. Buehler.....	do	7,523.80	do	do	Do.
16359	Edward Farmer.....	do	8,441.72	do	do	Do.
16360	Henry W. Fitch.....	do	9,239.79	do	do	Do.
16361	William S. Smith.....	do	10,153.10	do	do	Do.
16362	Samuel L. P. Ayres.....	do	8,338.53	do	do	Do.
16363	Charles H. Baker.....	do	6,723.77	do	do	Do.
16404	Elbridge Lawton.....	do	4,594.65	do	do	Do.
16405	Edmund S. De Luce.....	do	6,263.85	do	do	Do.
16406	Charles H. Loring.....	do	8,544.30	do	do	Do.
16407	Mary P. Brown, admin- istratrix of William H. King, deceased.	do	7,350.79	do	do	Do.
16408	Harriet W. Bartleman, administratrix of Richard M. Bartle- man, deceased.	do	9,256.87	do	do	Do.
16409	Grove S. Beardsley.....	do	6,270.33	do	do	Do.
15637	John M. Allred.....	Jan. 21	129.00	Jan. 30	Apr. 21	Fees as U. S. commis- sioner.
16305	George W. S. Hart.....	Jan. 29	43.00	Feb. 1	Apr. 29	Do.
14848	James S. Harbour.....	Jan. 30	1,364.00	do	Apr. 30	Do.
14911	A. M. Gudger.....	do	200.00	do	do	Do.
15027	E. R. Tarver.....	do	142.00	do	do	Do.
15221	Samuel T. Poinier.....	do	441.00	do	do	Do.
15339	Robert L. Rodgers.....	do	2,906.00	do	do	Do.
15362	Ashland T. Patrick.....	do	57.00	do	do	Do.
15437	Milo J. Wilson.....	do	92.00	do	do	Do.
15550	Charles Gibbons, jr.....	do	385.00	do	do	Do.
15585	John W. Shook.....	do	239.00	do	do	Do.
15604	Barna Powell.....	do	98.00	do	do	Do.
15620	N. W. Burford.....	do	225.00	do	do	Do.
15624	John L. Anglim.....	do	51.00	do	do	Do.
15636	James H. Tinsley.....	do	197.00	do	do	Do.
15649	John C. Moore.....	do	287.00	do	do	Do.
15653	Samuel Baird.....	do	24.00	do	do	Do.
15721	Witter H. Johnston.....	do	171.00	do	do	Do.
15724	Edwin E. Marvin.....	do	45.00	do	do	Do.
15725	Samuel Henry.....	do	192.00	do	do	Do.
15728	William C. Brown, adm'r of William F. Gleason.	do	168.00	do	do	Do.
15732	John W. Payne.....	do	116.00	do	do	Do.
15733	John S. Bradford.....	do	172.00	do	do	Do.
15739	James T. Barbee.....	do	443.45	do	do	Do.
15757	John W. Payne.....	do	75.00	do	do	Do.

List of judgments of the Court of Claims—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Date of judgment.	Amount.	When presented for payment.	When payable if not appealed.	Nature of claim.
15758	W. H. Faucett	1889. Jan. 30	\$111. 00	1889. Feb. 1	1889. Apr. 30	Fees as U. S. commis- sioner.
15765	Edwin K. Cunningham ..	do	263. 00	do	do	Do.
15766	McLain Jones	do	247. 00	do	do	Do.
15778	James T. Spann	do	25. 00	do	do	Do.
15793	D. D. Davies	do	441. 00	do	do	Do.
15794	William Bowling	do	45. 00	do	do	Do.
15795	Abner Hazletine	do	81. 00	do	do	Do.
15798	William B. Ferguson	do	16. 00	do	do	Do.
15799	Stephen C. McCandless ..	do	17. 00	do	do	Do.
15801	Henry D. Fitzgerald	do	70. 00	do	do	Do.
15802	W. G. B. Morris	do	139. 00	do	do	Do.
15803	James D. Stevenson	do	47. 00	do	do	Do.
15805	Elbert Wallace	do	34. 00	do	do	Do.
15806	John W. Burton	do	73. 00	do	do	Do.
15813	William H. Strong	do	111. 00	do	do	Do.
15814	William D. McKinstry	do	205. 00	do	do	Do.
15815	Eugene W. Hoge	do	72. 00	do	do	Do.
15816	Anson C. Merrick	do	18. 00	do	do	Do.
15817	James S. Groves	do	23. 00	do	do	Do.
15818	Henry C. Goodell	do	60. 00	do	do	Do.
15819	J. A. Thorn	do	211. 00	do	do	Do.
15820	Joseph M. Stafford	do	125. 00	do	do	Do.
15885	John P. Hobart	do	42. 00	do	do	Do.
15899	Alfred Hobbs	do	54. 00	do	do	Do.
16249	Edward T. Jones	do	55. 00	do	do	Do.
16269	James P. Waugh	do	24. 00	do	do	Do.
16276	William E. Singleton	do	100. 00	do	do	Do.
16281	John C. Wood	do	30. 00	do	do	Do.
16282	R. A. Donnelly	do	91. 00	do	do	Do.
16307	Fay Hempstead	do	33. 00	do	do	Do.
16308	W. W. Gilbert	do	192. 00	do	do	Do.
16392	Stephen Wheeler	do	468. 00	do	do	Do.
16437	James H. Bone	do	106. 00	do	do	Do.
16246	John H. Woodward	Jan. 31	304. 00	do	May 1	Do.
16275	Harvey Cabaniss	do	64. 00	do	do	Do.
16238	William C. Seymour	Jan. 21	138. 50	Feb. 4	Apr. 21	Longevity pay as naval officer.
16267	Wm. Braunersreuther ..	Jan. 31	1, 006. 00	do	May 1	Do.
14091	Cushman & Hurlbut	do	60. 11	do	do	Refund of internal-revo- lution taxes.
14109	Joseph O'Brien	do	20. 56	do	do	Do.
14134	William H. Perry	do	3. 67	do	do	Do.
15476	William V. Bronaugh ..	1887. Feb. 16	1, 000. 00	1887. *Feb. 18	1887. May 17	Longevity pay as naval officer.
15484	Dewitt Coffman	do	1, 000. 00	*do	do	Do.
To pay interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from June 13, 1888, to January 8, 1889, under sec. 1090, Revised Statutes, on a judgment for \$196, rendered by the Court of Claims in case No. 15051, of John F. Knox, heretofore paid in the princi- pal sum			5. 64	.....	.....	Fees as U. S. commis- sioner.
Total			248, 871. 06	.....	.....	

* Appealed in 1887. Appeal withdrawn by Attorney-General. Governed by decision of Supreme Court in case of United States vs. Simon Cook.



FEES OF WITNESSES, ETC.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

Statement relative to deficiency estimates of appropriations for payment of fees of witnesses, jurors, and counsel.

FEBRUARY 6, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 5, 1889.

SIR : Herewith are transmitted statements of accounts for consideration in connection with the pending deficiency bill:

Fees of witnesses :	
1885	\$192. 80
1886	12. 10
Fees of jurors :	
1885	6. 00
1886	26.00

The above table is made up of the following items:

Kansas :	
1885—witnesses	192. 80
1886—witnesses	2. 60
Louisiana, E. D. :	
1885—jurors	6. 00
New Mexico :	
1886—witnesses	9. 50
1886—jurors	26.00

The following deficiencies are for the payment of counsel :

Special counsel fees, 1886	884. 00
Unofficial fees, United States attorneys, 1888	2, 625. 00

The above table is made up of the following specific items:

- 1886.—To compensate G. Van Hoorebeke for services in the case against the First National Bank of Greenville, \$100. (See Exhibit A.)
- 1888.—To compensate G. Van Hoorebeke in the case of Frank Irwin against Joseph F. Darbelley, post-office inspector, and in the Yale Lock Company against the postmaster at Cairo, Ill., \$125. (See Exhibit B.)
- 1888.—To compensate T. P. Bashaw, United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, for services in procuring the forfeiture of the charter of the Fifth National Bank at Saint Louis, \$500. (See Exhibit C.)
- 1888.—To compensate J. T. Carey for services while United States

attorney for the northern district of California, fees in seven hundred and eighty-three Chinese habeas corpus cases, for the quarter ending June 30, 1888, \$1,000.

1888.—To compensate J. T. Carey for services while United States attorney for the northern district of California, fees in six hundred and twenty-nine Chinese habeas corpus cases, for the quarter ending March 31, 1888, \$1,000.

1888.—To compensate A. H. Frazer, special assistant attorney in the eastern district of Michigan, for services in case of William Walsh, administrator, etc., against Colonel Black and officers, Twenty-third United States Infantry, for killing Arthur Stone in the discharge of official duties. For services, \$800; for expenses, vouchers of which are in the Department of Justice, \$84. Total, \$884. (Exhibit D.)

1888.—To compensate Charles E. Miller for special services in the case of J. H. Lester against B. F. Butler for acts performed in official capacity, from April 12, 1888, to June 30, 1888, \$1,800. (See Exhibit E.)

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EXHIBIT A.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *January 24, 1889.*

SIR: In reply to yours of the 17th instant, I beg leave to say that the reason of the delay in presenting the claim for services in examining the books of the First National Bank of Greenville, Ill., to you for adjustment is—

First. That I tried to get the Comptroller to review his decision, and did not get his final answer refusing to review the matter until March 20, 1887.

Second. As stated in my letter of January 3, 1889, I was not aware that these accounts for special services should be presented to you for action until I received your circular, dated January 18, 1888. Therefore I supposed they had to be sent like all others to the Auditor and Comptroller in the usual manner with the accounts for the quarter.

Third. I was in doubt whether it was proper to present the case to you after the action of the Comptroller. But upon reflection I finally concluded it was the proper thing to do, and that it was the only way that the injustice done me could be remedied.

Fifth. After reaching the conclusion as above, it took me some time to get the papers, copies of letters, etc., in shape to lay before you. This had to be done so as not to interfere with the current work of the office.

The \$25.90 allowed by the Comptroller was for expenses only, as follows:

Railroad fare East Saint Louis to Greenville, Ill., and return.....	\$5. 00
(I had a pass from Springfield to East Saint Louis.)	
Hotel bill.....	12. 00
Clerk hire	10. 00
Paper and pencils.....	. 90
	25. 90

The Comptroller requested me to send him items of expense. I did so as a matter of courtesy to him, disclaiming at the same time making a charge for expenses, as the correspondence now before you will show. In the expense account furnished the Comptroller, as above stated, an item for \$2, incidental expenses, cigars, etc., was included, but disallowed.

You will see that nothing was allowed for day service or per diem, but that the \$25.90 are for expenses and nothing more. I hope and trust that you will aid me to obtain what is justly due me, and what in the course of fairness I ought to receive, for services rendered, and by which the Government has profited.

Respectfully,

G. VAN HOOREBEKE,
United States Attorney.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Southern District of Illinois:

I hereby certify that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1886, suit was begun by United States District Attorney G. Van Hoorebeke in the name of the United States *vs.* The First National Bank of Greenville, Ill., for the recovery of taxes unpaid, and judgment was rendered in favor of the United States and against said bank for the sum of \$400 and costs, viz, on the 19th day of February, 1887; and I further certify that the defendant, on the 24th day of February, 1887, paid to me the sum of \$424.28, being in full of judgment and costs.

Given under my hand and seal this 3d day of January, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.]

M. B. CONVERSE, *Clerk.*

The United States to G. Van Hoorebeke, United States attorney southern district of Illinois, Dr.

May, 1886. To services rendered under the authority of the Attorney-General in investigating the books of The First National Bank of Greenville, Ill.:

To six days' services, at \$25 per day	\$150. 00
To mileage from Springfield to Greenville, Ill., and return, 158 miles, at 10 cents	15. 80
	165. 80

By cash on account from Treasurer:

Allowed by Comptroller	25. 90
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Balance due	139. 90
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G. Van Hoorebeke, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account is true and correct; that the services therein charged for were necessarily and actually performed as therein stated.

G. VAN HOOREBEKE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.]

M. B. CONVERSE, *Clerk.*

EXHIBIT B.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 3, 1888.

SIR: Inclosed find account for special services rendered by me under your directions, for payment and approval.

Respectfully,

G. VAN HOOREBEKE,
United States Attorney.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The United States to G. Van Hoorebeke, United States district attorney southern district of Illinois, Dr.

To services rendered in the case of Frank Irwin *vs.* Joseph E. Darbellay, post-office inspector, for false imprisonment, late pending in the city court of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Ill.:

May term, 1888, one day	\$25. 00
August term, 1888, one day	25. 00

NOTE.—At the May term the cause was continued for want of a declaration, and at the August term, 1888, counsel for plaintiff having failed to file narr., on motion of the United States district attorney the case was dismissed by the court.

To services in the case of the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company *vs.* G. W. McKeaig, late postmaster at Cairo, Ill. In chancery, injunction to restrain postmaster from using locks on United States post-office boxes at Cairo, Ill.:

Services at June term, A. D. 1885, January and June terms, 1886, January and June terms, 1887, and January and June terms, 1888	75. 00
---	--------

Total	125. 00
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NOTE.—The cause was continued from term to term as above given, and dismissed on motion of the United States district attorney at the costs of the complainants on July 17, 1888, after notice to complainants' solicitors.

NOTE 2.—In this cause I was authorized by letter of the Attorney-General, dated in the summer or fall of 1885, to appear as counsel for the defendant, G. W. McKeaig. Copy of said letter is not attached for the reason that I have misplaced the same and am at present unable to find it.

NOTE 3.—Copies of letter of Attorney-General authorizing me to appear and defend Post-Office Inspector J. E. Darbellay in case of Irwin *vs.* Darbellay is herewith forwarded.

G. Van Hoorebeke, being duly sworn, on oath states that the foregoing facts set forth are true, and that the services charged for in the foregoing account were actually rendered and necessarily performed as therein stated.

G. VAN HOOREBEKE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1889.

[SEAL.]

M. B. CONVERSE,
Clerk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1888.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, you are directed to appear for and defend J. E. Darbellay, post-office inspector, in suits against him for false imprisonment instituted by Frank Irwin or Erwin.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

G. VAN HOOREBEKE, Esq.
United States Attorney, Springfield, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1888.

SIR: As requested by the Postmaster-General in his letter of the 6th instant, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, you are instructed to appear for and defend J. E. Darbellay, post-office inspector, in the criminal proceeding instituted against him by one Frank Irwin, at East Saint Louis, Ill.

Respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

G. VAN HOOREBEKE, Esq.,
United States Attorney, Springfield, Ill.

EXHIBIT C.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 16, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith my account for services in procuring the forfeiture of the charter of the Fifth National Bank of Saint Louis.

Most respectfully,

T. P. BASHAW,
United States Attorney.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

The United States in account with Thomas P. Bashaw, Dr.

To professional services performed under instructions from the Solicitor of the Treasury, in accordance with letter dated November 25, 1888, by request of the Acting Comptroller of the Currency, for the forfeiture of the charter of the Fifth National Bank of Saint Louis, under section 5239, Revised Statutes, in the case of William L. Trenholm, Comptroller, etc., *vs.* The Fifth National Bank of Saint Louis, being case No. 2922 on the docket of the United States circuit court for the eastern division of the eastern judicial district of Missouri, said services consisting of examination of law and facts, conferences with Lon V. Stephens, receiver of said bank, preparing, drawing, filing, presenting, and arguing information, under section 5239, Revised Statutes, for decree of forfeiture and drafting decree forfeiting said charter, decree filed May 21, 1888, \$1,000.

The docket entries in said case are as follows:

Information filed December 30, 1887; summons returned executed March 13, 1888; cause submitted and decree of forfeiture entered May 21, 1888.

Thomas P. Bashaw, esq., being duly sworn, on his oath states that the services mentioned in the foregoing account have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1889.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS P. BASHAW,
United States Attorney.

A. P. SELBY,
*Clerk of the United States Circuit Court,
Eastern Division Eastern Judicial District of Missouri.*
By T. L. CRAWFORD, *Deputy.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing bill in my opinion is just and proper, and that the fee claimed is reasonable.

AMOS M. THAYER,
District Judge.

EXHIBIT D.

United States to Allan Howard Frazer, Dr.

For legal services *in re* William Walsh, administrator of estate of Albert Senner, alias Arthur Stone, deceased, *vs.* Col. Henry M. Black *et al.*, officers of Twenty-third United States Infantry.

		Days.
1887.		
Nov.	3. Work on question of removal from Wayne circuit court to United States circuit court	$\frac{1}{2}$
	4. Question of removal and consultation with Colonel Black and Lieutenant Dodge	$\frac{1}{2}$
	5. Question of removal and process	$\frac{1}{2}$
	8. Question of removal and process	1
	10. Drafting petition for removal	$\frac{1}{2}$
	11. Question of removal	$\frac{1}{2}$
	12. Question of removal	$\frac{1}{2}$
	14. Question of removal and jurisdiction	$\frac{1}{2}$
	15. Question of removal	1
	16. Briefing	$\frac{1}{2}$
	17. At Fort Wayne, investigating manner of imprisonment, guard-house, etc	$\frac{1}{2}$
	18. On plea and notice	$\frac{1}{2}$
	19. On jurisdiction	$\frac{1}{2}$
	21. On jurisdiction	1
	22. Pleading and drawing	$\frac{1}{2}$
	23. Pleading and drawing letter	$\frac{1}{2}$
	25. Military law and pleadings	1
	26. Papers court-martial, orders, etc	$\frac{1}{2}$
	28. Letter to Gardner and military law	$\frac{1}{2}$
	29. Notice of defense and military law	$\frac{1}{2}$
	30. Notice of defense and military law	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	3. Work on drafting notice of defense	$\frac{1}{2}$
	5. Drafting defense and military law	$\frac{1}{2}$
	7. Drafting defense and military law	$\frac{1}{2}$
	20. Briefing on jurisdiction and statutory law governing death, etc	$\frac{1}{2}$
	21. In office of register of deeds examining title of Fort Wayne Reservation	1
	23. In office of register of deeds, original charges, etc	1
	27. Examining acts of legislature of the charges as to cession of jurisdiction. Letters to Michigan secretary of state	1
	29. Question as to whether name of quantity governs in act of 1867	1
1888.		
Jan.	3. Question of discharge of soldiers	$\frac{1}{2}$
	5. Question of arrest of officer under mistake, any contributory negligence. Measure of damage	1
	6. Question of escape in civil life	$\frac{1}{2}$
	9. Federal question and what must be raised in Wayne circuit court to get case before United States Supreme Court	$\frac{1}{2}$
	13. Briefing, torts, etc., arranging, etc	1
	14. Briefing military law	1
	16. In court. Motion for commission and letters	1

EXHIBIT D.—*United States to Allan Howard Frazer, Dr.*—Continued.

		Days.
1888.		
Jan.	21. Stipulation and preparing interrogatories.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
	23. Briefing question of jurisdiction.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
	24. Jurisdiction. Does State law operate in absence of Federal legisla- tion	$\frac{1}{2}$
	31. Register's office. Plats, deeds, title.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.	1. Register's office. Plats, deeds, title.....	1
	4. Letter to Attorney-General Palmer, etc., register's office.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
	7. Examining plats, etc. Plaintiff's deposition from Kansas authorities, etc	1
	8. Question of laws in force at time of cession	1
	15. Drafting papers to take deposition of Private Duff, of Twenty-third Infantry, about to be discharged.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
	16, 17. Preparing draft of certificate of commissioner and taking Private Duff's deposition	2
	20. Looking up witnesses at Fort Wayne, interviewing Mrs. Hennessy, cus- todian, etc.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	8. Arranging brief noticing Duff's deposition	1
	10. Arranging brief.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
	13. Arranging brief.....	1
	14. Opposing motion for continuance (in court)	$\frac{1}{2}$
	16. Preparing for trial. Questions of facts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
	22. Preparing for trial and examining deeds from Washington	$\frac{1}{2}$
	23. Preparing for trial. Questions of title of Government.....	1
Mar.	24. Preparing for trial question of title of Government.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
	26. Preparing for trial question of title of Government.....	1
	27. In court opposing motion for continuance.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
April.	In court, case called but put at foot of docket on motion of plaintiff.	
May 23.	In court. Case called; defendants ready; plaintiff asks that non-suit be entered on ground that they only lately discovered that question of jurisdiction of State court over tort committed on Federal reserva- tion could be raised, and believing that defense would be successful in urging that point, therefore they asked leave to submit to non- suit; granted; case dismissed.	
In all		39 $\frac{1}{2}$

Besides, about ten days were spent, July and August, 1887, in preparing and arguing case of *United States vs. Sergeant Clark*, charged with murder of Arthur Stone alias Senner. I appeared for defendant, Sergeant Clark, and received no compensation for same either directly or indirectly.

EXHIBIT E.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1889.

The United States to Charles E. Miller, Dr.

To services as follows, as special counsel in an action in the United States circuit court, southern district of New York, brought by John H. Lester against Benjamin F. Butler to recover the sum of \$75,000 damages for conversion of personal property. Defense assumed by the Government to the effect that plaintiff was arrested by the provost-marshal and tried by court-martial ordered by defendant (then major-general of volunteers, in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina), and convicted of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and adjudged to forfeit all his property in the hands of the provost-marshal, with property mentioned in the complaint, to the proper authorities of the United States, and that all the acts of defendant were done in pursuance of his duty as major-general.

Services in said action were performed between April 12, 1888, and June 30, 1888, as follows, viz:

Examination of pleadings and facts. Examination of law and preparing brief for trial. Conference with General Butler to ascertain his witnesses and their locality, correspondence with and conference with General Butler on numerous occasions as to setting case down for trial and attending at court prepared for trial on seven different days when the case was ordered for trial, to wit: April 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, and June 4, \$1,800.

PENSIONS DEFICIENCIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate of deficiency in the appropriations for payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1889.

FEBRUARY 6, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 4, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions, forwarded by the Secretary of the Interior under date of the 2d instant, in relation to an estimated deficiency of \$8,000,000 in the appropriation for the payment of pensions during the current fiscal year.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1889.

SIR: I beg to advise you that there will be a deficiency in the amount necessary for the payment of pensions for the current fiscal year, over and above existing appropriations, of about \$8,000,000; and to ask that the necessary steps be taken to secure immediate consideration of this matter by the Congress of the United States, with a view to the appropriation of the said sum to prevent the stoppage of the payment of pensions.

This statement is based upon the following facts:

(1) The amount appropriated for the Army and Navy pensions during the current year is \$80,473,000, of which sum \$1,300,000 was set aside for Navy pensions; leaving a balance available for the payment

of Army pensions of \$79,173,000. Of this sum there has been expended, up to and including January 31, 1889, \$46,709,321.49, leaving a remainder in the hands of the agents and of the Treasury, available for five months, of \$32,463,678.51.

(2) There have been issued, up to and including the 31st of January, 1889, and from the 1st day of July, 1888, 84,642 pension certificates of various kinds.

Please see tables herewith for details.

This is an issue in excess of the issue for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, and I know of no reason why the same ratio of increase in issue will not continue during the ensuing five months of the present fiscal year.

(3) The average value of pensions upon the rolls is being increased upon the certificates of the examining medical boards on applications for increase.

(4) Carefully prepared statistics show that during the six quarters last past the following payments have been made in each quarter:

September quarter, 1887	\$13,299,417.71
December quarter, 1887	13,645,674.50
March quarter, 1888	14,493,941.34
June quarter, 1888	15,156,673.72
September quarter, 1888	15,655,343.70
December quarter, 1888	16,172,989.27

(5) The increased disbursements for pensions during the present fiscal year have resulted in part from the operations of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1888, granting arrears of pensions to widows of the war of 1861, and of August 29, 1888, increasing the rate for total and partial deafness.

(6) I estimate, upon the authority of the agents division, to the correctness of which I subscribe, that for the March quarterly payment \$16,500,000 will be required; and for the June quarterly payment \$17,000,000 will be required.

I further submit that there will be required for the months of February, April, and May, the intermediate months of the current fiscal year, \$6,500,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner.

Hon. WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 2, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury for the favorable consideration of Congress.

WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary.

Report of certificates issued from July 1, 1887, to January 31, 1888, and from July 1, 1888, to January 31, 1889.

Date.	Original.	Increase.	Re-issue.	Restoration.	Duplicate.	Accrued.	Arrears.	Act of March 3, 1883.	Order April 3, 1884.	Order October 7, 1885.	Act of August 4, 1886.	Supplemental act of August 4, 1886.	Arrears act of June 7, 1888.	Mexican war.	Total.
1887.															
July	3,770	4,237	776	308	26	518	1	4	17	21	9	48	.....	581	10,316
Aug.....	2,661	3,595	841	179	87	265	2	18	40	26	13	39	.....	797	8,563
Sept.....	2,741	2,308	606	154	33	226	....	6	14	21	4	51	.....	673	6,837
Oct.....	2,722	3,125	469	143	54	260	3	10	25	16	6	57	.....	966	7,856
Nov.....	2,546	2,979	788	211	87	320	....	3	18	18	4	35	.....	1,043	8,052
Dec.....	3,179	3,309	598	183	19	323	1	4	12	16	6	52	.....	1,289	8,991
1888.															
Jan.....	3,812	3,257	723	154	88	390	3	14	20	9	8	35	.....	1,025	9,538
	21,431	22,810	4,801	1,332	394	2,302	10	59	146	127	50	317	.....	6,374	60,153
1888.															
July	1,999	5,121	939	167	20	478	4	2	8	20	1	6	1,031	394	10,190
Aug.....	3,331	8,261	524	104	86	335	....	11	15	21	2	27	3,316	324	16,357
Sept.....	3,375	6,001	1,289	238	18	228	1	16	13	4	4	7	1,724	286	13,204
Oct.....	3,437	2,775	868	121	55	361	3	3	7	.....	1	39	4,958	286	12,914
Nov.....	3,642	3,052	564	83	105	355	....	5	2	.....	.....	8	2,540	231	10,587
Dec.....	3,543	3,879	767	118	33	340	....	3	3	.....	1	85	1,011	210	9,993
1889.															
Jan.....	4,258	5,275	682	172	79	368	4	7	10	.....	2	28	150	362	11,397
Total.....	23,585	34,364	5,633	1,003	396	2,465	12	47	58	45	11	200	14,730	2,093	84,642

PRINTING AND BINDING FOR DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate from the Commissioner of Agriculture of a deficiency appropriation for printing and binding for the current fiscal year, 1889.

FEBRUARY 7, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 5, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture, of the 4th instant, submitting an estimate of deficiency in the allotment for printing and binding for the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year of \$10,000.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., February 4, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will send to the Speaker of the House of Representatives an estimate for \$10,000 for a deficiency which exists in the printing fund of this Department for the current fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF FLORIDA.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate from the Secretary of State of an appropriation to pay expenses of special messenger sent to Florida for the electoral returns of that State.

FEBRUARY 7, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 6, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of State, of the 5th instant, submitting an estimate for an appropriation of \$211.75 to pay the expenses of the special messenger sent to Florida for the electoral vote of that State.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 5, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to ask that you will submit to Congress a request for an appropriation, at its present session, to compensate the special messenger sent by me to Jacksonville, Fla., in pursuance of the requirements of section 141 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to procure the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Florida, deposited in the custody of the district judge for the northern district of Florida at Jacksonville.

The distance, by "the usual road traveled," is 845 miles from Washington to Jacksonville, and the allowance for mileage, as fixed in chapter 1210 of the statutes of the first session of the Fiftieth Congress, page 569, at 25 cents per mile, would amount to \$211.75, which is the sum desired to be appropriated.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD,

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Supplementary estimates of appropriation for expenses of transferring the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Gedney from New York to San Francisco, and for repairs to steamer McArthur.

FEBRUARY 7, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 6, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, of this date, submitting a supplementary estimate of \$1,500 for expenses of transferring the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Gedney* from New York to San Francisco, in addition to the sum of \$5,000 heretofore estimated for the same purpose on page 4 of the Deficiency Estimates (House Ex. Doc. No. 71, present session), also an estimate for repairs of vessels, Coast Survey, \$3,680.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, February 4, 1889.

SIR: Referring to the estimate of a deficiency appropriation required by the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the year ending June 30, 1889, and for prior years, and particularly to the item of \$5,000, the estimated expense of transferring the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Gedney* from New York to San Francisco, which item was based on a memorandum supplied by Lieut. Commander W. H. Brownson, U. S. Navy, hydrographic inspector, Coast and Geodetic Survey, I have the honor to transmit herewith a supplementary estimate of \$1,500 for expenses of such transfer of the *Gedney*, in addition to the sum of \$5,000 hereto-

fore estimated for that purpose, and in explanation thereof to quote from the letter of this date addressed to me by the hydrographic inspector the following statements:

Some days ago I called your attention to the necessity of increasing the allotment of \$5,000, already approved by you for the transfer of the *Gedney* from New York to San Francisco, to \$6,500.

The estimate made in October for the expenses of sending this vessel to the Pacific was based upon the prices of coal given in the tables published by the Office of Naval Intelligence.

The price of coal at Maranham, as given in these tables, was \$12, but Lieutenant Helm, commanding the *Gedney*, writes me from that port on the 24th of December, that the price had risen to \$16.50 per ton, and that he understood that it would be \$4 or \$5 more than that named in Naval Intelligence report all along.

My estimate in October called for \$4,000 for coal and \$1,000 for contingencies, supplies, oils, subsistence, etc. The small margin of \$1,000 for the latter will be more than consumed by the increase in price of coal, and the expenditure under this head will be further increased by the unavoidable delay occasioned by the breaking of the vessel's shaft, reported to this office by telegraph from Montevideo on the 26th ultimo.

I would moreover call your attention to the fact that the head winds and bad weather encountered have increased the expenditure of coal and delayed the progress of the vessel thus far.

The necessity of the presence of this vessel on the Pacific coast is great, both for service in connection with the boundary survey of Alaska and in carrying on the hydrography of the coast from San Diego to the Straits of Fuca, now rendered possible by the rapid manner in which the shore-line has been run in during the past two years.

I have the honor, also, to submit a supplemental deficiency estimate for an appropriation of \$3,680 under the item "Repairs of vessels," which sum is necessary to make repairs to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *McArthur*, at San Francisco, Cal., to put her in condition for work off the coast of Washington Territory and Oregon during the coming season.

The necessity for such additional appropriation and the reasons for delaying the estimate to this date are fully set forth in the statement hereinafter quoted from the letter of this date addressed to me by the hydrographic inspector. Before quoting from his letter it seems proper to state that during the eight years ending June 30, 1885 (including \$120,000 for new work) the average annual expenditure in this bureau for repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels was \$47,180.46, whereas during the past three fiscal years (including \$3,500 for new work) the average annual expenditure under that item has been but \$25,427.84, under which expenditure the fleet has been increased by the addition of seven new steam-launches and two new schooners. The expenditure of the deficiency item now asked for would still leave the average annual expenditure for "repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels" less than 60 per cent. of the annual average for the previous eight years.

The foregoing illustration of the rigid economy manifested by the hydrographic inspector requires only to be supplemented as to the necessity of the specific additional appropriations now asked for, by his explanation, as follows:

Of the \$2,500 appropriated for the repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels of the survey there remains unallotted only \$3,417.84, and this amount will be barely sufficient to keep the vessels now in the field in repair until July 1.

The extraordinary repairs made during the present fiscal year, occasioned mainly by a change in the localities in which some of the vessels were working, rendered necessary a larger expenditure than usual under this head.

It was decided in October to send the *Gedney* to the Pacific for service in Alaska, and it became necessary to give her a complete overhauling in order that she should start out in good condition. The expenditure for this, which embraced repairs to hull and engine, was \$3,976.86. The loss of the *Gedney* from this coast necessitated

the assignment of the *Endeavor* to work in the Gulf. In order that the latter vessel should be in a condition to encounter the bad weather that might be expected on the new working ground it necessitated making extensive repairs to hull, renewing planking, strengthening, and rebuilding the deck-houses and putting in many new frames and timbers. The cost of these repairs amounted to \$3,393.64.

The *Blake* was put in dry-dock in October for an overhauling before going to the West Indies for current investigations. On stripping off the sheathing, with a view of calking only, it was found that the fastenings needed renewing. A new main deck was also put in, as, while making these repairs, it was deemed economical to make them complete. The total cost was \$4,947.54.

Before sending the *Gedney* to the Pacific it was deemed advisable to supply her with a new launch, great difficulty being experienced in getting these launches on the Pacific coast. The cost of the launch, purchased of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, of Bristol, R. I., was \$2,950.

The total expenditure for the above-mentioned purposes was \$15,268.04, and the remaining \$6,315.12 of the amount allotted has been expended in keeping the twenty-five other vessels, of the survey, embracing seven steamers, twelve schooners, and six steam-launches, in working order.

A dispatch, received at this office December 26 last, states that the *Gedney* was in Montevideo, Uruguay, and that she had broken her shaft.

The amount necessary to make repairs will have to come out of the unexpended balance of \$3,417.84. All of the other vessels will have to be kept in working order for nearly five months, so that it will be impossible to use any of this money to repair the boilers of the *McArthur*. This means laying that vessel up until July 1, when the appropriation becomes available.

It will take a month to make the repairs and by that time, August 1, it will be too late to send her to the working ground on the coasts of Oregon and Washington Territory, where her services are very much needed. The loss of a season's work on this coast is a serious thing—hydrographic work being so much needed there. It is only during the last two years that this work could be pushed rapidly, owing to a want of shore-line.

I have delayed making this request until this late date, hoping that the commanding officer of the *McArthur* would modify his estimates for repairs to the boilers of that vessel, or that I might see my way clear to make these repairs with the regular appropriation. The commanding officer holds, and in this he is supported by experts, that the repairs are absolutely essential. There is not sufficient money remaining under the present appropriation to make them, so I am constrained, at the last moment, to urge that steps be taken to have included in the deficiency bill an item of \$3,680 for repairs to engine, boilers, and hull of the *McArthur*.

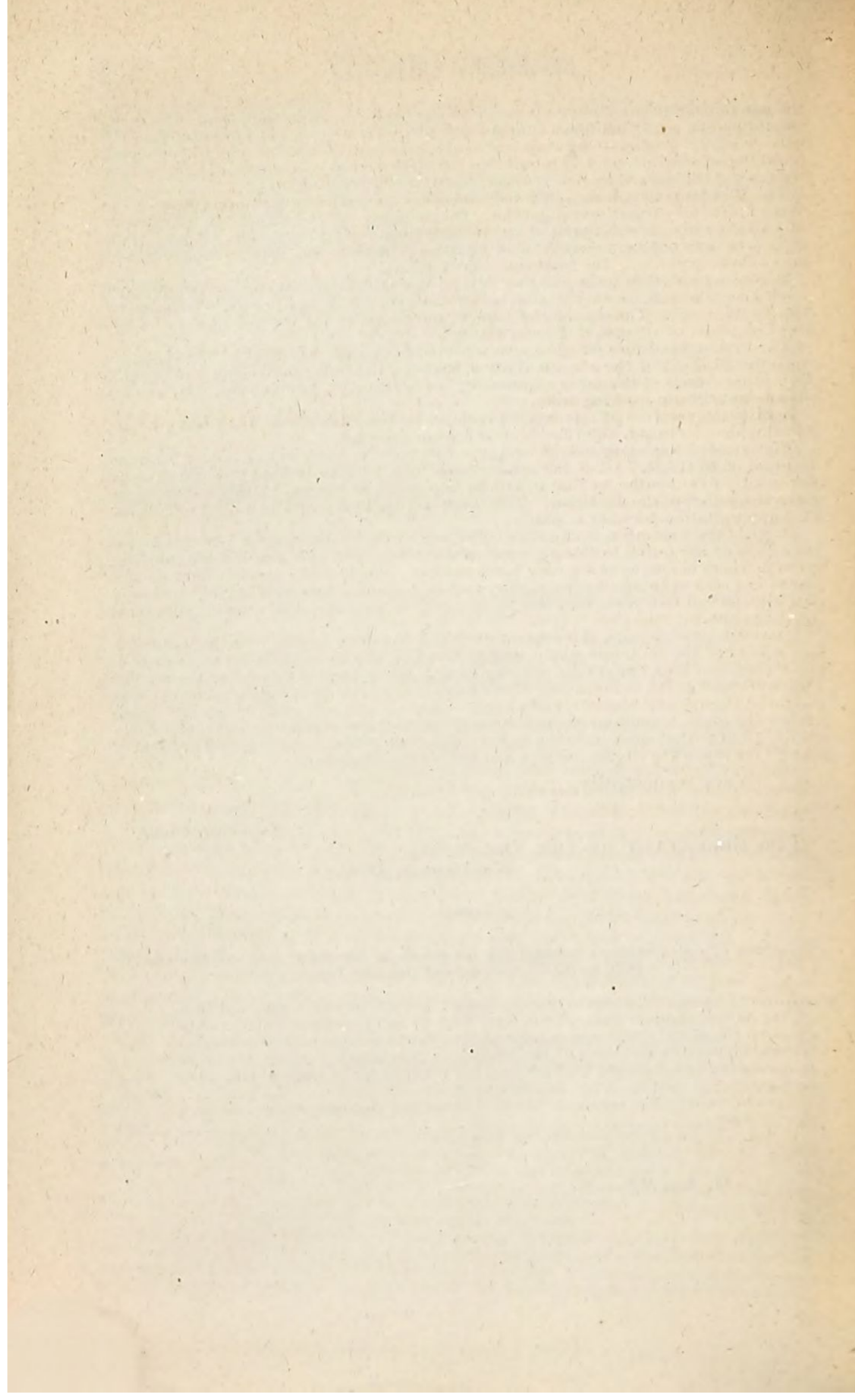
Very respectfully,

F. M. THORN,
Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Transfer of steamer <i>Gedney</i> to Pacific coast: For transfer of Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer <i>Gedney</i> from New York to San Francisco, Cal., in addition to the \$5,000 mentioned on page 4 of the deficiency estimates transmitted by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives January 10, 1889 (making for transfer of <i>Gedney</i> a total of \$6,500)	\$1,500
Repairs of vessel: For repairs to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer <i>McArthur</i>	3,680



SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AGENTS.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of a deficiency in the appropriation for salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of the Internal-Revenue Service for the fiscal year 1889.

FEBRUARY 12, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 11, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the 9th instant, submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, of \$100,000.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, February 9, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the expenses for per diem of Internal Revenue store-keepers, and for fees of gaugers for the six months ended December 31, 1888, were more than \$50,000 in excess of similar expenses for the corresponding period of 1887, so that it is now very evident that the appropriation for the current fiscal year for this purpose will be insufficient.

This increased expense results from the greater number of distilleries in operation, requiring a larger force of officers to be kept on duty.

The records of this office show that there were on the 1st day of January, 1889, two hundred and twenty-one more grain distilleries in actual operation than there were on January 1, 1888, and as the average rate of pay of officers on duty at these distilleries is about \$3 per day, the increased expense of their compensation is over \$600 per day.

If this increase continues throughout the rest of the year—which is probable—there will be a deficiency of nearly or quite \$100,000 in the appropriation for the pay of these officers.

I would therefore recommend that Congress be asked for an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for “Salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1889.”

Very respectfully,

E. HENDERSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.



PRINTING AND BINDING FOR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate from the Secretary of the Navy of a deficiency appropriation for printing and binding for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1889.

FEBRUARY 9, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 7, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of communication from the Secretary of the Navy of the 5th instant, submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for "Printing and binding for the Navy Department," current fiscal year, in the sum of \$16,300, for the purpose of publishing thirteen volumes of nautical instructions, enumerated therein.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 5, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to state that there are now in manuscript in this Department, recently finished, thirteen volumes of nautical instructions of value to the Navy and merchant marine, which should be published at once for the benefit of commerce and navigation.

The titles of these and the estimates of the cost of a limited number of copies of each are as follows:

List of Lights of the Atlantic Coast of Europe	\$1,200
List of Lights of the North, Baltic, and White Seas	1,200
List of Lights of the British Isles.	1,200
International Signal Code	4,000
West Indian Hurricanes.....	4,000
Sailing Directions of East Coast of South America	600

2 PRINTING AND BINDING FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Sailing Directions of West Coast of South America	\$600
Sailing Directions of Nova Scotia and Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	600
Sailing Directions of English Channel and North Sea.....	600
Sailing Directions of Kattegat and the Baltic.....	600
Sailing Directions of the Pacific Islands.....	600
Sailing Directions of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.....	600
Recent Developments in Great Circle Sailing	500
Total.....	16,300

These volumes have been prepared in pursuance of the long-established policy of this Department to publish and sell nautical works, and the results of the expensive labor put into them will be lost if they are not printed very soon. I recommend, therefore, that a deficiency appropriation for printing and binding be asked for, to cover the amount required.

This sum is in addition to the amount of \$10,000 asked for in my letter of January 25.

Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.



ELI GARRETT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

House bill No. 9163, with his objections thereto.

FEBRUARY 13, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I return without approval House bill number nine thousand one hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act granting a pension to Eli Garrett."

This beneficiary enlisted in the Confederate army December 1, 1862. He was captured by the United States forces on the 26th of November, 1863, and enlisted in the Union Navy January 22, 1864.

He was discharged from the Navy for disability September 8, 1864, upon the certificate of a naval surgeon, which states that he had valvular cardiac disease (disease of the heart), and that there was no evidence that it originated in the line of duty.

His claim for pension was rejected in 1882 upon the ground that the act which permits pensions to Confederate soldiers who joined the Union Army did not extend to such soldiers who enlisted in the Navy.

I can see no reason why such a distinction should exist, and the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions made in 1887, that this discrimination be removed, should be adopted by the enactment of a law for that purpose.

In this case, however, I am unable to discover any evidence that the trouble with which this beneficiary appears to be afflicted is related to his naval service, which should overcome the plain statement of the surgeon upon whose certificate he was discharged, to the effect that there was no evidence that his disability originated in the line of naval duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

February 12, 1889.

[Eli Garrett.]

* AN ACT GRANTING A PENSION TO ELI GARRETT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed and authorized to put the name of Eli Garrett, formerly of the United States Navy, on the pension-roll, subject to the limitations and provisions of the pension laws.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN J. INGALLS,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest:

JNO. B. CLARK,

Clerk.

JULIA TRIGGS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

House bill No. 5752, with his objections thereto.

FEBRUARY 13, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I return without approval House bill number fifty-seven hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act for the relief of Julia Triggs."

This beneficiary filed an application for pension in 1882, claiming that her son, William Triggs, died in 1875 from the effects of poison taken during his military service in water which had been poisoned by the rebels, and in food eaten in rebel houses which had also been poisoned.

He was discharged from the Army, with his company, July 24, 1865, after a service of more than four years.

The cause of his death is reported to have been an abscess of the lung.

The case was specially examined, and the evidence elicited to support the claim of poisoning appears to have been anything but satisfactory.

The mother herself testified that her son was absent from Chicago, where she lived, and in the South from 1868 to 1869, and that he was in Indiana from 1869 to 1874.

The claim was rejected on the 12th day of February, 1887, on the ground that evidence could not be obtained upon special examination showing that the soldier's death was due to any disability contracted in the military service.

While I am unable to see how any other conclusion could have been reached upon the facts in this case, there is reason to believe that a favorable determination upon its merits would be of no avail, since on the 17th day of April, 1888, a letter was filed in the Pension Office from a citizen of Chicago, in which it is stated that the beneficiary named in

[Clara M. Owen.]

AN ACT GRANTING A PENSION TO CLARA M. OWEN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Clara M. Owen, widow of William H. Owen, late of Company B, Twentieth Maine Volunteers.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest:

JNO. B. CLARK,
Clerk.

O

COMPENSATION FOR EXTRA SERVICES.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

With a letter from the Sixth Auditor, a petition of employés in his Bureau asking compensation for extra services from July 1, 1887, to September 30, 1888.

FEBRUARY 14, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 13, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a communication from the Sixth Auditor, of the 11th instant, and a petition of the employés in his office, praying that an appropriation be made by Congress to pay them compensation for extra service rendered, under the direction of the Auditor, from July 1, 1887, to September 30, 1888, inclusive.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you the inclosed petition of the employés in this Bureau for compensation for extra work performed from July 1, 1887, to September 30, 1888, inclusive. I also forward the time report, showing the number of extra hours worked by each employé.

In the time report I have omitted the names of all employés whose absence with pay exceeded the usual thirty days added to the extra hours worked by them, as I consider in these cases they have already received the extra compensation.

The great increase of the current work in this Bureau, without any increase of the clerical force, for the three years last past, made it abso-

lutely necessary for the extra labor of the employés, and when I requested it should be done it was performed by the great majority of the employés willingly and cheerfully, as they fully appreciated the situation.

I respectfully commend their petition, and trust you will forward it to Congress with your approval.

Respectfully,

D. McCONVILLE,
Auditor.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a reasonable additional compensation to the employés in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department engaged on extra work after office hours in disposing of accumulated work from July 1, 1887, to September 30, 1888, at such rates as he may deem just and proper, but not exceeding sixty cents per hour to chiefs of division and clerks (regardless of grade) and not exceeding thirty cents per hour to messengers, for the extra time actually employed, ten thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty cents.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent that they are chiefs of divisions, clerks, and messengers in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and that, as such chiefs of division, clerks, and messengers, they were, by orders from said Auditor, required to perform clerical work and labor extra hours after the usual office hours at various times from July 1, 1887, to September 30, 1888, amounting in the aggregate to nine hundred and seven hours for chiefs of division, fifteen thousand one hundred and sixteen hours for clerks, and nineteen hundred and forty hours for messengers.

For this work and labor, so performed, your petitioners respectfully ask compensation.

Isaac G. Peetrey, chief book-keeping division; Wm. H. Proctor, John Treanor, Jos. H. Oram, Annie B. Grady, M. E. Fillmore, L. T. Squire, W. D. Blackburn, Jos. P. Cullen, John H. Sumner, E. R. Swift, Arthur Clements, L. W. Naylor, Geo. A. Darling, Geo. M. Fisher, John J. Horgan, H. O. Nettleton, H. P. Howard, A. H. Stamp, W. M. King, S. H. Hayes, Mary E. Wilcox, Thomas M. Wade, James Taylor, A. T. Stoutenburgh, Louis Duane, E. J. C. Hibbs, D. W. Lothrop, F. E. Cordero, M. Marks, S. A. Foose, A. B. Kidder, K. Kavanaugh, N. R. Draper, A. J. Benton, H. G. Trader, R. C. Crook, Theodore L. Lamb, S. R. Keeler, E. Trumbull, A. E. Graffin, L. Fletcher, J. M. Stoddard, A. J. Howell, W. W. Bennett, Electa E. Smith, Mary C. Hazen, H. Warrington, H. C. Tisdell, W. B. Smith, Edw'd Rorison, Chas. Williams, Leicester King, B. W. Holman, T. H. Greene, Chas. Hendley, R. J. F. Allen, H. J. Nevett, Geo. W. Hamner, J. H. Clark, Wm. Waring, Richard White, F. J. Welch, E. A. Wilson, T. B. Crisp, H. N. Gassaway.

James E. Sebring, Thomas H. Redgate, Miss Clara G. Ramsdell (per R.), S. A. Hayes, Isabel MacAdam, L. R. Smiley, P. J. Luchmeyer, Orvilla Luff, J. C. Weaver, E. B. Harrison, J. L. Lake, J. S. Moffatt, H. K. VanBuskirk, W. H. Woodson, W. H. Walton, L. May Gibson, L. G. Warfield, S. M. Barrows, J. C. Parsons, W. C. Eckles, M. A. Adams, H. M. Burfield, J. C. Ferguson, B. F. Moore, J. H. Kingsbury, M. J. Snowden, H. Cowperthwaite, M. C. King, John H. Magee, A. C. Quackenbush, M. N. Hooper, P. Cunningham, W. B. Laub, W. E. Cochran, C. C. Benedict, J. J. Horton, J. R. White, W. A. Wayne, E. P. Grigg, P. R. Faulkner, A. B. Stine, D. J. Apple, Frederick J. Müller, Adèle L. Scott, Geo. W. Hall, John S. Manning, M. S. Thompson, Wm. H. Alden, Fannie P. Goddard, Jno. P. Moore, T. H. Sweeney, W. J. Hotaling, P. J. Keleher, Z. P. Gunion, Minnie L. Doane, Chas. F. Cummins.

Martin Gardner, W. H. Romaine, H. T. Hamilton, E. A. Johnson, I. N. Nicholls, Thos. H. Smith, Haner W. Lyons, Jas. B. Austin, S. C. Stelley, G. W. Meridith, James E. Edwards, Faber Stevenson.

A. H. Nixon, chief of division ; R. B. Bagby, H. A. Bules, C. P. Bateman, Josiah Bellows, A. P. Betts, W. P. Betts, S. J. Brown, J. H. Brunemer, Agness C. Chapman (per A. H. N.), W. F. Cole, M. T. Adkins, B. S. Ashby, H. Arnold, L. W. Covell, A. H. Conklin (per A. H. N.), S. R. English, J. A. Frank, P. H. Gresham, H. M. Harvey, R. B. Hilliard, F. T. Hyman, F. T. Johnston, W. Kitchin, J. H. Lane, Lulu H. Maine, Wm. L. Marcy, F. H. Megie, John O'Neill (deceased ; per A. H. N.), E. V. Pendleton, Edwin Perkins, Jas. Poole (per A. H. N., chief of division), T. S. Post, William Shelley, W. Shunk, H. C. Smith, S. A. Somerville, Geo. F. Spencer, C. M. C. Spooner, A. R. Story, E. L. Watkins, Dana White, T. M. Wilkes, G. D. Williams, J. W. Ewing, C. S. Mitchell, chief of division.

H. W. Moore, A. W. Johnston, E. E. Jackson, D. L. Pitcher, G. H. Richenson, Lee M. Lipscomb, W. E. Dougherty, O. J. Hart, jr., C. T. Chapline, Geo. H. Cooper, B. A. Allen, Edwin A. Goodwin, James F. Smith, James M. Engle, Homer J. Bibb, J. J. Story, M. S. Gibson, E. Speich, J. Stone, C. M. Park, John H. Dixon, W. B. Noerr, Granville Mason, W. H. McNiel, A. N. Robinson, C. A. Given, Morris Gusdorf, Jno. E. Martin, Jno. H. Fryer, N. M. Waggener, H. C. Tyson, E. C. Hallett, Cora A. Lord, G. H. Tucker, E. T. Leigh, A. M. Mozart, W. A. Rutherford, Edwin B. Niver, M. M. Wattich, G. K. Denmark.

Geo. H. Wistar, Yatt Archer, E. S. Duvall, Iola F. Williams, E. J. Palmer, K. McKenna, L. Karpeles, H. H. Clark, E. J. McGeagh, M. C. O'Brien, A. M. Swaine, E. K. Smalley, H. A. Emery, A. T. Rynex, C. Crawley, A. Hill, A. L. Macomber, R. E. Kirkwood, F. C. Anderson, R. Lazenby, W. J. Stanford, Mrs. M. V. L. Moore, S. K. White, Hannah McL. Shepard, E. E. Ege, C. Burke, L. Hicks, H. P. Anderson, C. M. Croft, V. C. Baldwin, A. A. Gallaher, E. C. Tullock, M. R. Sprague, Annie McKae, E. J. Gifford, S. W. Willard, Chas. A. Wilson, Margaret A. Fallon, Mary Doherty, Annie R. M. Kennie, Ellen M. Turner, Anton Coe, Jerome J. McCarthy, F. F. Bleakmore, H. E. Crouch, Wm. O'Brien, W. H. A. Young, A. L. Reed, Wallace K. Stansell, Virginia Moodey, Sarah C. Robinson, Eliz. L. Heap, E. C. Fitzhugh, M. B. Gittings, Emma Spates, Lora V. Mahon.

Report of time worked over office hours by employes in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, from July 1, 1887, to September 30, 1888, under orders from the Auditor.

Name.	Extra hours worked.	Name.	Extra hours worked.	Name.	Extra hours worked.
Cunningham, P.	326	Rorison, E.	36	Stilley, S. C.	49
Dougherty, W. E. D.	23	Smiley, D.	52	Sweeney, T. H.	210
Farrow, T. Stobo.	186	Smith, E. E.	43	Taylor, J.	207
Howell, A. S.	132	Smith, W. B.	39	Wade, T. M.	139
Mitchell, C. T.	10	Tisdell, H. C.	31	Wilcox, M. E.	15
Nixon, A. H.	125	Trader, H. G.	49	Adams, M. A.	200
Peetry, I. G.	105	Trumbull, E. C.	52	Arnold, H.	127
Wistar, G. H.	143	Waring, W.	39	Barrows, S. M.	152
Allen, R. I. F.	33	Warrington, H.	132	Burfield, H. M.	170
Burnett, W. W.	132	Welch, F. I.	39	Cowperthwait, H.	122
Cleveland, C. E.	25	Williams, Chas.	34	Eckles, W. C.	176
Cordero, F. E.	48	Weaver, J. C.	69	Ferguson, J. C.	56
Crisp, T. B.	38	Benton, A. J.	97	Hooper, M. N.	101
Crooks, R. C.	52	Lamb, T. L.	102	King, M. C.	143
Draper, N. E.	80	Austin, J. B.	205	Kingsbury, J. H.	152
Fletcher, L.	48	Darling, G. A.	223	Magee, J. H.	153
Foose, S. A.	88	Duane, Louis.	9	Moffatt, J. S.	151
Gassaway, H. N.	67	Fisher, G. M.	206	Moore, E. F.	150
Graffin, H. E.	49	Gunion, Z.	132	Nichols, J. N.	143
Hamner, G. W.	39	Gibson, L. M.	83	Parsons, J. C.	97
Greene, T. H.	39	Hayes, S. H.	202	Quackenbush, A. C.	125
Hayes, S. A.	105	Horgan, J. J.	193	Snowden, M. J.	122
Hazen, M. C.	108	Howard, H. P.	214	Stoddard, J. A.	85
Hendley, Chas.	39	Keleher, P. J.	234	Van Buskirk, H. K.	154
Hibbs, E. J. C.	110	King, W. M.	215	Walton, W. H.	154
Holman, B. W.	39	Lake, J. L.	132	Warfield, L. G.	125
Kavanaugh, K.	110	Nettleton, H. O.	51	Williams, Charles.	52
Lathrop, D. W.	163	Ramsdell, C. R.	59	Woodson, W. H.	119
Luff, O.	46	Ridgate, T. H.	72	Blackburn, W. D.	32
McAdam, I.	110	Stansell, W. K.	30	Clements, A.	60
Marks, M.	50	Stamp, A. H.	215	Fillmore, M. E.	30
Nevett, H. I.	37	Stoutenburgh, A. T.	203	Grady, Annie.	30

HARBOR OF SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

With a letter from the Chief of Engineers, a report of a Board of Engineers upon the expediency of further improving the harbor of Saint Augustine, Fla.

FEBRUARY 15, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 14, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a letter of the 12th instant from the Chief of Engineers, with a copy of a report of the 31st ultimo, and accompanying papers, from the Board of Engineer Officers constituted under the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, to examine into the expediency of further improving the harbor of Saint Augustine, Fla., upon the plan submitted by Lieut. William M. Black, December 12, 1887.

The views expressed by the Board of Engineers are concurred in by the Chief of Engineers and by this Department.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the report, with accompanying papers, from the Board of Engineer Officers appointed to comply with the requirements of the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888,

To examine into the expediency of further improving the harbor of Saint Augustine, Fla., upon the plan submitted by Lieut. (now Capt.) William M. Black, U. S. Army Engineers, under date of December 12, 1887.

The Board, after personal examination of the harbor and bar at Saint Augustine, having fully considered the project for improvement

above referred to, is of opinion that the plan is well considered and promises success should funds be supplied with sufficient liberality to permit the work to be carried rapidly to completion.

The harbor, for the improvement of which this is the first appropriation made by Congress, has fine interior facilities for becoming a commercial port, having deep water, a good anchorage, and a sheltered position in storms. But its bar, being of shifting sand, is difficult of improvement, and especially so from the fact that the rapid eroding in progress at North Point and at the opposite shore of Anastasia Island afford difficult sites upon which to base the needful jetties.

Captain Black estimates that to obtain a depth of 16 feet over the bar at mean low water will require an outlay of about \$1,500,000, and that to prosecute the work as far as to fix the shifting channel to a permanent position, with a probable increase of depth to about 10 feet at mean low water, would cost about \$925,000.

The Board, having in view experience with similar improvements on this coast, does not regard these estimates as excessive; on the contrary, should funds be appropriated by Congress in small annual installments, with occasional intervals of entire cessation of work, as has heretofore been the practice, they may be largely increased.

The improvement of this harbor is therefore an expensive undertaking, which, in the opinion of the Board, would appear to be inexpedient to attempt until demanded by the pressing needs of commerce.

The Board also submits a statement of the present condition of the improvement in progress at the harbors of Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandina, and St. John's River, with the amounts already expended upon them and their ultimate cost, and concludes that in view of the facts there presented it is for the wisdom of Congress to decide whether it be expedient to undertake the improvement of another port in this vicinity before the four now in progress are completed. I concur in this conclusion of the Board.

The Board also recommends that the appropriation of \$35,000 be applied towards checking the rapid caving in progress on Anastasia Island and at North Point, which is of importance, whether more extensive works are undertaken or not, in order to prevent the threatened deterioration of the present entrance to the harbor.

This proposed expenditure of the available funds appears judicious and in the interest of commerce, and is recommended for approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., *January 31, 1889.*

SIR: The Board of Engineers constituted under the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, by Special Orders, No. 60, Headquarters Corps of Engineers, November 2, 1888, has the honor to submit the following report upon the harbor of Saint Augustine, Fla.:

By the provisions of Special Orders, No. 60, this Board was directed to "assemble at Saint Augustine, * * * Fla., * * * upon the call of the senior member and as soon as the other duties of the members and

the sanitary condition of Florida will permit, to examine into and report upon the plans submitted by Capt. W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers, for the further improvement of the harbor of Saint Augustine, * * * Fla, in accordance with the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888."

The river and harbor act, as referred to, reads as follows:

Improving harbor at San Augustine, Florida, thirty-five thousand dollars. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to appoint a board of three engineer officers of the United States Army, whose duty it shall be to examine into the expediency of further improving the harbor of San Augustine, Florida, upon the plan submitted by Lieutenant William M. Black, United States Army Engineers, under date of December twelve, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven. The said Board shall report to the Secretary of War, who shall lay its report before Congress at its next session, with the views of himself and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army thereon.

The president of the Board also received the following instructions, dated November 2, 1888, from the Chief of Engineers:

It is desired that the Board of Engineers constituted in conformity with the requirements of the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, to examine into the expediency of further improving the harbor of San Augustine, Florida, * * * give the subject intrusted to it such full and careful consideration as the circumstances and importance of the case demands.

The Board, accompanied by Captain Black, after examining the works in progress at the mouth of St. John's River, which bear a marked similarity to those proposed at Saint Augustine, assembled at the latter city on the 26th January and made a personal examination of the harbor and bar at mean and extreme low tides. The Board also met the Board of Trade of Saint Augustine and other committees and individuals of the locality and heard their statements as to the importance and value of the proposed improvement. Captain Black presented to the Board a report of Lieut. D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, on the relative cost of jetties of various cross-sections and on the relative strength of wave action in water of various depths.

For a description of the harbor the Board can not do better than quote from the report of Captain Black, as follows:

St. Augustine Harbor lies on the east coast of Florida, about 47 miles south of the St. John's River. It is formed by the junction of two rivers, or rather salt-water lagoons, the Matanzas and Tolomato Rivers, which run parallel to the coast, and there unite to break through the line of sand-hills into the sea. The total length of the Tolomato River is about 20 miles, and of that part of Matanzas River which receives and discharges across St. Augustine Bar, 12 miles. The San Sabastine River, another lagoon, almost surrounds Saint Augustine, and opens into the Matanzas River, about 3 miles from its mouth. These lagoons vary in depth from 20 to 30 feet for several miles from the mouth, and in width from 300 to 500 yards. They form large tidal basins, filled and emptied through the channels across the bar. The rise of tide at Saint Augustine varies from 4 to 6 feet, and the currents generally have maintained two or more channels across the bar with a least depth of from 6 to 9 feet at low water. The positions of these channels are continually shifting between the south end of the main land east of the Tolomato River (north beach) and the cape on St. Anastasia Island, 23½ miles to the south. * * * Saint Augustine was founded in 1565, and during the Spanish possession was the capital of East Florida, and as such its most important city. After the cession to the United States the city remained quiescent for many years, with little or no growth. Within the past few years it has greatly developed. * * * From 1870 to 1880 the increase of assessed valuation of property was \$79,845; while from 1880 to 1886 the increase was \$544,538. The valuation now is \$1,369,588, and this is far below the actual selling price of the property. * * *

The bar at the entrance to the harbor covers a fan-shaped area. North of Saint Augustine entrance, going south along the coast from St. John's River, the contour of the ocean 18-foot depths is parallel to the coast and about 500 yards distant from it. From a point opposite the shore, 1,700 yards north of the end of North Point, to a point nearly opposite the most easterly point of Bird Island, the contour follows closely the arc of a circle, whose center is at the light-house on Anastasia Island, 250 yards from the shore, and whose radius has a length of 2,580 yards. If to the area included between these lines is added the area of the triangle formed by the southern

radius, a line drawn from the light-house tangent to the northeastern point of Anastasia Island and the 18-foot contour between them, the irregular figure thus formed will include the entire body of shifting sand forming the bar and covering about 5 square miles. The angle at the light-house included between the boundary lines is 121 degrees. The area of this body of sand remains nearly constant, though its constituent elements must be continuously changing. The sand composing it is mainly silicious, though it contains some shell similar to that found on Anastasia Island. * * *

The indications are that there is a more or less continuous movement of sand along the coast from north to south, and that the bar is of drift and wave formation. The surface of the bar is at an average mean low-water depth of about 4 feet. It is crossed by one or more channels, usually by a shallow swash channel near the north beach, and by a deeper channel, used by shipping, further to the south. * * *

The known treacherous character of the bar makes it difficult to charter vessels for the Saint Augustine trade. * * *

During the year 1886 three vessels were aground on the bar. One was a total wreck and the others sustained severe losses.

No harbor on the east coast of Florida south of Saint Augustine presents so many natural features favorable to improvement as does this port.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From what has been stated it is apparent that the harbor of Saint Augustine has fine interior facilities for becoming a commercial port, namely: Deep water, a good anchorage, a sheltered position in storms, and a fair site for wharves to the northward of the city. On the other hand, the harbor is everywhere exposed to bombardment at easy ranges from the ocean; its bar is of shifting sand, made specially difficult of improvement from the fact that North Point and the opposite shore of Anastasia Island are both rapidly eroding, and therefore afford difficult sites upon which to base the needful jetties; and, finally, the procuring of any substantial increase of depth will involve the ultimate abandonment of the present passage over the bar, and will therefore be hampered with the condition that the latter shall not be interrupted until the jetties are sufficiently advanced to afford a serviceable channel in the new position.

Captain Black estimates that to obtain 16 feet depth on the bar at mean low water an outlay of about \$1,500,000 will be required, and that to prosecute the work sufficiently to fix the shifting channel to a permanent position with a probable increase of depth to about 10 feet at mean low water will cost about \$925,000. The Board, having in view experience with similar improvements on this coast, does not regard these estimates as excessive; on the contrary, if funds are appropriated by Congress in small annual installments, with occasional intervals of entire cessation of work, as has heretofore been the practice of the Government, they may be largely exceeded. The improvement of this harbor must therefore be regarded as an expensive undertaking, which it would appear to be inexpedient to attempt until demanded by pressing needs of commerce. What these needs are at present must therefore be considered.

The shipments from the portion of Florida tributary to Saint Augustine consists chiefly of fruits and vegetables; these products are bulky and perishable and demand large carrying capacity and prompt handling to avoid loss. The natural outlet of the region is the St. John's River, which affords a draught of 9 feet from its mouth to Palatka, a distance of 90 miles; and of 5 feet thence to Sanford, a further distance of 130 miles. The banks are often marshy, making haulings to landings difficult and expensive. A net-work of railroads supplements this water route, ramifying throughout the region north of Tampa and centering at present toward the mouth of St. John's

River, Fernandina, Brunswick, and Savannah, where ocean transportation becomes available.

Saint Augustine is connected by rail with Jacksonville and Palatka on the St. John's River, and it is claimed that if the channel over its bar were deepened it would divert a portion of the traffic from those ports. A railroad is also projected to Datona, the natural outlet of a line of inland water communication now existing and extending southward from this town along the eastern coast of Florida to Lake Worth, a distance of about 200 miles. A company to improve this route and extend it from St. John's River through Saint Augustine, Halifax River, and Indian River to Biscayne Bay, a total distance of about 380 miles, has been chartered. When certain conditions shall have been fulfilled the State is pledged to give this company 1,000,000 acres, received from the United States under the act donating swamp and overflowed lands. This water route will open up a region capable of producing immense quantities of vegetables and fruits of superior excellence, the shipment of which it is claimed will be made at Saint Augustine if the harbor be improved. Meantime the district is now connected with the St. John's River by three railroads, and two more roads are projected.

As already stated, the fruit and vegetable products of central and northeastern Florida are now shipped from Savannah, the St. John's River, and intermediate ports. The following facts respecting the harbors now under improvement by the Government, in this vicinity, are taken from the last report of the Chief of Engineers:

Ports under improvement.	Distance from Saint Augustine.	Mean low-water depth on bar.			Already expended.	Estimated cost.
		Original.	Present.	Proposed.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		
Savannah River:						
Approved project.....	160	9	12.4	15	\$1,031,581.35	\$1,212,000
Proposed project	160	9	12.4	21	1,031,581.35	6,660,000
Brunswick, Ga	90	9	11.5	15	92,463.27	190,000
Fernandina, Fla.....	58	11 to 12½	.....	20 to 21	366,494.26	2,071,023
St. John's River:						
Jacksonville.....	38	5 to 7	9.8	15	675,000.00	1,426,409
Bar at mouth alone	38	5 to 7	11.6	15	675,000.00	1,306,409

In view of these facts it is for the wisdom of Congress to decide whether it be expedient to undertake the improvement of another port in this vicinity before the four now in progress are completed.

Should this question be decided in the affirmative, Saint Augustine doubtless has the first claim for consideration.

The Board has carefully considered the project submitted by Captain Black for the improvement of this harbor, and is of opinion that it is well considered and promises success if funds are supplied regularly and in large annual appropriations. In a work of this magnitude and difficulty much discretion should be left to the engineer in charge as to the modification of details as the work progresses.

To prevent the deterioration of the present entrance of the harbor, now threatened, it is important to check the rapid caving in progress on Anastasia Island and at North Point; and this is especially so if it should be decided to undertake extensive works of improvement. The preservation of the site of the new light-house will be an incidental advantage of such works. The Board therefore recommends that the present appropriation of \$35,000 be applied to this object substantially on the plan recommended by Captain Black for the shore protections

of his proposed jetties, subject to such changes as he may find desirable to effect the object now proposed.

The papers received from the Engineer Department relating to this project are herewith returned, together with a letter from Captain Black transmitting a report by Lieutenant Gaillard upon cross-section of jetties and force of breaking waves. There are also appended a paper by Mr. F. A. Mann on the Halifax and Indian River country; a prospectus of the Florida Coast Line Canal Company; a paper by Mr. H. A. Barling, in behalf of the Saint Augustine Board of Trade; a paper by Mr. H. K. Welch, in behalf of the East Florida Land and Produce Company; a paper of Mr. D. D. Rodgers, in behalf of the Atlantic, Gulf and Havana Railway; a petition of residents of De Land, Fla., and vicinity; and a petition of the Harwood Land Company.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel of Engineers,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

PETER C. HAINS,
Lieut. Col. Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

WM. H. BIXBY,
Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
(Through the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.)

LETTER OF CAPTAIN WM. M. BLACK, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Saint Augustine, Fla., January 9, 1889.

SIR: For its consideration in connection with my projects for improving the harbor of Saint Augustine, Fla., I have the honor to submit to the Board of Engineer Officers appointed by General Orders, No. 60, Headquarters Corps of Engineers, series of 1888, the accompanying report of Lieut. D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, on the relative cost of jetties of various cross-sections, and on the relative strength of wave action in water of various depths.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. BLACK,
Captain of Engineers.

Col. HENRY L. ABBOT,
Corps of Engineers, President of the Board of Engineers.

LETTER OF LIEUTENANT D. D. GAILLARD, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

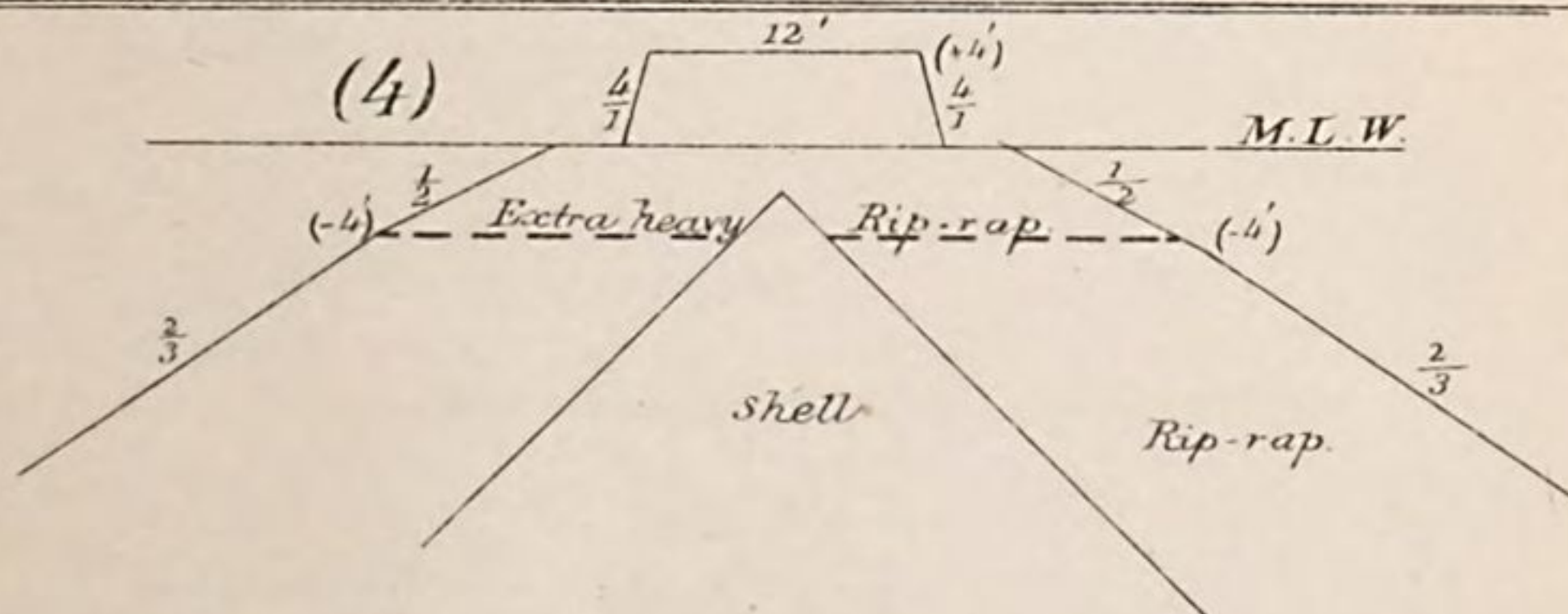
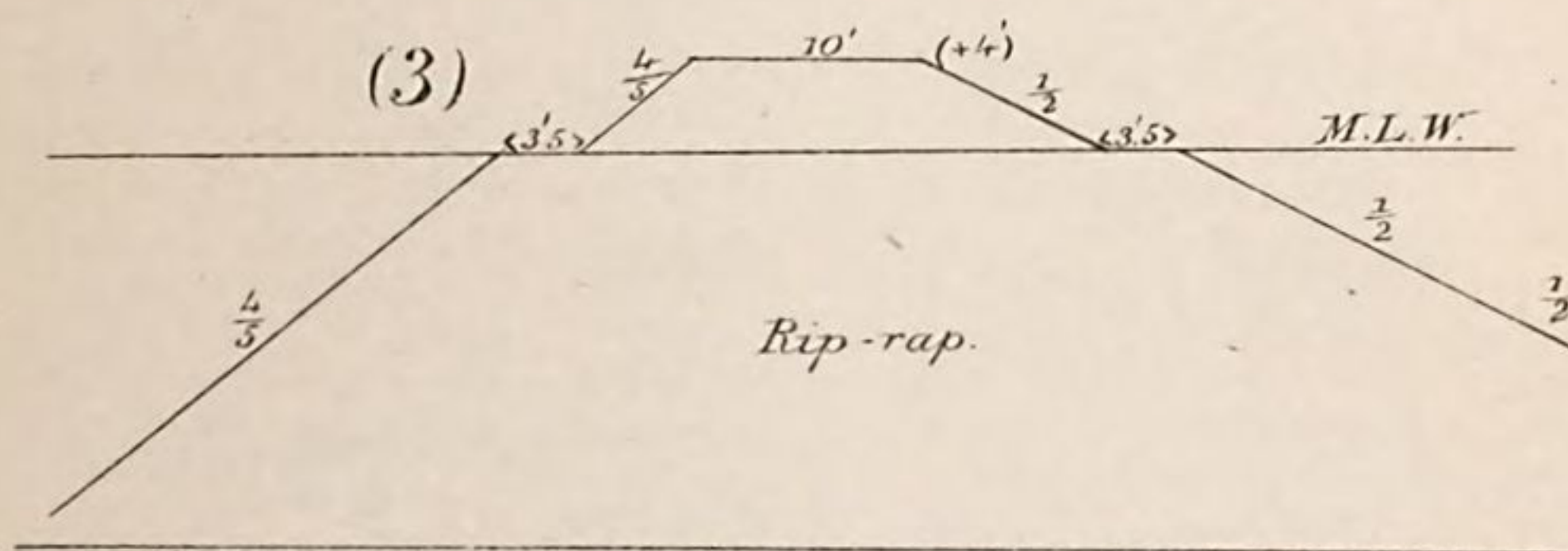
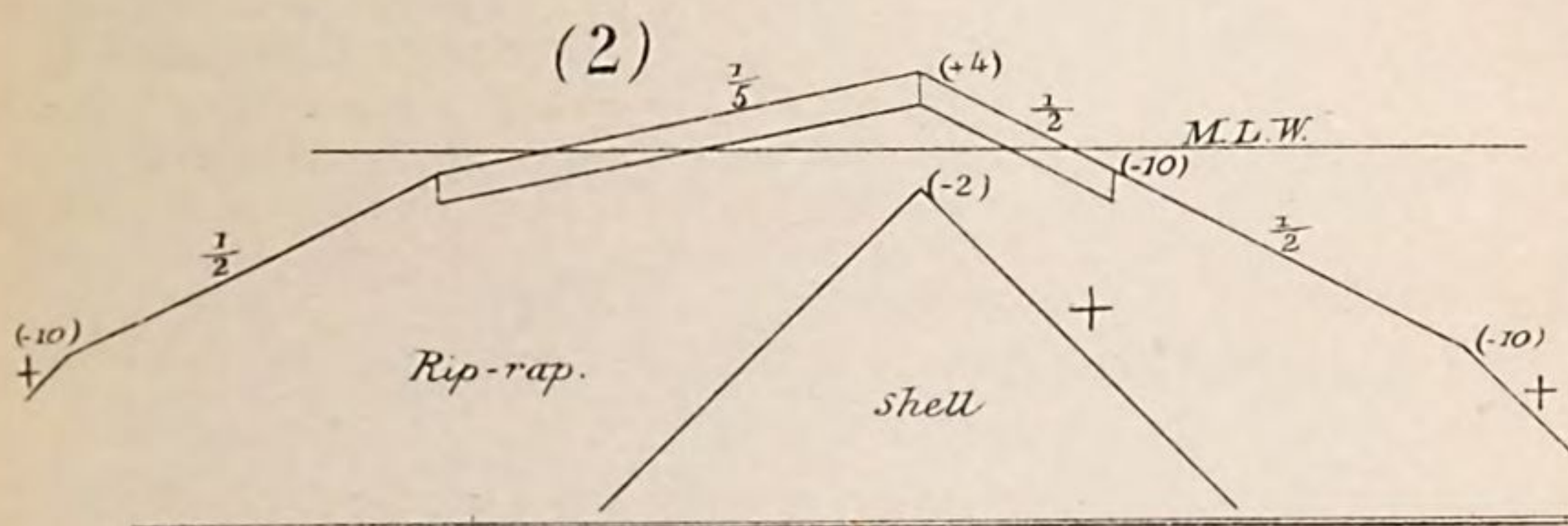
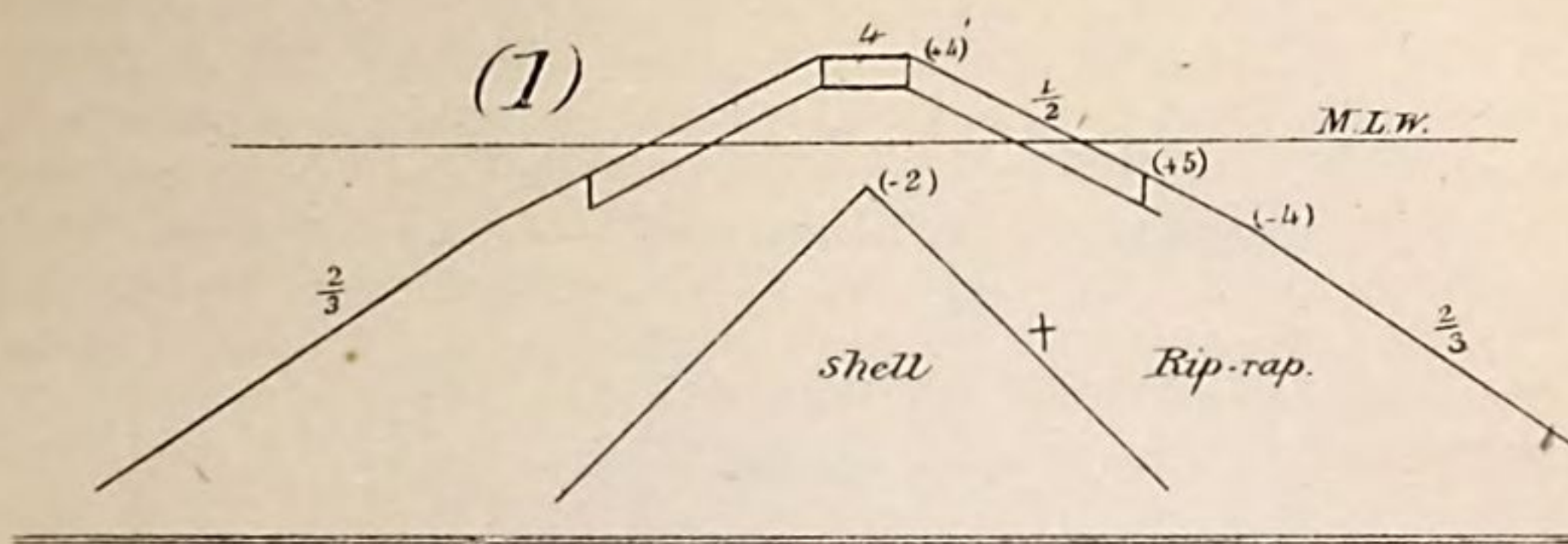
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Pa., November 20, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in compliance with verbal instructions received from you directing me to compute the relative cost of the various cross-sections shown in this report, and to attempt to ascertain the actual force of breaking waves, with a view to using this data in connection with the proposed jetties at Saint Augustine, Fla.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

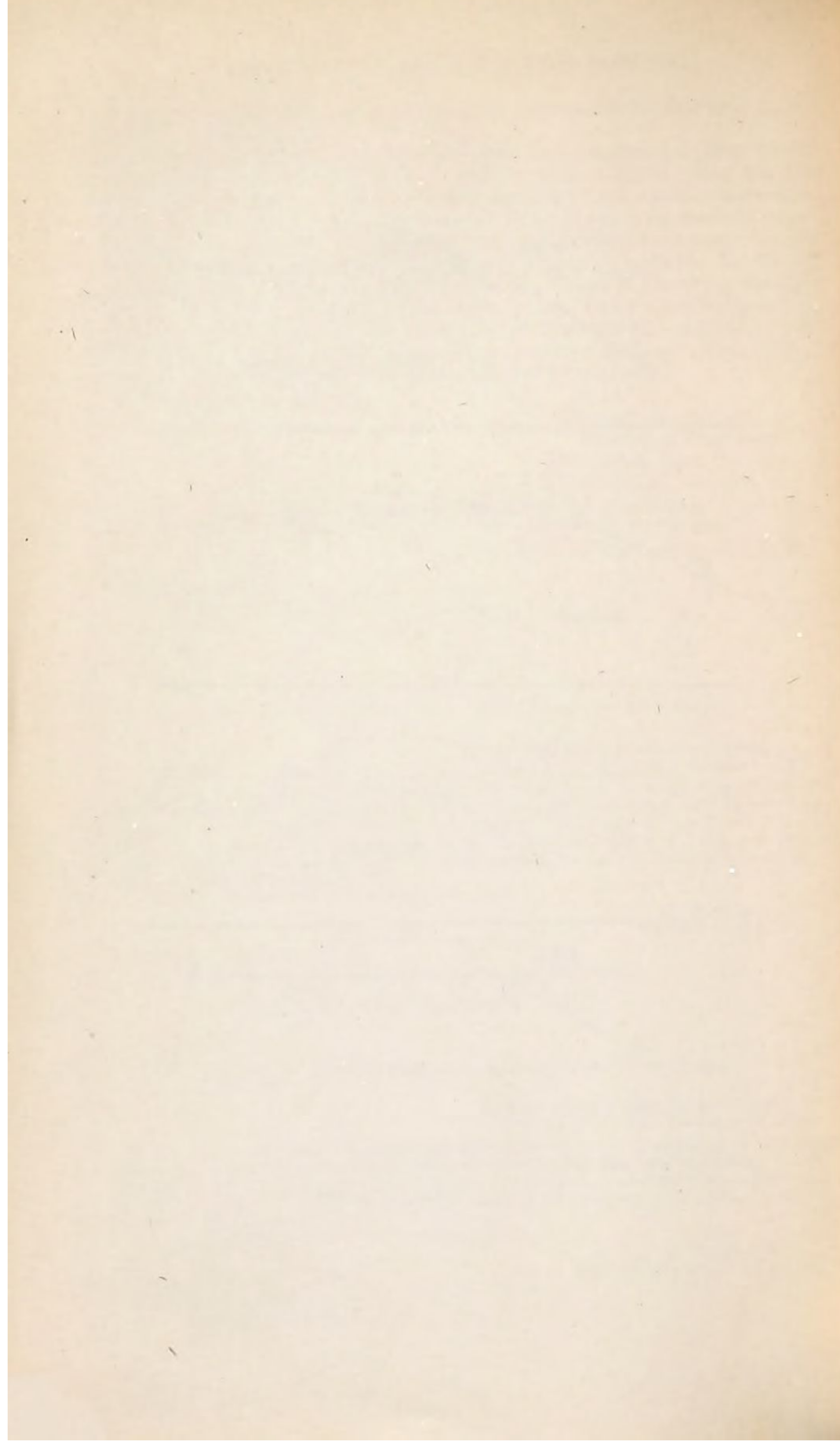
D. D. GAILLARD,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

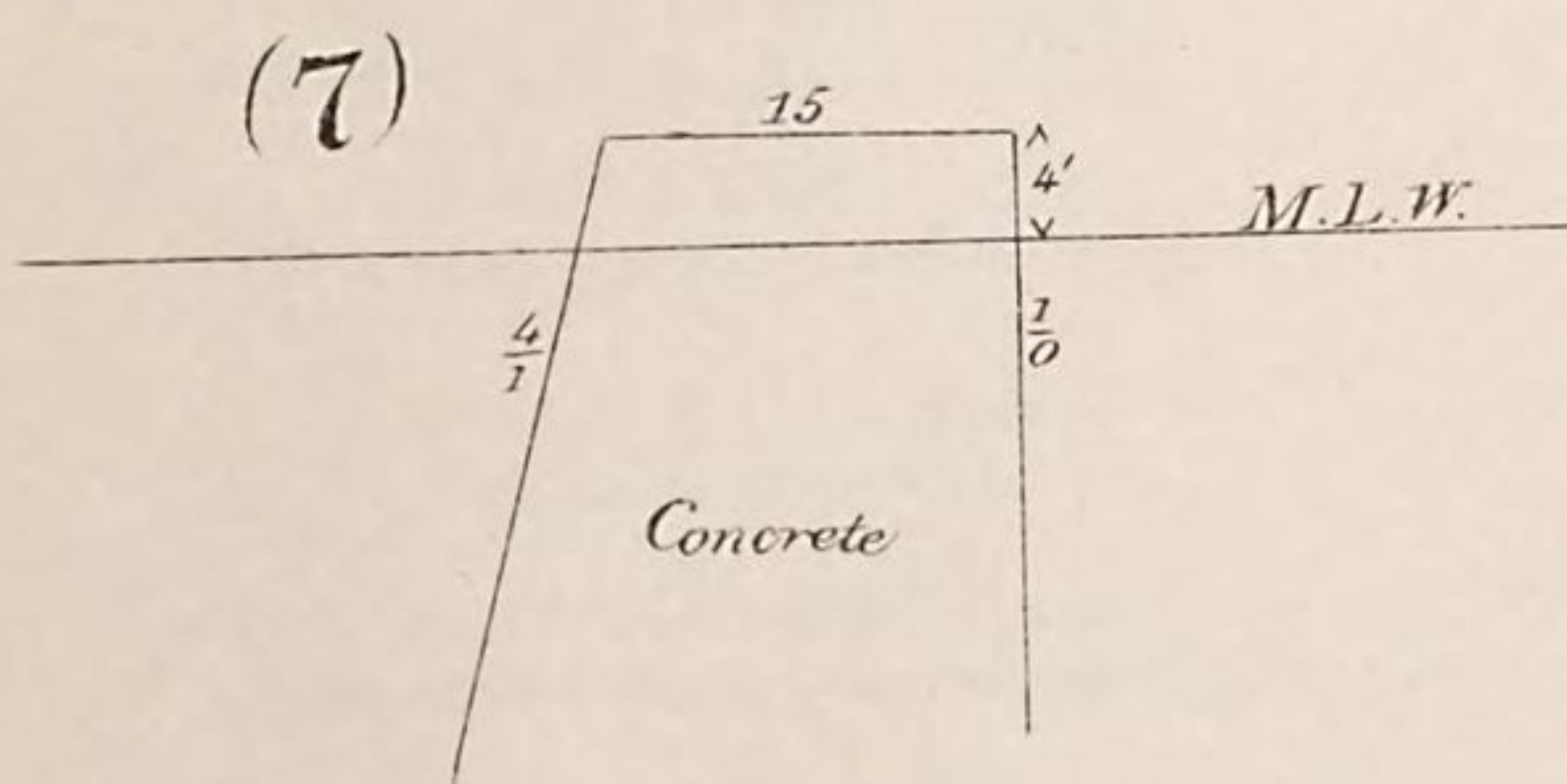
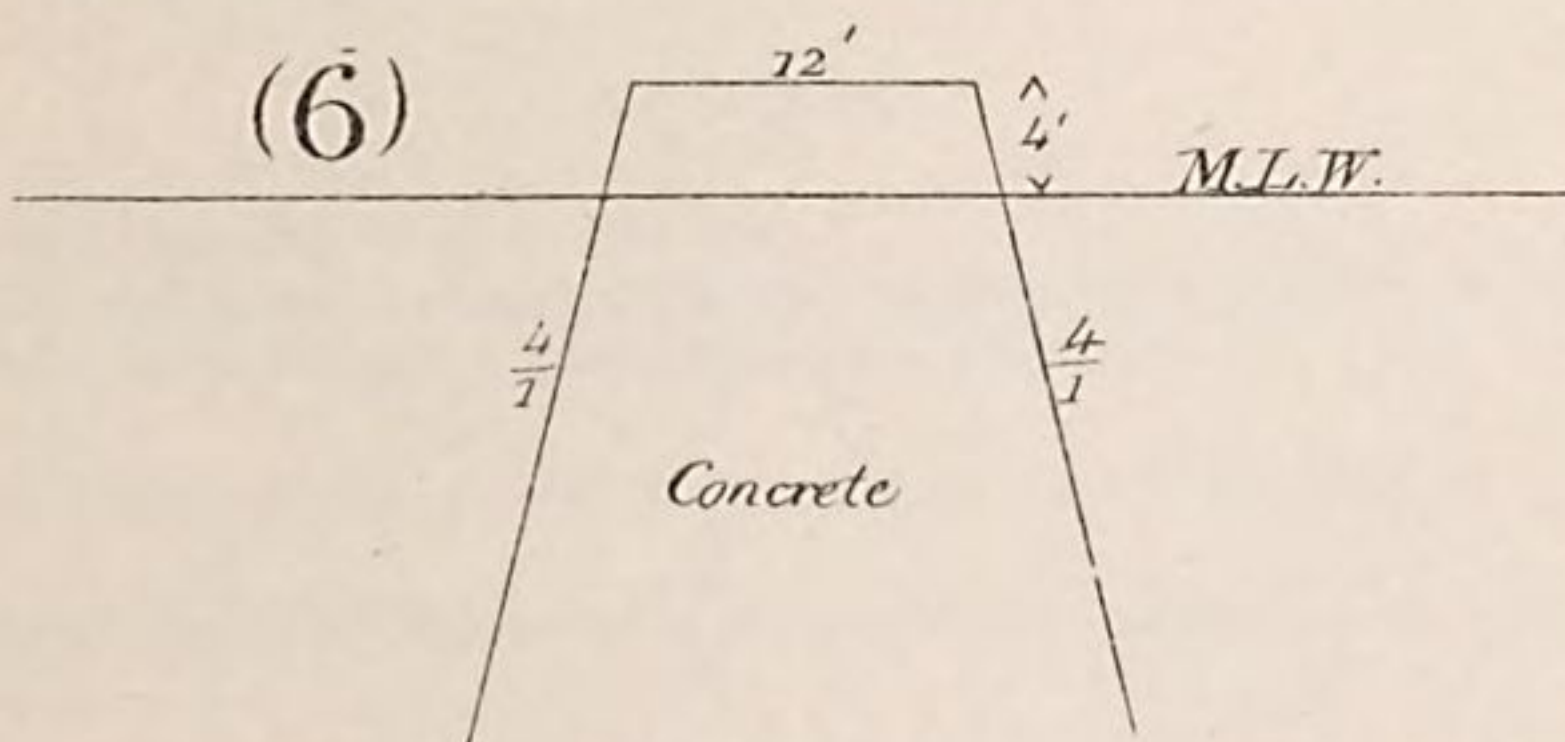
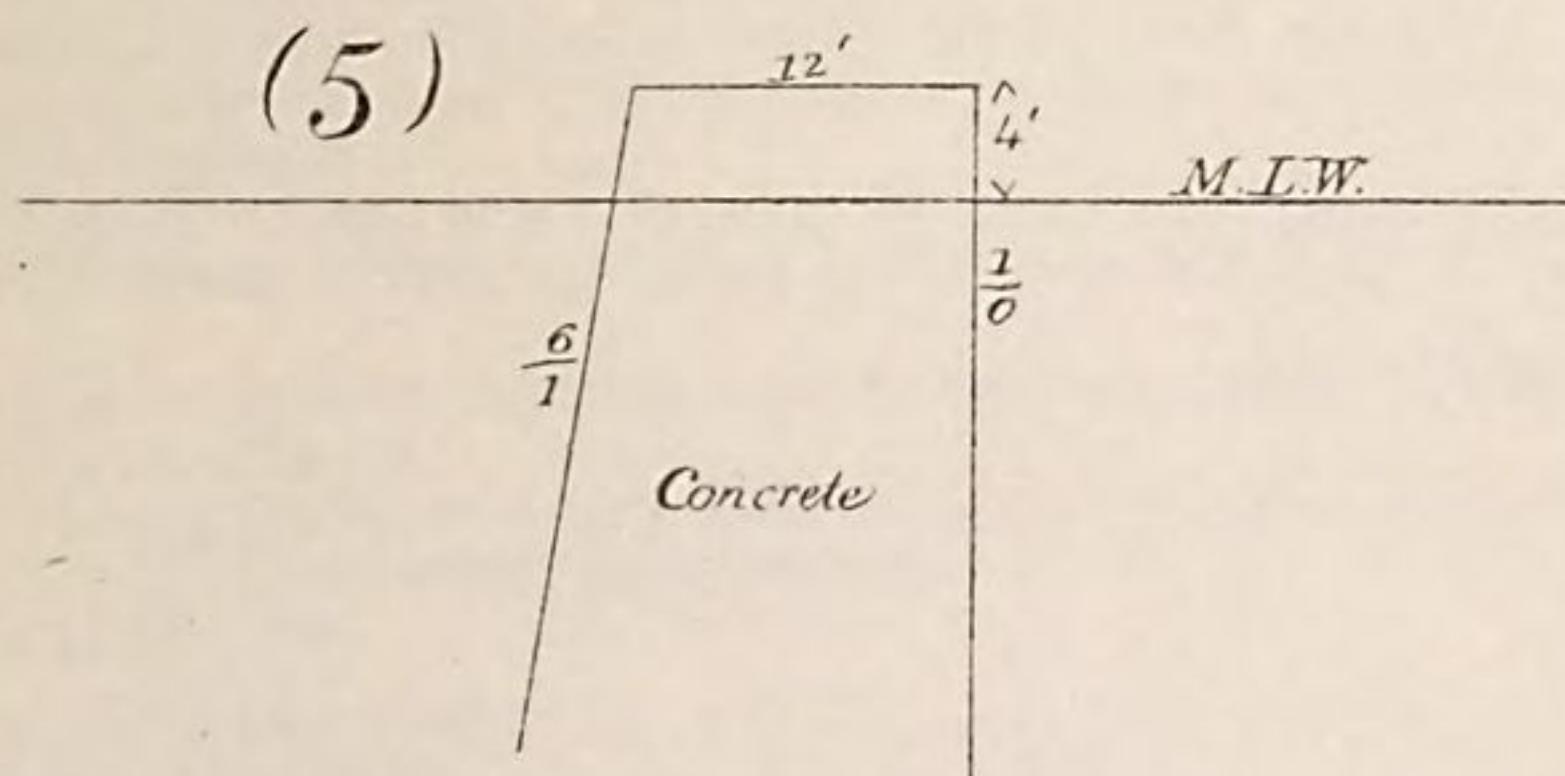
Capt. W. M. BLACK,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

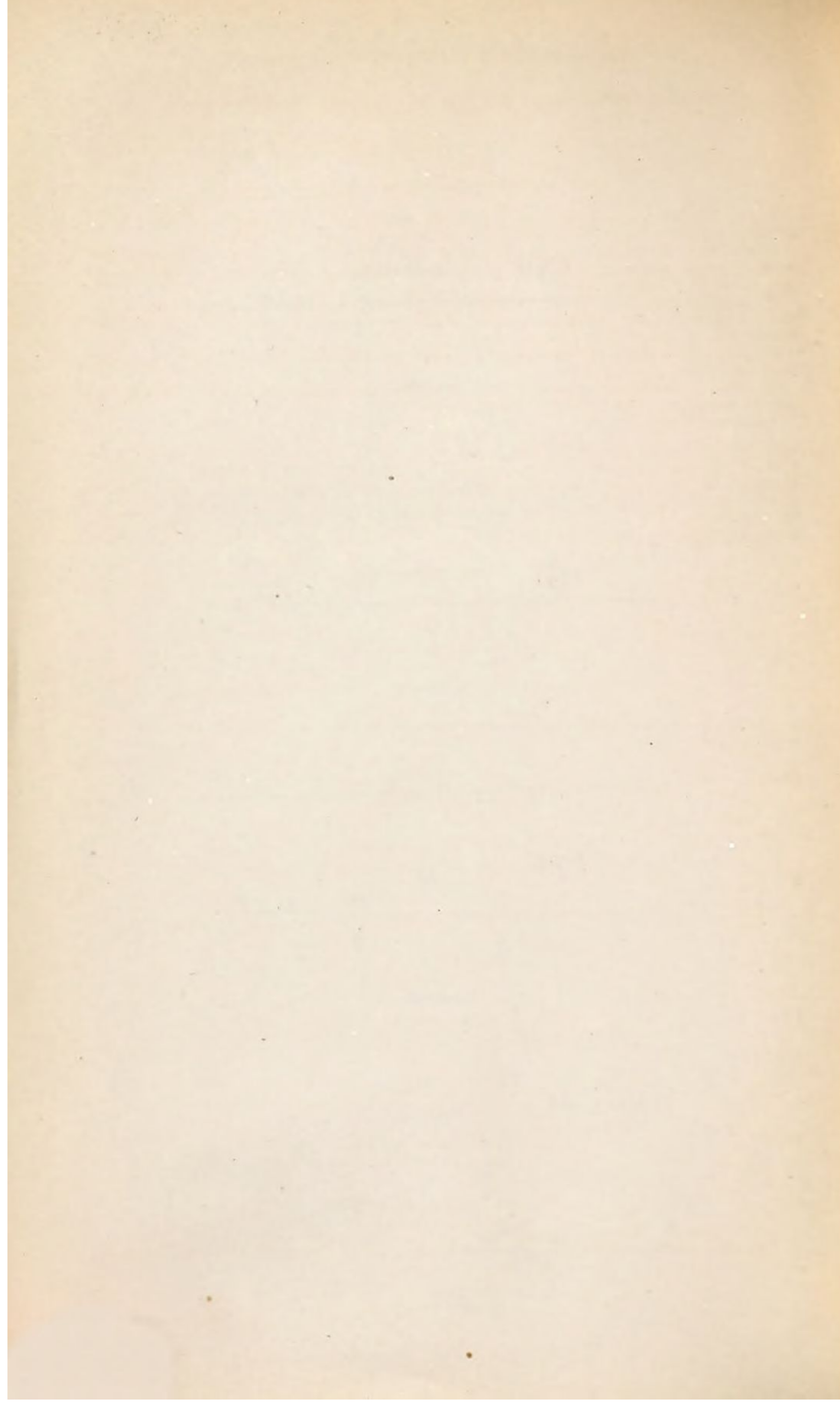


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Scale: 1" = 20'.







REPORT OF LIEUTENANT D. D. GAILLARD, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Pa., November 20, 1888.

JETTY CROSS-SECTIONS.

In the following discussion the superstructure in all cases is supposed to be built on mattresses 120 feet wide, ballasted with stone to a depth of 1.5 feet.

Where the superstructure consists of concrete alone, as in sections 5, 6, and 7, the cost of trestle, staging, forms, and track is added to the cost of the concrete in canvas bags (9.55 per cubic yard).

This estimate is based on that made by Maj. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, for the Delaware Breakwater, and published in the Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1882.

Slight modifications to suit local prices have been made, making the cost per linear foot for these items alone \$36.75.

The cost of materials in almost every case is based on prices actually paid at the mouth of the St. John's River, Florida, in 1887-'88.

These prices are as follows:

Concrete in blocks, per cubic yard	\$10.00
Concrete in mass, per cubic yard	\$9.00
Concrete in canvas bags, per cubic yard	9.55
Riprap, per cubic yard	2.74
Oyster shells, per cubic yard	1.35
Fascine mattress, per cubic yard	.70

NOTATION.

d = the depth at mean low water, in feet.

$h = d + I$ = height of crest of superstructure above foundation mattress.

3 feet = thickness of foundation mattress and ballast.

COST PER LINEAR FOOT OF THE VARIOUS CROSS-SECTIONS.

The cost per linear foot, in dollars, of the various cross-sections is given by the following equations:

$$(1) \quad C_1 = .101h^2 + 1.824h + 32.313$$

(True only for depths greater than 7 feet.)

$$(2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_2 = .151h^2 + 2.127h + 35.15 \\ \text{(True for depths from 4 to 13 feet.)} \\ C_2 = .05h^2 + 4.955h + 15.36 \\ \text{(True for all depths greater than 13 feet.)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(3) \quad C_3 = .164h^2 + 1.717h + 41.33$$

(True for all depths.)

$$(4) \quad C_4 = .101h^2 + 1.824h + 41.08$$

(True only for depths greater than 7 feet.)*

$$(5) \quad C_5 = .0295h^2 + 4.248h + 64.35$$

(True for all depths.)

$$(6) \quad C_6 = .0885h^2 + 4.248h + 64.35$$

(True for all depths.)

$$(7) \quad C_7 = .04425h^2 + 5.31h + 64.35$$

(True for all depths.)

* In cross-section 4 all riprap above the reference — 4 is supposed to be composed of extra heavy blocks, costing \$4 per cubic yard.

By the aid of the preceding equations the following table has been made, showing the cost per linear foot of jetty of the various cross-sections in depths varying from 4 feet to 33 feet mean low water.

Cross-section number.	Cost per linear foot of jetty in depth of—							
	4 feet.	7 feet.	10 feet.	13 feet.	18 feet.	23 feet.	28 feet.	33 feet.
1.....	\$42.57	\$53.37	\$64.60	\$77.64	\$103.43	\$134.26	\$170.15	\$211.09
2.....	47.63	61.83	76.82	94.53	127.55	163.08	201.10	241.63
3.....	54.01	65.56	80.06	97.51	133.16	177.00	229.05	289.29
4.....	49.16	62.14	73.37	86.41	112.20	143.03	178.92	219.85
5*.....	49.58	100.22	114.65	129.60	155.71	183.29	212.35	242.88
6*.....	51.05	104.00	121.79	141.17	177.01	217.28	261.97	311.09
7*.....	55.26	109.66	128.11	147.36	181.21	217.28	255.55	296.04

* For this depth (4 feet) cost of staging, etc., \$36.75, is omitted, as concrete is only 1 foot below mean low water. Cost of concrete and mattress are as before.

An inspection of this table shows that for all depths considered cross-section "1" is the cheapest, and that for depths from 4 to 23 feet cross-section "7" is the most expensive, while for depths from 23 to 33 feet cross-section "6" is most expensive.

Of those superstructures composed entirely of concrete, cross-section "5" is the cheapest for all depths.

STABILITY OF CONCRETE CROSS-SECTIONS AGAINST OVERTURNING.

In considering the stability of the concrete cross-sections the most unfavorable case is considered, *i. e.*, when the entire jetty is submerged, in which case the weight per cubic foot of concrete is about 60 pounds.

Denoting the height of the concrete superstructure, measured from the crest by "*h*," and the length of the portion considered by "*l*," we have for the moment of stability against overturning (on the inner edge) of the various concrete cross-sections.

$$(1) \text{ Fig. 5. } M_5 = w. l. \left(\frac{h^2}{12} + 12h \right) \left[6 + \frac{h}{9} \left(\frac{162+h}{144+h} \right) \right]$$

$$(2) \text{ Fig. 6. } M_6 = w. l. \left(\frac{h^2}{4} + 12h \right) \left[\frac{h}{4} + 6 \right]$$

$$(3) \text{ Fig. 7. } M_7 = w. l. \left(\frac{h^2}{8} + 15h \right) \left[\frac{h}{6} \left(\frac{135+h}{120+h} \right) + 7.5 \right]$$

CONCRETE CRESTS.

$$(4) \text{ Fig. 3. } M_3 = 714.8 w. l.$$

$$(5) \text{ Fig. 4. } M_4 = 364 w. l.$$

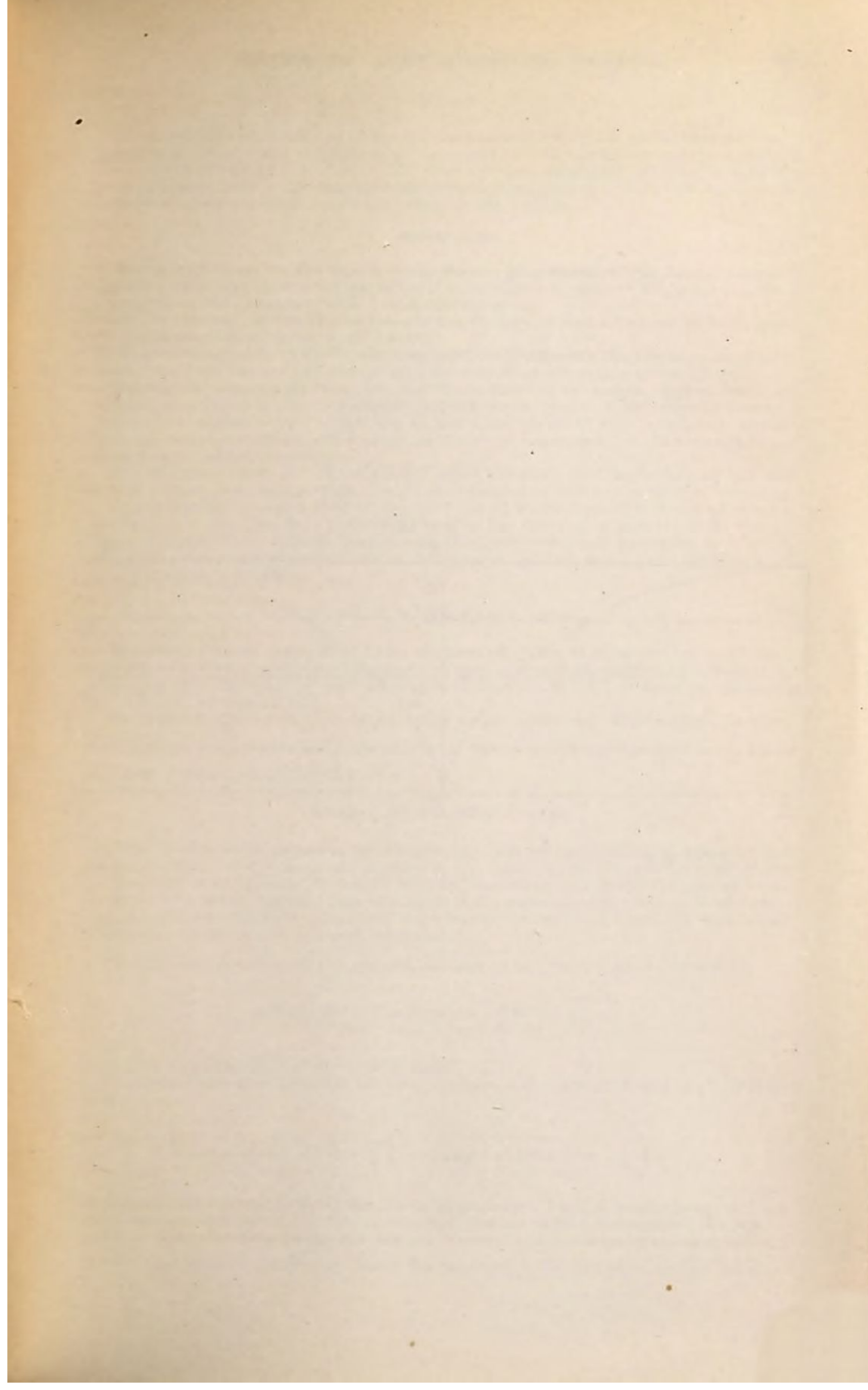
Placing $M_6 = M_7$, we find $wh^3 + 138h^2 + 1188h = 116640$, or $h = 23.4$ feet. Substituting this value of h in equations 2 and 3, we have

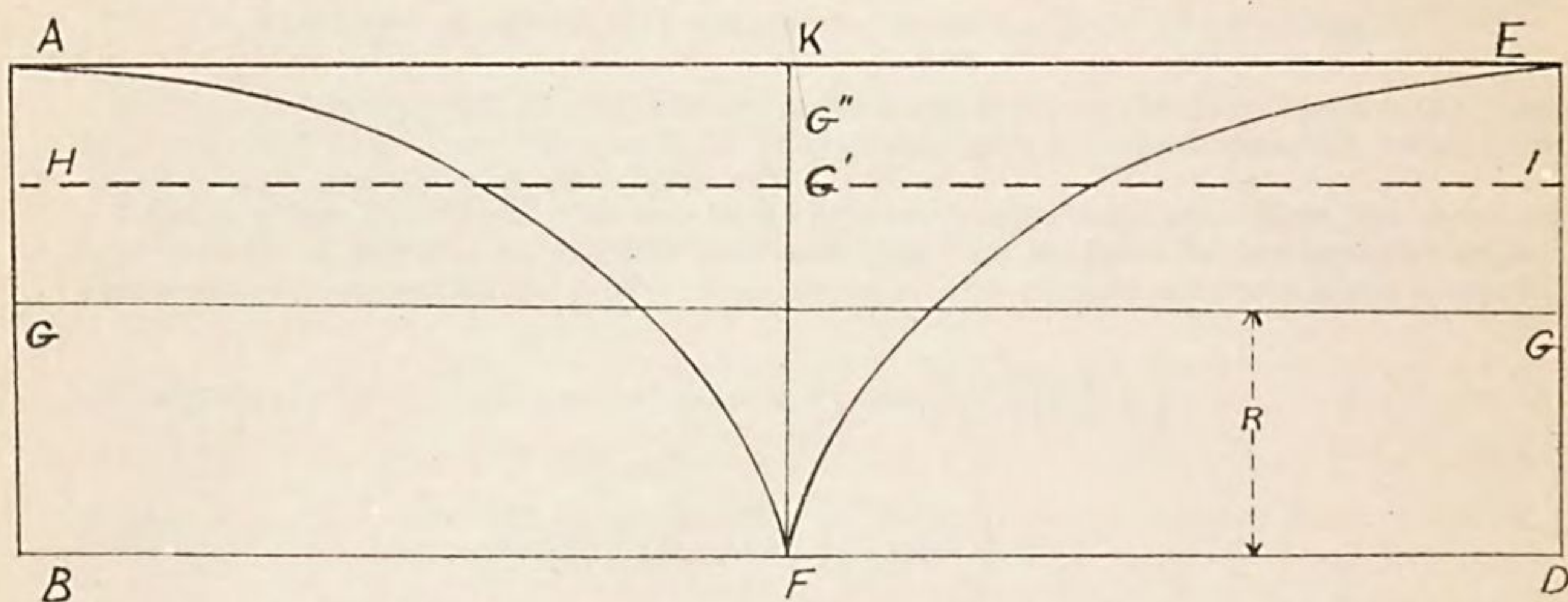
$$M_6 = w. l. 417.69 \times 11.85; \text{ and } M_7 = 419.445 \times 11.8$$

From what precedes we see that considering cross-sections 5, 6, and 7, cross-section 5 has least stability, and cross-section 7 has greatest stability for all depths less than 23.4 feet. For depths greater than this cross-section 6 has greatest stability.

The stability of the concrete crest in cross-section 3 is nearly double that in cross-section 4.

The peculiar conditions affecting the positions of the concrete blocks forming the crest of cross-sections 1 and 2 render a mathematical discussion of their stability against overturning of little or no value, and on that account none has been attempted.





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WAVES.

NOTE.—In the discussion of this subject which follows, it has never been supposed possible to obtain any mathematical expression which would accurately represent the amount of energy in a wave. But what has been attempted has been to take the conclusions arrived at by eminent hydrographical engineers, and by linking them to obtain an approximation, however rough, to this energy.

WAVE FORM.

Mr. Scott Russell, in the report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1844, says that the form of oscillating waves is that of the prolate cycloid changing to the common cycloid just before breaking.

Mr. W. Froude, in the Transactions of the Society of Naval Architects, 1862, gives the same wave form as Mr. Scott Russell.

Observations made by the Weber brothers (see Weisbach's Mechanics of Engineering) show that the vertical section of a wave at the surface is a cycloidal curve.

Hagen's investigations (Seeufer- und Hafenbau von G. Hagen, Berlin, 1863, and also his treatise on waves in water of uniform depth, Berlin, 1862), showed that the line which unites points which are in the same phase of revolution is a prolate cycloid, which becomes more prolate as the depth increases, and at the surface approaches the common cycloid.

M. Franz Gerstner, in "Theorie der Wellen," Prague, 1804, says that on the surface the wave is a prolate cycloid, with the common cycloid as the limit at breaking.

As regards the actual motion of the particles of water, some difference of opinion prevails. Weber Brothers and Rankine give the orbit of a particle as an ellipse, while Froude, Scott Russell, Hagen, and Gerstner state that this orbit is a circle. When the wave enters shallow water the general opinion seems to be that the orbit always becomes elliptical.

DEPTH IN WHICH WAVES BREAK.

Mr. Scott Russell states that in an expanse of water, shallow and of nearly uniform depth, waves before breaking never exceed in height the depth of the water; or, denoting this depth by " d " and the height of the wave by " h ," we have for the maximum height of wave $h=d$.

Mr. Thomas Stevenson (see Light-house construction and illumination, London, 1881), states that observations on a number of waves at Scarborough gave $h=\frac{d}{2}$, while at Wick breakwater he found $h=d$.

ENERGY OF BREAKING WAVES.

If now, from what precedes, we assume (1) that at the instant of breaking the vertical section of a wave at the surface is the common cycloid, and (2) that at any given point in an expanse of shallow water of uniformly and slowly decreasing depth no wave of a height greater than the depth of the water can approach without breaking, we can ascertain the maximum wave energy per unit of length of wave crest which can be developed at the given point.

The ordinary equation of the cycloid, referred to rectangular co-ordinate axes,

$$FK \text{ and } FD \text{ is } X = R \operatorname{versin}^{-1} \frac{y}{R} \mp \sqrt{2Ry - y^2}$$

in which R is the radius of the rolling circle.

The elementary area included between the curve, the axis of X , and any two ordinates is—

$$A = -\frac{y \sqrt{2Ry - y^2}}{2} + \frac{3R}{2} \left[-\sqrt{2Ry - y^2} + R \operatorname{versin}^{-1} \frac{y}{R} \right] + C$$

Taking this integral between the limits $y=0$ and $y=2R$, and multiplying by 2 we have the arc equal to $3\pi R^2$. The area of that portion of the cross-section of a wave, $AKEF$, lying above the horizontal line AE , through the lowest point of the hollow, is πR^2 , and its center of gravity is at a distance above this line equal to $\frac{R}{2} = G'K$ (see*

Richard A. Proctor's "Geometry of the Cycloid.") If wave motion be supposed to cease instantly and the water in each wave to fall and occupy the space $AHEI$ immediately under the wave, the surface of the water will be at a height, $G'K$, above the line AE equal to $\frac{R}{2}$, and the center of gravity at a distance above it, $G''K$, equal to $\frac{R}{4}$; or a total fall of the center of gravity from the position it occupied in the wave mass equal to $\frac{R}{4}$.

If we represent the weight of the volume of water considered by W , then $W \frac{R}{4}$ will represent the total stored energy of the portion considered.

The volume, in cubic feet, of that portion of the wave lying above a horizontal plane through AE , and included between two parallel vertical planes, perpendicular to the wave crest and 1 foot apart, is $V = \pi R^2$, from which we have $W = 64.3 \pi R^2$ (the weight per cubic foot of sea water being taken at its maximum). The energy in foot-pounds will then be

$$\frac{WR}{4} = 64.3 \pi R^2 \times \frac{R}{4} = \frac{64.3 \pi R^3}{4}$$

or the energy varies as the cube of the wave height.

Since we have taken $R = \frac{d}{2}$ as the limiting value of R , we have by substituting in the above expression for the energy $E = \frac{64.3 \pi d^3}{32}$; or the maximum energy varies as the cube of the depths.

This relation, subject to the conditions previously imposed, holds good until a depth is reached which is greater than the height of the highest wave capable of being generated in the portion of the ocean lying off the coast considered; for, in accordance with what precedes, in all depths greater than the height of this highest wave, the wave will generally assume the form of the prolate cycloid, and the preceding deduction will not then apply.

MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF WAVES ON THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. Scott Russell gives 27 feet as the greatest height of wave that he had observed in British seas.

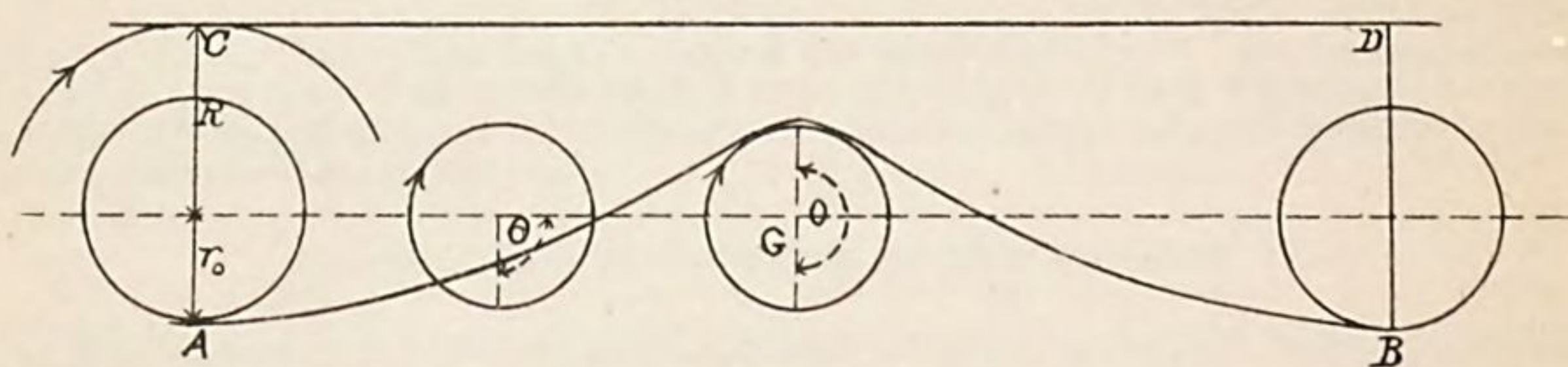
Sir G. Airy considers 30 feet to 40 feet to be the extreme height of unbroken waves.

Dr. Scoresby in 1848 observed an unbroken wave of an estimated height of 43 feet.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt states that the extreme height of waves in the Atlantic is about 40 feet.

Assuming, then, this maximum height as 43 feet (where the depth is sufficient and the "fetch" practically unlimited), we can, from the expression $E = \frac{64.3 \pi d^3}{32}$, obtain the following table, giving the maximum wave energy (in foot-pounds) for depths from 1 foot to 43 feet in that portion of the wave lying above the bottom and included between two parallel vertical planes perpendicular to the wave crest and 1 foot apart, the length of the portion considered being equal to the length of the wave:

Depths in feet.	Energy in foot- pounds.	Relative energy.	Depths in feet.	Energy in foot- pounds.	Relative energy.
1	6	1	23	76,774	12,167
3	170	27	25	98,594	15,625
5	789	125	27	124,200	19,683
7	2,164	343	29	153,895	24,389
9	4,600	729	31	187,981	29,791
11	8,399	1,331	33	226,762	35,937
13	13,863	2,197	35	270,541	42,875
15	21,296	3,375	37	319,620	50,653
17	31,001	4,913	39	374,303	59,319
19	43,280	6,859	41	434,892	68,921
21	58,437	9,261	43	501,689	79,507



H Ex 128. 50 2

This table, while giving results which can only be considered as approximations, may still be of some use in comparing the relative degree of exposure in places where the shoal water extends for some distance seawards and where the "fetch" of the waves is practically unlimited.

Thus, comparing the exposure along the north jetty at the mouth of the St. John's River, Florida, in its present condition (built to the level of mean low water for about two-thirds of its final length), with that of the proposed north jetty at Saint Augustine, Fla. (to be built to 4 feet above mean low water), the local conditions being almost identical in the two cases, we see that in the first case, when the water is just level with the crest, the maximum breaking wave which can assail the mean low-water crest must traverse water only 4 feet deep, while in the second case, when the water is at the level of the crest, the maximum breaking wave will traverse water 13 feet deep, and in accordance with what precedes the stored energy in the first wave will be to that in the second wave as $4^3 : 13^3$, or as 1 : 34.3.

When each crest is covered with 4 feet of water these ratios will be $8^3 : 17^3 = 1 : 9.6$.

On the north jetty, at the mouth of the Saint John's River, Florida, between June, 1887, and June, 1888, no lowering of the crest took place between the shore and a point about 4,200 feet out on the jetty, although the crest was composed of riprap averaging only about 50 pounds in weight. This crest was at the level of mean low water and was about 12 feet wide.

In the vicinity of station 500 on the same jetty, concrete blocks 4 by 2 by 1.5 feet, and weighing about 1,700 pounds (about the same specific gravity as the stone mentioned above), were moved several feet by waves during a storm of no extraordinary violence. The surface of the block before being moved was 6.5 feet above mean low water, and the mean low-water depth for some distance around was about 1.5 feet. In the case of the riprap, the maximum mean low-water depth to be traversed by waves coming from the usual direction (about NE.) is about 2 feet; so from what precedes, when the water in the one case is just level with the top of the riprap, and in the other case is just at the level of the upper surface of the concrete block, the energies of the maximum waves will be to each other as 2^3 is to 8^3 or as 1 is to 64.

WAVES HAVING THE FORM OF THE PROLATE CYCLOID.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt (in Harbors and Docks, Oxford, 1885) states that a long, low wave produces more damage to a breakwater than a short, high one, since the velocity is greater, and the horizontal oscillations of the water particles are greater. Other writers, however, assert that the greatest damage is caused by waves which break the instant before striking the breakwater.

It is, then, desirable to know the relation which must exist between the length and height of a wave in order that in water of a given depth its energy shall be greater than that of the maximum breaking wave of the form of the common cycloid.

Mr. Froude, in the Transactions of the Society of Naval Architects, 1862, gives for the prolate cycloid—

$x = R\theta + r \sin \theta$; and $y = R + r \cos \theta$; CD being taken as the axis of X , and CA as the axis of Y , and the angle being measured as shown in the figure above.

He employs the following notation:

R = radius of rolling circle.

r = radius of tracing circle.

r_0 = value of r at top surface.

H = wave height, hollow to crest.

L = distance from crest to hollow, = one-half wave length.

He gives for the difference between the true mean level and the mid-height level

$$(1) \quad g' = \frac{H}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{H}{L} = \frac{r_0^2}{2R} = \frac{\pi r_0^2}{2L}$$

and for the height of the center of gravity of the portion of the wave lying above AB , above the position of the center of gravity of the equivalent portion in an undisturbed state

$$(2) \quad K' = \frac{r_0}{4} \cdot \frac{2R^2 - r_0^2}{2R^2 - Rr_0}$$

also, for the height of the wave center of gravity above the wave hollow

$$(3) \quad b = r_0 \left(\frac{3R - 2r_0}{4R - 2r_0} \right)$$

and for the area of the cross-section above the hollow and of a length, L ,

$$(4) \quad A = \pi R \left(r_0 - \frac{r_0^2}{2R} \right)$$

which for the entire wave becomes

$$(5) \quad A' = 2\pi R \left(r_0 - \frac{r_0^2}{2R} \right)$$

Considering the orbits of the particles, he obtains by integration the following expression for the energy due to the motion of all particles between the surface and the depth corresponding to r ,

$$(6) \quad E' = \frac{\pi}{2R} \left(\frac{r^4 - r_0^4}{4} - \frac{R^2}{2} (r^2 - r_0^2) \right)$$

which, when $r=0$, becomes,

$$(7) \quad E'' = \frac{\pi r_0^2}{8R} (2R^2 - r_0^2)$$

But since only half of the length of a wave has been considered, and since the weight in the above discussion has been represented by the area, these results must be multiplied by 2 and also by 64.3, in order to obtain in foot-pounds the expression for the wave energy corresponding to 1 foot of wave crest; doing this we have

$$(8) \quad E_1 = \frac{64.3\pi}{R_1} \left(\frac{r^4 - r_0^4}{4} - \frac{R_1^2}{2} (r^2 - r_0^2) \right)$$

and

$$(9) \quad E_2 = \frac{64.3 \pi r_0^2}{4R_1} (2R_1^2 - r_0^2)$$

showing the energy to the depth corresponding to r , and the total energy, respectively.

From equation (9), when the curve becomes the common cycloid, we have as before

$$E_{III} = \frac{64.3\pi}{4} R_{III}^2$$

Now, if the energy in the wave of prolate cycloidal form is greater than that in the wave of the form of the common cycloid, then

$$(A) \quad E_{II} > E_{III} \text{ or } \frac{r_0^2}{R_1} (2R_1^2 - r_0^2) > R_{III}^2$$

or substituting for R_{III} its assumed value, $\frac{d}{2}$, we have

$$(B) \quad d < 2 \sqrt[3]{\frac{r_0^2}{R_1} (2R_1^2 - r_0^2)}$$

and since $R_1 = \frac{L_1}{\pi}$, this becomes.

$$(C) \quad d < 2 \sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi r_0^2}{L_1} \left(\frac{L_1^2}{(\pi)^2} - r_0^2 \right)} = d < 2 \sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi r_0^2}{L_1} \left(\frac{2L_1^2}{\pi^2} - r_0^2 \right)}$$

Now, if at any point the lengths and heights of the waves have been observed for a sufficient period we can, by substituting in inequality (A) obtain the value of the two members, and the ratio of these two members, when the first member is a maximum,

will be the ratio of the maximum possible energy of a wave of prolate cycloidal form to that of a wave of the form of the common cycloid.

For example, Mr. Scott Russell gives the following data regarding a wave actually observed under his directions off the coast of England: Depth of water, 50 feet; length of wave, 442 feet; height of wave, 27 feet.

Although 43 feet has been previously taken as the maximum possible height of wave, let us, for the sake of comparison, assume that 50 feet is a possible height, and make the proper substitutions in inequality (A); we then have

$$R_{III} = 25', r_0 = 13'.5, \text{ and } R_1 = \frac{442}{2\pi} = 70.3 \text{ feet.}$$

Inequality (A) then becomes, $25624.35 - 472.03 > 15625$; equal to $25152.3 > 15625$, or the energy in the observed wave is 1.6 times greater than in a 50-foot wave of the form of the common cycloid.

Respectfully submitted.

D. D. GAILLARD,
First Lieut. of Engineers.

Capt. W. M. BLACK,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

LETTER OF EDITOR OF THE HALIFAX JOURNAL.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., *January 26, 1889.*

GENERAL: Having been unanimously and warmly urged by the people of that portion of the Atlantic sea-board of Florida known locally as the Halifax coast section to act as their representative in presenting facts and reasons for the improvement of the bar and harbor of Saint Augustine so that it may serve them as a commercial outlet, I respectfully present the following for your consideration:

A glance at the map of this State will show, stretching southward from Saint Augustine, not less than 250 miles of coast country which has no sea-port, harbor, or inlet capable of admitting anything except the smallest possible coasting craft. For this long coast line the Government has as yet expended absolutely no money for harbor improvements except in surveys and for light-houses.

At the head of this coast section is Saint Augustine, whose harbor and bar can be easily and cheaply improved to serve as a commercial outlet for an immense area of fertile lands, rapidly being redeemed from a state of nature and which are already blocking up their present lines of transportation with overflowing products.

From the vicinity of Saint Augustine to the shores of Indian River extends the finest and largest continuous body of hummock land in the State. In the production of all the subtropical fruits and vegetables it is without peer in the United States. It is the natural home of the orange and the lemon. Thousands of acres have been planted in orange and lemon groves, many of which are just beginning to pour out their first harvest of golden fruit. These products increase 50 per cent. annually. Even if no more trees were planted, five years will increase their present production of 200,000 boxes to 1,500,000, equal to one-half the present crop of the State.

Yet with its present crop, comparatively so small, this section has so blocked its inadequate transportation facilities that many thousands of boxes of fruit have been left to rot in groves, warehouses, and depots, and one-half the crop is still upon the trees, compelled to wait for shipment until the roads and shipping points can free themselves.

If better facilities for shipment are not provided the wheels of commerce and progress will be still more clogged each year. The most serious consequences to every industrial interest can not help but follow.

Lining the shores of the Halifax and Hillsborough Rivers, Mosquito Lagoon, and Indian River are progressive, energetic, intelligent, and industrious citizens of the United States who only [want] a good accessible port to enable them to prosper by honest labor.

One line of railroad connects them with Saint Augustine. Another, under construction, will soon run through the whole line of groves and gardens to gather up their products and bring them direct to this port, where, if our plea is listened to in behalf of this people, they will find properly appointed fruit steamers to carry them wherever they will find the best market.

It may be said we have other shipping points. True, but the practice of centering upon one or two points of export enormous quantities of perishable products make rapid and careful handling and shipment impossible, and gives too many opportunities for losses by decay, fraudulent returns, or downright robbery. Not long ago, at

one of the outlets for this section, 20,000 boxes of fruit carefully packed and of the finest quality, accumulated and were delayed for days, exposed to the weather. The result was, the markets to which they were shipped were stocked with rotting fruit and the very name of Florida oranges became malodorous.

Under the present lack of a proper outlet, jointly with the orange and lemon crops, the production of vegetables for northern winter markets, for which this country is splendidly adapted, the cultivation of cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, staple crops in the past, and other industries, either languish or are already dead.

Because we have no suitable port where vessels may take in cargoes, thousands of tons of live-oak and cedar, as well as other useful woods, are annually sacrificed to the flames in clearing the hummock lands, a waste to be deplored but unavoidable under present circumstances.

Is it anything to wonder at that a people having so many vital interests at stake should earnestly ask for this harbor improvement which will give them what they so much need, without in any way depreciating or rendering unnecessary any other work contemplated or done by the Government anywhere else?

During the past season this whole section suffered greatly because it had no such port of entry through which might come to its people the supplies needed and extremely difficult to obtain owing to quarantine restrictions cutting off communication with its only export point.

Were this territory only dependent upon this improvement of Saint Augustine Harbor, it alone would justify the expense, but add to it that great garden and grove region of the interior, which is the very heart of Florida, all of which would find this the nearest and best port if properly improved, and it will be readily seen that no more beneficial application of the public improvement funds can be made.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. MANN,
Editor Halifax Journal.

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
Corps of Engineers, President of the Board of Engineers.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FLORIDA COAST-LINE CANAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.*

[Organized under the laws of the State of Florida.]

On the eastern coast of Florida, from St. John's River to Key West, a distance of 560 miles, with the exception of Saint Augustine and Biscayne Bay, 320 miles apart, there is no port that a vessel drawing 8 feet of water can enter, the coast-line being formed by a long ridge of land, varying from a quarter to 1 mile wide. Between this ridge and the mainland, and running parallel to it, there are a series of lake-like water stretches varying from 1 to 16 feet in depth, all on the same level—that of the mean level of the sea—and separated by low “divides” of no great length. The company has been formed to connect these different bodies of water, so as to give a continuous navigable water-way, or canal navigation inside the coast-line, completely protected in all weather, and available at all seasons.

THE CHARTER.

The charter granted by the State of Florida gives the company the right to establish a canal navigation from St. John's River to Key West, about 560 miles, and charge thereon reasonable tolls. The State further grants 3,840 acres of land for every mile of completed water-way.

The whole distance embraces the following divisions:

	Miles.
First division, Jacksonville, on the St. John's River, to Saint Augustine.....	50
Second division, Saint Augustine to Biscayne Bay	320
Third division, Biscayne Bay to Key West	190
Total	560

It is optional with the company to complete the navigation on any one or all the divisions, and receive the land grant therefor.

As the second division embraces the best fruit and vegetable growing land, and terminates at the two open ports of Saint Augustine and Biscayne Bay, it is proposed to confine the work to this district in the first place. The following description and data, therefore, apply to the second division.

* *Note by Captain Black.*—Issued by the contractors; must be taken with some reserves as being naturally a biased view.

The engineering work is very simple, being principally the straightening and deepening of the present water-courses and dredging through low separating "divides."

The canal thus formed will require but slight repairs, as there can be no strong currents to wash or fill it up; no locks of any kind to maintain; no embankments, bridges or dams to repair; consequently the annual cost of maintenance will be very small—very much less than the maintenance of railways, on which the ties and rails, culverts and bridges have periodically to be renewed.

Four hundred thousand dollars have already been spent on this division, for which \$400,000 income bonds, with an equivalent amount of stock, have been accepted in full payment.

Provisional contracts have been entered into by which the remaining work on this division can be completed and the equipment provided within \$800,000.

CAPITAL.

To provide capital for completing and equipping the second division it has been determined to issue first-mortgage 6 per cent. coupon bonds, the interest upon which will be guarantied during construction, maturing 1908, and redeemable after ten years, at the option of the company, at 105, and before that time at 110. The expenditure already made will be covered by 6 per cent. income bonds, which carry an equivalent of stock. The remainder of the capital stock to be sold and the proceeds expended on construction. The capital account will, therefore, stand thus:

First-mortgage 6 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1908, which are now offered for sale, the proceeds to be applied to construction charges and equipment of the work (interest guarantied during construction)	\$1, 000, 000
Income bonds (6 per cent.) for expenditures already made.....	400, 000
Total	1, 400, 000
Stock	1, 000, 000

LAND GRANT.

The completion of the second division will entitle the company to about 1,000,000 acres of land along the water-way, of which 92,000 acres have already been deeded to the company.

CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTS, ETC.

Although central and western Florida is sometimes uncomfortably warm, the climate along the Atlantic coast is comparatively temperate and not given to extremes. Even at Jacksonville, which is some distance inland on the Saint John's River, the following table, taken from the official records of the United States Signal Service, shows that the climate is, at all seasons of the year, comparatively pleasant:

Meteorological record.

[Taken from the official records of the Signal Service, United States Army, Jacksonville, Fla.]

Months.	Temperature.														
	1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
January.....	77	45	62	72	33	52.7	78	32	62.5	76	29	57.9	72.2	21	51.7
February.....	81	42	60.9	78	34	57.9	79	38	61.7	83	40	64.3	79	36	62.1
March.....	86	43	68.1	80	39	59.5	88	47	66.6	79	40	60.4	80.2	42.4	66.3
April.....	91	42	70.9	88	37	67.2	85	56	70.9	88	52	70.1	88.5	47.2	68.7
May.....	95	58	74	96	63	75.8	89.5	54	74.5	89.5	54	73	90.7	62.3	76.5
June.....	100.5	69	82.1	99	66	82.6	95.5	65	81.1	85	68	80.9	91.6	61.7	76.9
July.....	97	70	82.7	99	70	83.7	94	71	80.9	98	69.5	84.1	95.9	69.2	82.9
August.....	96.5	70	81.1	96	70	81.5	96	69	81.6	94.5	70.5	80.8	93.5	70	79.8
September.....	91	62	76.6	94	69	79.9	94	65	77.8	90.5	62.5	76.5	89.1	64.2	77.8
October.....	85	46	68.7	88	54	74.7	86	51	72.6	62	59	74.2	91.7	49.4	72.8
November.....	82	39	61.2	83	32	65.6	80	38	60	83	43	63.3	78.8	39	61.7
December.....	78	19	53.6	79	41	61.4	76	28	54.2	78	30.5	60.5	.....	.....	.....
Annual means.....	.....	.....	70.2	.....	.....	70.2	.....	.....	70.4	.....	.....	70.6	.....	.....	70.6

Along the coast, however, the climate is very much better than at Jacksonville, the mean maximum temperature in summer being 85° , and the mean minimum 73° , while in winter the mean maximum is 69° , and the mean minimum 53° .

This fact, together with the excellent hotel accommodation now provided, makes Saint Augustine the principal winter resort in Florida, and, judging from the extraordinary progress made there during the past year, coupled with the improvement in railway travel, which brings it within about thirty hours of New York, there is little doubt of its becoming each winter more attractive, and consequently increasing in size and importance, particularly when the proposed harbor improvements, now recommended by the United States Engineers, are completed.

On the other hand, Biscayne Bay, 320 miles south of Saint Augustine, has practically a tropical climate and beautiful scenery. The bay is divided from the Atlantic Ocean by coral islands, and the lands (which are reserved for the company) bordering the coast are, according to the reports of experts, amongst the most fertile in the State, while crops can be raised upon them at all seasons of the year. There is no doubt, therefore, that a water-way, with Saint Augustine at one end and Biscayne Bay at the other, will receive a large portion of the tourist traffic each season, especially as it opens up a new country now practically inaccessible.

The country along the whole route for 260 miles south of Saint Augustine is fairly well settled, and there are several small and a few large hotels at different points along the line, which all do a large winter business. These hotels, together with the small towns now established at intervals along the shore, should soon increase in size and number when the water-way is completed and a good line of steamers in operation. In addition to the advantages mentioned, the company has reasonable grounds for assuming that when Biscayne is accessible, the water-way will become a portion of the most attractive route from New York and other northern points to the Bahama Islands, as a fairly fast steam-boat can make the crossing from Biscayne Bay to these islands in a few hours, and thus save the long and unpleasant sea voyage now necessary.

The above facts seem to justify the company in expecting a large revenue from the winter-tourist traffic, and if the local freight and passenger traffic be added, the receipts should be very considerable, and make the enterprise a desirable undertaking, exclusive of the land grant, which is, however, a very valuable asset, and adds largely to the security of the investment.

The most southerly half of the second division is *entirely south of the frost line*, thus admitting a continuous growth of crops of all tropical and temperate zone fruits and vegetables. South Florida is the only part of the United States where this is practicable, consequently it has, and will continue to have, a complete monopoly of supplying the other States with fresh fruits and vegetable, during the winter months. This alone insures a large freight business for the canal.

One of the lake-like water stretches to be connected by the company's canal is named the Indian River, 100 miles long, and averages about 3 miles in width. The hunting, fishing, and sailing on this natural water-way is excellent, and as it is also admitted to be the best orange-growing district in the State, it will, when our improvements are completed, undoubtedly be visited by most of the Northerners who prefer passing the winter in the South.

Within the land grant will be embraced a tract lying to the west of Lake Worth, containing 41,000 acres, inexhaustibly rich, capable, with drainage and cultivation, of producing continuous crops of sugar-cane, tobacco, and all temperate and tropical zone fruits and vegetables. Similar land, less favorably situated, in the central part of the State, sells for \$150 an acre.

Among the settlements on the water-way may be mentioned one farm with 250,000 bearing pine-apples; and another with 300,000 cocoa-nut trees; there are also a great many large bearing orange groves. These will rapidly increase in number and extent as soon as regular transportation is offered.

The following extract from a letter dated October 26, 1887, just received from Mr. R. E. O'Brien, chief engineer of the company, will convey some idea of the climate:

"Continuing my remarks on the healthfulness of Florida, particularly of that part traversed by our canal, would say that I spent one year there, while Engineer Bird has been there constantly for three years. All our employés on the dredges were and are Northern men. Both Bird and I, as well as the employés, have been in the same health as we had North."

TRAFFIC.

The shipment from the country controlled by the proposed navigation will be principally fruits and vegetables. The shippers of these prefer water transportation to that by rail even at the same price, as the water shipment reaches its destination less bruised and in much better condition. This advantage will be controlled to the fullest extent by the canal connecting with Saint Augustine and Biscayne Bay, the only open ports on the east coast of Florida for a stretch of 560 miles.

This fact will insure to the company a full share of the freight business, even if railroads should hereafter be built tapping this section. Moreover, the canal will have the advantage of being built for less than one-half the cost and at the same time operated at probably one-half the expense of any railroad.

Besides receiving a bountiful share of freight business, the canal will offer great attraction to passengers resorting to Florida for health and pleasure. It is reasonable to suppose that the attractions of this portion of Florida and the facility of intercourse with New York will increase the number of visitors year by year.

When the canal is completed and the steamboats provided, etc., it is estimated that the fixed charges will only be about \$225 per mile, which is only a little over one-fourth of the net earnings of the average Florida railways.

As the country controlled by the company's works has more natural advantages, more good land and better climate, which will permit the continuous growth of all tropical and temperate zone fruits and vegetables, there is no apparent reason why the revenue per mile should not equal or exceed that of the railways.

The company proposes to operate steam-boats next winter upon two sections (which will then be navigable) of this division of the water-way, viz., between St. Augustine and Matanzas, a distance of 30 miles, and Daytona and Lake Worth, a distance of 180 miles. The second section here referred to includes the navigation of a considerable part of the Halifax and the whole of the Indian River and Lake Worth, and will connect at Daytona with the Saint John's and Halifax Railroad.

The company will also collect tolls from all vessels using its cuts and improved channels.

COMMUNICATION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OF SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.*

Our Harbor.—Supplemental report of the harbor committee of the Saint Augustine Board of Trade.

Your committee beg to submit the following facts and statistics bearing upon the projected improvements of the bar.

The population of Saint Augustine has increased 1,500 during the year, 1888.

Of the total number of persons visiting the State of Florida during the past year, estimated to have been 92,000, 53,000 have, by data compiled from the hotel registers, visited the city of Saint Augustine. The number of vessels entering the port of Saint Augustine during 1888 has been forty.

Total tonnage for 1888, tons.....	16,000
Value of imports by water for 1888.....	\$325,000
Increase over 1887.....	140,000
Value of exports for 1888.....	10,000
Increase over 1887.....	8,800

The total value of imports by rail and water during the year 1888 has been approximately \$1,700,000; the freight brought by railroads having diminished greatly during the last six months of the year, owing to quarantine restrictions, while the quantity of goods brought by sea has during the same period increased.

The increase of freight by water carriage would have been much greater for the year, and more especially since August 1, 1888, had it been possible to engage steam-vessels in the carrying trade, but the risk of the bar is considered so great, both by insurance companies and vessel owners, that no steamer could be chartered on any terms, and all had therefore to be transported by light-draft sailing vessels, difficult to obtain and uncertain as to the length of time they require to make their passages.

Had it been possible to secure steamers, a large quantity of the supplies, so greatly needed—indeed the very necessities of life, for which people throughout the State suffered during the continuance of the epidemic—could have been brought to Saint Augustine by water and carried thence by rail to any part of the State.

Rates of freight per ton.

Jacksonville	\$1.60
Fernandina	1.35
Saint Augustine.....	2.00

Rates of insurance on hulls per voyage.

	Per cent.
Jacksonville	1½
Fernandina	1½
Saint Augustine	1½ to 2

* Extract from Saint Augustine Weekly News of January 10, 1889, submitted by the author, Mr. H. A. Barling, jr.

Rates of insurance on cargoes per voyage.

Per cent.

Jacksonville	
Fernandina	
Saint Augustine	

These figures are instructive, as showing directly the apprehensions the main insurance companies and vessel owners entertain as to the bar in its present condition, the difference in the rate of insurance on hulls paid by ship-owners, being approximately, the increase in freightshippers of goods have to pay on cargo, and yet receivers of goods have to pay an enhanced rate of one-half per cent. on all merchandise they bring; nor is this increase of freight and insurance even a benefit to the insurance companies, as they are underwriting at greater risk in taking insurance to Saint Augustine than to Jacksonville or Fernandina; or, to put the case in another way, so as to show that great additional expense is entailed by the enhanced premiums of insurance, it would as a matter of fact cost from \$5,000 to \$7,000 more per year to insure the hull of a freight steamer of average cost running to Saint Augustine than to either of the other ports mentioned.

An investigation of the physical conditions of the State of Florida will show that about 90 per cent. of the fruit and vegetable crop, upon which the people must chiefly depend for their welfare and prosperity, is now grown, and must continue to be grown, south of a line drawn westward from Saint Augustine to the Gulf. Saint Augustine is nearer than any other sea-port in the State to the chief interior shipping points of the fruit-growing section, being distant from Ocala 129 miles, from Leesburgh 163 miles, from Citra 111 miles, from Wildwood 165 miles, points on the Florida Railway and Navigation Company and Florida Southern Railway; and from Sanford 97 miles, Titusville 138 miles, Daytona 84 miles, on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West, the two points last named being the shipping points of the crops raised on the Halifax, Hillsborough, and Indian rivers.

Jacksonville, at present the most available point of shipment for central and south Florida, is 28 miles further by rail than the city of Saint Augustine from any one of the interior shipping points already named.

There is now in process of completion the East Florida Canal, extending from Saint Augustine via the Matanzas, Halifax, Hillsborough, and Indian rivers to Lake Worth, which will furnish cheap and easy egress for the rich and varied products of the east coast country. And, what is still more important, a railroad having Saint Augustine as one of its termini, now consolidated into the Atlantic, Gulf and Havana Railroad, which will shorten the haul from Daytona and the Indian River country by 30 miles, and by its extension across the St. John's River, south and west to De Land and the Gulf, will decrease by 27 miles the distance to interior south Florida points, already shorter, to Saint Augustine than to any other port. This road has its right of way, is graded and partly completed for some distance, and will be rapidly pushed forward.

In sailing time Saint Augustine is two hours nearer New York and other ports than the city of Jacksonville, owing to the difficulties of navigation on the St. John's River from Jacksonville to Mayport, and is only 100 miles further from New York than Savannah, while the haul to Savannah by rail is 185 miles further from all points of shipment in the interior.

An estimate of the citrus crop of 1888-'89 gives 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 boxes to be shipped, chiefly by water, to Eastern ports, of the money value of \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, to which should be added other fruits, such as pine-apples, bananas, etc., together with vegetables, of the estimated value of \$25,000, making the total value of products of this character which find Northern markets by water carriage of from \$500,000 to \$8,500,000.

The exports of lumber for the year 1888 from the ports on the eastern coast of Florida have been about 90,000,000 of square feet, and as a large portion of this lumber was brought by rail from the southern and central portion of the State, Saint Augustine being now 28 miles nearer than Jacksonville to such points and 75 miles nearer than Fernandina, would by the laws of trade be selected as the point of output, could vessels enter, load, and cross the bar with full cargoes.

The depth of water, good anchorage, and absolute security afforded to vessels when once within the harbor are too evident on even a cursory examination to need extended mention here.

In view therefore of the natural advantages presented by our port:

(1) The fact that the distances by rail from all central and southern interior shipping points are at least 25 miles shorter than to any other sea-port in the State.

(2) That our railroad facilities are so constantly increasing as to bring us each day nearer to the chief points of shipment throughout the State.

(3) That the harbor itself already presents all the requirements that commerce can demand.

We believe that we are not making an overstatement when we claim that from one-half to two-thirds of the exports of the central and southern portion of the State

would seek their outlet here should the water on the bar be deepened sufficiently to allow the entrance of vessels of a draught demanded by the requirements of the trade.

In closing we wish to note the fact that, while the statistical information herein furnished has been compiled as accurately as the data obtainable would allow, yet from the fact that there are no State records kept of such matters, it is impossible to give more than an approximate estimate of the products of the State.

H. A. BARLING, JR.,
JNO. T. DISMUKES,
O. B. SMITH,
Committee.

LETTER FROM COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OF SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

THE SAINT JOHNS COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,
Saint Augustine, Fla., ——— —, 188—.

We beg to particularly emphasize the fact that the geographical condition of Florida is such that there is a large portion of the State south of Saint Augustine, bounded roughly on the west by the Saint Johns River and its continuance of lakes and swamps to the end of Lake Worth, that would seek, as the outlet trade will always seek, the least expensive and most available point of shipment, and this point would, unquestionably, be Saint Augustine, so far as accessibility and cheapness of transportation would be concerned, could the bar be made safe for the passage of suitable vessels.

A shipment from any given point in the Indian River country now has to be taken to Titusville, on that river, by boat, thence by rail to the Saint Johns River, thence by water to Jacksonville, and then again transshipped by steamer to northern points. With Saint Augustine as the port of outlet, one at least, and generally two of these transfers could be avoided.

The making of a bar would first deflect to Saint Augustine the freights from that section of the country already described, wherein the shippers would save in rates and dispatch; then again, from other points to the west of the river where the railroad haul would be cheaper; nor does it follow that the benefit to Saint Augustine would be to the detriment of Jacksonville and Fernandina. A large portion of the shipments to our port would come from the rapid development of lands not now within the area of cultivation.

JNO. T. DISMUKES,
O. B. SMITH,
HENRY A. BARLING, JR.,
Committee of the Board of Trade.

LETTERS OF MR. H. KEMP WELCH, DIRECTOR OF EAST FLORIDA LAND AND PRODUCE COMPANY.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., *January 27, 1889.*

SIR: It has been suggested that it might be of service if I gave you my opinion as to what influence the opening of this harbor would have on the lumber trade.

I think that the best way I can do so is by stating that within the past few months I have lost a contract for several million feet of lumber for use in the construction of the Manchester ship canal in England, which I could have secured if it had been possible to get vessels into this harbor which could cross the Atlantic with large cargoes. I am quite confident that with a greater depth of water on the bar this company could ship largely to European ports, thus attracting vessels which could bring cargoes of cement, etc., direct, which now have to go to other ports for transshipment.

I could also send cargoes to the West Indies, opening up a communication with those islands, in which case much cargo, such as pitch for asphalt, etc., might be imported thence direct.

With the bar in its present condition there is extreme difficulty in obtaining freights for vessels to go even to New York, and I have to pay higher freights than the owners are willing to go to Jacksonville for, as schooners can not take such large cargoes hence as they can from that port.

I most certainly think that the removal of the bar would be a great benefit to the country generally.

This company owns about 60,000 acres in the State, and if vessels of deep draught could load here we should be much more disposed to begin to farm the land with crops which would be required for export.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

H. KEMP WELCH,
Director of East Florida Land and Produce Company.

Capt. WM. M. BLACK,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., *January 28, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: Confirming my previous letter, I beg to state that the freight on lumber from the Gulf ports to England averages about 32s. 6d. per 1,000 feet, or equal to nearly \$7. To ship lumber thence from this port I should have to pay \$7 to New York and about the same amount from that port to United Kingdom, besides the cost of transshipment. It is therefore evident that this port can not compete unless vessels of larger draught can enter. It is also quite impossible to ship lumber from this via Jacksonville.

I consider that with about 16 feet of water on the bar many vessels would be attracted hither capable of crossing the Atlantic. I had to do with some steamers some years ago which were built expressly to cross the bar at Rio Grande do Sul. They carried about three hundred passengers and a large cargo on 13 feet of water. Such vessels could easily cross the bar here if 16 feet of water was assured.

Besides the lumber for the Manchester Ship Canal I have been unable to execute many other inquiries from England during this past summer, entirely owing to the rate of freight.

I have now to pay from 25 cents to 50 cents per 1,000 feet above what vessels will accept to load at Jacksonville, as they can not carry so large a cargo hence as from that port; and even at this difference some prefer to incur the expense of mooring there.

The delay caused to shipping by the small amount of water on the bar is sometimes very serious. Lately the *Marcus Edward*, loaded with lumber and cedar, was waiting for thirty-two days before she could get out. The *Amelia P. Schmidt*, now in port, has been waiting for nine days, and the *Sam'l N. Hall* is waiting outside.

If we could get ocean-going vessels it is probable that this company would soon start a furniture manufactory here, as there is a large demand in England for furniture made from pitch-pine.

I am, dear sir, yours, truly,

H. KEMP WELCH,
Director.

Capt. WM. M. BLACK,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

LETTER OF MR. D. D. ROGERS.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA.,
January 29, 1889.

GENERAL: Having resided for the past fifteen years at Daytona, Fla., on the Halifax River, and being intimately acquainted with the coast country from Saint Augustine to Lake Worth, its people and their needs, I avail myself, by your permission, to present some facts having a bearing upon the question of harbor improvement at Saint Augustine, now before you for consideration. The question is, whether the outlay required for this improvement is or is not justified by the benefits conferred.

An affirmative answer to this question is given, not only by the known necessities of Saint Augustine for such improvement to her harbor as will give her adequate commercial accommodations, not now possible, but also by the urgent need of the country to the south, between that city and Lake Worth, as well as a large section of the interior not now properly supplied with facilities for a more direct outlet to the sea.

At present the only reliable ocean outlet for the commerce and productions of 250 miles of coast country, and the interior regions adjacent, are Fernandina and Savannah, into which ports enter the regular lines of steamers and sailing-vessels, large enough to safely transfer to market the products of this large section.

Incidentally a small portion may, and does, find an outlet at Jacksonville, but to all three of these points the lines of transportation from the lower-coast country, *i. e.*, the Halifax, Hillsborough, Lagoon, and Indian River regions, are indirect and totally inadequate to furnish the proper facilities. Commerce, progress, and industry are thus greatly hampered and deterred.

Branch railroads run from Titusville, New Smyrna, and Daytona to the main line of a road extending to Jacksonville and connecting there with road to Fernandina and Savannah, but the week's delay, expensive transfers, and heavy rates of freights are greatly to the detriment of the producer, and render it necessary to seek another outlet that will be nearer and cheaper.

The geographical position of Saint Augustine makes it the nearest available point, as with its bar properly improved a short railroad haul will bring the heavy products of this region to a point of export in any direction and provide, also, the cheapest possible import line.

Already one railroad line, commencing at Daytona and running via Palatka to Saint Augustine, makes such export and import traffic possible, providing the bar of Saint Augustine Inlet admitted the passage of competent vessels.

A direct coastwise railroad is now in course of construction from Saint Augustine to Daytona, at the head of deep water on the Halifax, to which place there is water transportation from the remaining 200 miles of coast, making necessary only 53 miles of railroad transportation and one transfer between it and an ocean port at Saint Augustine, against 108 miles of railroad transportation with two transfers to Jacksonville, and 280 miles to Savannah, with three transfers; saving 55 miles of expensive railroad haul in the one instance and 227 in the other.

In addition to this, the completion of the coastwise water-way improvements, begun some years ago by the Atlantic Coast Canal Company, incorporated under the laws of Florida, and which has already connected the greater portion of the sounds or lagoons along the coast, is only needed to form a continuous inner water-way from the extreme southern portion to Saint Augustine.

In the total 250 miles of coast line, 12 miles only of canal work is needed (across the neck of land between the Halifax and the Matanzas), to make water transportation possible its entire length.

Indisputable facts show that Saint Augustine, in comparison with Jacksonville, Fernandina, and Savannah, is by far the most available sea-port outlet for this region. It remains only to show that it needs this accommodation and that its commerce will justify the necessary expenditure of public money.

Twelve miles south of Saint Augustine commences what may be properly called the great East Coast Hummock, extending almost without break parallel to the full length of the Halifax and the Hillsborough rivers, Mosquito Lagoon and a great portion of Indian River. It is naturally a heavy hard-wood forest belt, with a soil composed of loam and marl of unexcelled fertility.

Familiarity with all parts of this belt of land as an engineer, enables me to know its area and qualities.

There are scattered through it, or collected in natural groves, many thousands of wild orange trees. These, budded with sweet oranges or improved lemons, constitute the most productive groves to be found in any part of the world.

Of the lands thus shown by nature to be best adapted to the production of citrus fruits (orange, limes, lemons, etc.), there are not less than 64,000 acres in the one belt alone, worth in their wild state, as indicated by present selling rates, from \$50 to \$100 per acre; 4,000 acres have been budded or set in orange or lemon groves.

These groves have produced this year not less than a total of 400,000 boxes of fruit, not over one-half of which will or can find a way to market in selling condition, under present circumstances, so clogged are the present transportation lines.

There is, then, the immediate loss each year of 200,000 boxes of the finest quality of fruit at the outset, whose net value is \$300,000, which might be saved if an outlet for shipment existed at Saint Augustine, available by rail or water transportation.

In this one item alone, with no further increase in acreage of groves or products, the annual saving to the people secured by this harbor improvement, with its naturally following shipping facilities, would in five years' time amount to \$1,500,000.

Other savings, in freightage expenses, lessened by delays in transit on crops marketed and on the increase of crop, would swell this amount to \$2,000,000. Thus the saving in value of the product of 4,000 acres of citrus fruits alone, in the short period of five years, is greater than the probable estimated cost of the work necessary to make the saving possible; and when it is considered that the work once done need not be duplicated in expense for many years, its cost bears no comparison to the benefits resulting therefrom.

Were the whole 64,000 acres set in groves, the losses would be immensely multiplied. While the orange industry of the coast hummock itself would justify the entire expense of harbor improvement, the other fruits, garden and field products of a larger body of land in the same belt, stimulated by the new export facilities, would soon add an equal, if not greater, justification of the outlay.

In the above estimate of first-class orange land, not over one-half the coast hummock acreage is included.

An equal amount (or 64,000 acres) of this northern region is adapted to the cultivation of garden crops and various other fruits, such as guavas, peaches, grapes, figs, etc. In the southern portion there is as much more land equally well suited to the cultivation of bananas, pine-apples, cocoanuts, etc. Besides, there are also large tracts, covering in all thousands of acres, which might be reclaimed profitably for the production of rice, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and sugar cane, all of which (of the finest quality) are or have been produced, but to which little attention has been paid beyond production for home consumption, owing chiefly to the lack of shipping facilities, or requisite cheap rates of transportation.

All of that portion of Florida which gives a distinctive tropical character to the State, and which has increased most wonderfully and rapidly in the past few years in

wealth, improvement, and population, and which has built, or caused to be built, many hundred miles of railroad, and which has dotted its maps with cities and towns of rapid growth, all this portion join in a petition for a nearer and better outlet for its commerce.

When Saint Augustine bar is so deepened it will be seen at once, from the magnitude of the commerce gathering there, that no wiser or greater needed and beneficial appropriation of public money for public benefit was ever made.

Only one item of product need be mentioned sufficient to base such conclusion upon. The average orange crop of the State is estimated at 3,000,000 boxes. Two-thirds, if not more, of the entire product of the citrus fruit is grown in this territory, which either is, or soon will be, connected directly with Saint Augustine by rail.

Enormous as this product alone may seem, it is only a small portion of what can be brought to her port in a few years by the growth of improvements.

The supply of merchandise and of materials needed, but not produced in this section, will increase correspondingly.

One important point requires more particular illustration, *i. e.*, the tonnage of shipping required to transfer by sea to market the products of the region for which Saint Augustine could, with the harbor improvements, furnish the nearest outlet. It is estimated that 2,000,000 boxes of oranges and lemons would seek the Saint Augustine outlet.

The average weight per box is 80 pounds, total of 2,000,000 boxes will then be 160,000,000 pounds, or 80,000 tons, which would require the daily departure for 100 successive days of a fruit steamer carrying 800 tons of fruit.

It would require tri-weekly departure of such a steamer during the six months of average shipment to do this work.

This fruit crop forms a bulky heavy freight, requiring ample room; and since of a perishable nature, it requires expeditious handling in transfer.

The shorter haul to Saint Augustine by rail makes it possible for the railroad to furnish this service at Saint Augustine.

The 80,000 tons weight (at 11 tons or 275 boxes per car) gives a total of 7,272 car-loads, or about an average of about 50 cars per day.

During the height of the season shipments are rushed forward, and all the longer lines of railroad transportation are thus glutted; but the lines to Saint Augustine, being so much shorter than to Jacksonville, Fernandina, and Savannah, can deliver as expeditiously as required, especially as all immediate transfers as well as extra handlings are avoided.

As Florida produces, what is admitted by all judges, to be the best orange in the world, and has a territory capable of being made to produce the equivalent of the present commercial crop consumed in the United States and Europe, all that remains necessary is a greater facility for cheap transportation to enable our orange-growers to compete with foreign growers, and this cheap transportation may be justly considered as even better than an increase in the protective duties.

We feel, therefore, that the promise of constantly increasing commerce justifies the claim of Saint Augustine (the nearest available sea-port) to a fair share of the harbor appropriation.

D. D. ROGERS.

Gen. HENRY L. ABBOTT,

President of Board for examination of Saint Augustine Harbor, Florida.

PETITION OF RESIDENTS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

DE LAND, FLORIDA, *January 12, 1889.*

Greeting :

We, the undersigned citizens and residents of the State of Florida, would respectfully represent that the last few months' experience of orange-growers and business men has demonstrated the importance of a line of transportation by which the business of the State may be transacted independent of the obstructions from which we have suffered.

The epidemic of yellow fever at Tampa and Manatee, on the western coast of the State, and at Jacksonville, Gainesville, Fernandina, and other points on the northern line of travel, has had the effect of bottling up three-quarters of the State, at one time acting as an absolute blockade on commerce and travel.

The eastern coast of the State south of Saint Augustine has in the past years escaped the yellow fever. Saint Augustine is the natural port of entry for all this section and the large area of country between the St. John's River and the east coast. It is soon to be connected by rail with the railroad systems of the State and with the St. John's River near De Land. It is already so connected at Palatka.

The deepening and improving of this channel and bar to accommodate ocean steamers would open a short line of transportation to the great orange belt of the State, which lies to the south and westward, and ultimately to all of south Florida.

For 300 miles of the coast to the southward of the mouth of the St. John's River there is no harbor of refuge for sea-going vessels from Eastern ports trading with the West Indies, South and Central America, and Mexico.

The country surrounding De Land is one of the most thickly-settled portions of the State, abounding in natural resources and wealth. The city of De Land has a permanent population of about 2,000 souls, and its progressive business men have determined immediately to connect it directly by rail with some available port of entry. Saint Augustine is now their prospective point.

We guaranty to such a port our cordial support and patronage, and not only the patronage of our city, but of the surrounding country nearest to which said railroad will pass, abounding in orange groves of an aggregate area of more than 10,000 acres.

For these reasons, and many others which could as well be urged, we respectfully petition your honorable Board to report favorably regarding an appropriation from Congress which shall be ample for deepening and improving the harbor at Saint Augustine.

JOHN B. STETSON (and 63 others).

The BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

PETITION OF THE HARWOOD LAND COMPANY.

The petition of the Harwood Land Company, respectfully shows to your honorable body that it is the owner of more than 6,000 acres of land situated in the counties of Saint John's and Volusia, lying along the banks of the Halifax River, on the easterly side of the King's Road, and about 40 miles south of the city of Saint Augustine.

That the lands owned by your petitioner are of great intrinsic value, but that their marketable worth is greatly impaired by the absence of facilities for the transportation of its produce and fruits and the carriage of passengers.

That the natural outlet of the county in which your petitioner's property is situated is to and through the city of Saint Augustine.

That the waters of the Halifax River are too shallow to permit the free passage of vessels of any considerable draught, such as would be necessary to transport all the freight in the future to be shipped out of this the richest considerable belt of hummock land in the entire State. That, even at this time, great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the transportation of the productions of the country to the markets at high rates for freight. That the only feasible means of reaching the city of Saint Augustine is by railroad and from thence by water to the great markets of the country.

Your petitioner therefore earnestly urges upon the attention of your honorable body the present and future necessity of deepening, by suitable systems of engineering, the bar at Saint Augustine Inlet, and respectfully prays your warm encouragement and friendly co-operation with railroad enterprises extending from your city to the southward, and of lines of vessels connecting your port with the markets of the world, thereby opening up 250 miles of country already the most famous in the State for its production of oranges and lemons of the finest quality, and at no distant day, after the introduction of commercial facilities, necessarily the finest, firmest, and best support to the commercial prosperity of your city.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

JOHN H. HUBBELL, President Harwood Land Company.

EDWARD A. TREAT, Vice-President Harwood Land Company.

S. M. MILLIKEN, for Harwood Company.

JAMES TALCOTT, New York.

CHAS. J. BABBITT, Secretary Land Company.

To the honorable the Board of Trade of the City of Saint Augustine, Fla.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HARWOOD LAND COMPANY.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Harwood Land Company, held on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1889, the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas this board has heard with great satisfaction the proposition to deepen the bar at Saint Augustine Inlet, so that the same will permit of the free passage of vessels to and from the city, and has heard with equal satisfaction of a proposition to

construct a railroad south of said city, opening up the country in which the lands of this company are situated; and

Whereas this company regards the necessity of transportation facilities to and from said city as of paramount importance to its own interests and to those of the entire east coast of Florida and to the commercial interests of the city of Saint Augustine: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a petition be presented to the Board of Trade of the City of Saint Augustine, earnestly requesting and urging the attention of said board to these matters, and praying its support and friendly co-operation in bringing about facilities for commercial transportation to and through said city from the southward.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution accompany the petition to be presented as herein directed.

A true copy.

CHAS. J. BABBITT,
Secretary.

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CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Secretary of State relative to the appropriation for contingent expenses, foreign missions, for the fiscal year 1886.

FEBRUARY 16, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 15, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, the for consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of State of the 14th instant, and its inclosures, in relation to the estimate submitted to Congress for authority to enable the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to settle the accounts of United States ministers and others on account of the appropriation for "contingent expenses of foreign missions" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, as printed in House Ex. Doc. No. 29, Fiftieth Congress, first session, page 3, copy inclosed, but which has not been provided for.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1889.

SIR: At the instance of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, I have the honor to request that a new submission be made to Congress of an estimate for deficiencies in the appropriation for contingent expenses of foreign missions, 1886, in the terms of the original estimate which appeared in House Ex. Doc. No. 29, Fiftieth Congress, first session, page 3.

I inclose herewith a copy of the First Comptroller's letter to me under date of the 12th instant, and also a copy of my letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of January 12, 1887, explanatory of the original estimate, which was printed as Appendix A in the deficiency estimates for the year ended June 30, 1887, and prior years.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
T. F. BAYARD.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to your letter of January 12, 1887, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the estimates of deficiencies for "contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1886" (Appendix A, Ex. Doc. No. 29, Fiftieth Congress, first session), and to state that inasmuch as these deficiencies were omitted by Congress in the passage of the act of February 1, 1888, a number of unbalanced accounts remain on the books of this Department. It is therefore respectfully suggested that your request be renewed to Congress at the present session, in order that the accounting officers may be authorized to balance said accounts.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. DURHAM,
First Comptroller.

Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX A.

In relation to the estimates for "contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1886." (Page 3.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 12, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, with a view to their submission to Congress, certain "deficiencies" estimates.

The item relating to the contingent expenses of our legations is in every respect similar to that granted by Congress last year, and the reasons for the present request are the same in substance as those which were then submitted.

Estimates only can be made of the probable requirements of our legations, and no apportionment in advance could be made of the \$15,000 appropriated for contingencies, and such expenditures could not be calculated upon the basis of those of a previous year, because they were contingent.

No such expenses might be incurred during the first three quarters of the year, but large contingent needs might develop in the last quarter. In such case the portions of the expense allowance usually devoted to the payment of items specifically provided for in the law would be applied to meet the contingency, without, however, exceeding the total allowance made to the legation for expenses generally.

This Department could do no more during the course of the year than see that the total of the appropriation was not exceeded; and it was not until recently, when the last of the accounts were received, that the Department could accurately ascertain the excess of the \$15,000.

The total appropriation for 1886 has not been exceeded, but in aggregating all the accounts from all parts of the world it is found that more than \$15,000 have been ex-

pended for unspecified objects, and it is sought now to give the accounting officers authority to settle the accounts of our ministers within the limit of the appropriation generally without any additional appropriation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

Hon. DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Contingent expenses, foreign missions.—To enable the proper accounting officers, without the payment of any money from the Treasury, to settle the accounts of United States ministers and others, on account of the appropriation for “Contingent expenses of foreign missions” for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, by means of utilizing the entire appropriation under that head generally, and, without regard to the division of the amount between specified and unspecified objects, authority is hereby granted for that purpose. (See Appendix A.)

C

EMPLOYÉS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

TRANSMITTING

A statement showing the names and compensation of employés in that Department, the time each has been employed, and that their services are indispensable.

FEBRUARY 16, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 14, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 194 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to report herewith the names of the clerks and all other persons employed in the Department of State, or in any of its offices, during the year 1888, with the time each was actually employed and the sum paid to each, and to state that they have been usefully employed, and that the services of none of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

In answer to the further inquiry of the statute, viz, "whether the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is required for the better dispatch of business," I may say that, as the clerks of this Department have become trained to a degree of usefulness beyond that which could reasonably be expected from new appointees, I am not at present prepared to recommend any change.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

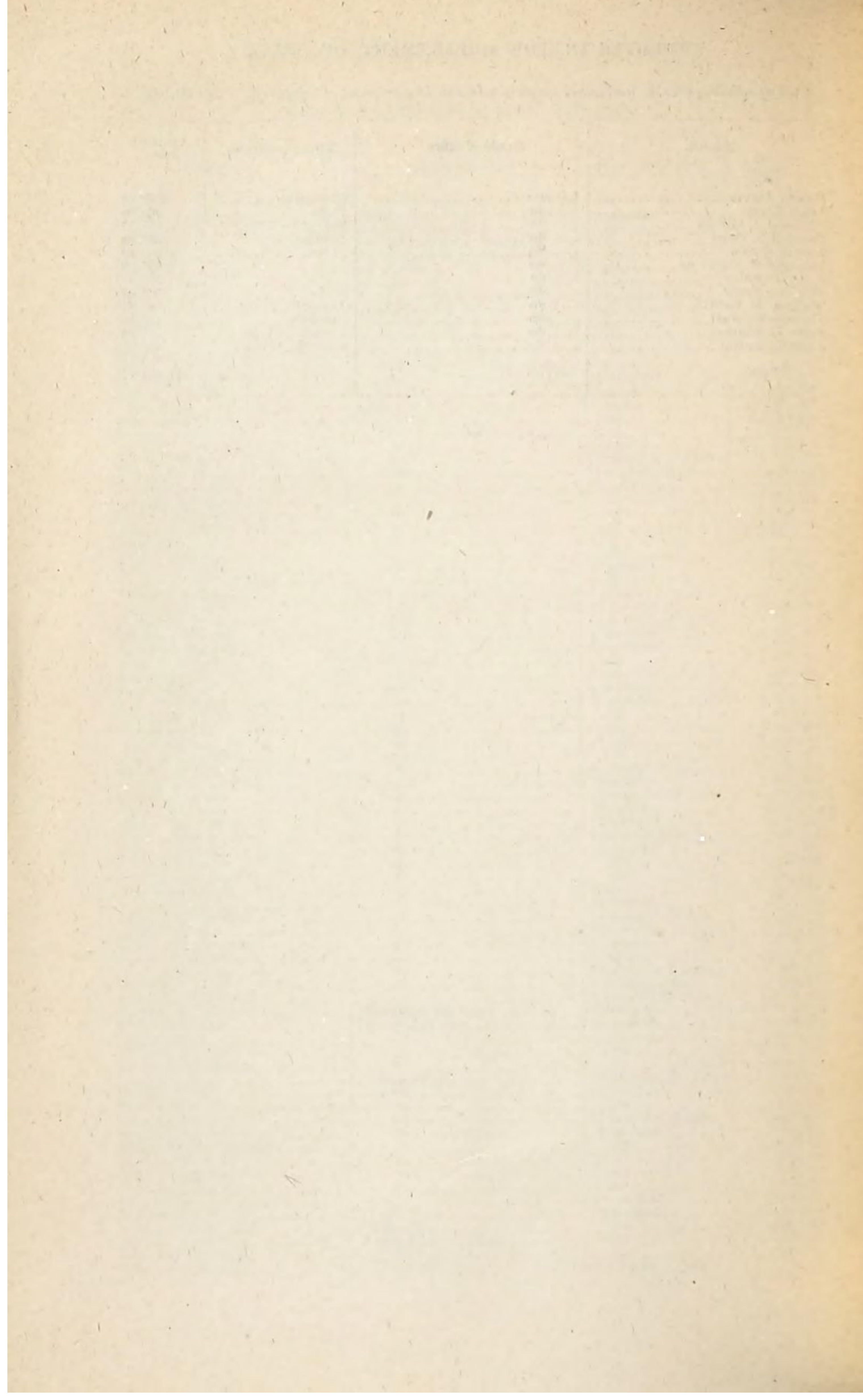
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of officers, clerks, and other employés in the Department of State, present grade of office, and amounts paid them during the year 1888.

Names.	Grade of office.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Thomas F. Bayard.....	Secretary.....	12 months.....	\$8,000.00
George L. Rives.....	Assistant Secretary.....	do.....	4,500.00
Alvey A. Adeo.....	Second Assistant Secretary.....	do.....	3,500.00
John B. Moore.....	Third Assistant Secretary.....	do.....	3,500.00
Sevellon A. Brown.....	Chief clerk.....	1 month.....	234.20
J. Fenner Lee.....	do.....	11 months.....	2,515.80
H. Sidney Everett.....	Chief Diplomatic Bureau.....	11 months, 25 days.....	2,071.46
Francis O. St. Clair.....	Chief Consular Bureau.....	12 months.....	2,100.00
John H. Haswell.....	Chief Index Bureau.....	do.....	2,100.00
Francis J. Kieckhoefer.....	Chief Bureau Accounts.....	do.....	2,100.00
Worthington C. Ford.....	Chief Bureau Statistics.....	do.....	2,100.00
Theodore F. Dwight.....	Chief Bureau Rolls and Library.....	5 months.....	876.90
Frederic A. Barreroff.....	do.....	7 months.....	1,223.10
Henry L. Thomas.....	Translator.....	12 months.....	2,100.00
Ellis Mills.....	Stenographer.....	do.....	1,800.00
Edward Haywood.....	Clerk class 4.....	do.....	1,800.00
George Bartle.....	do.....	do.....	1,800.00
Alex. H. Clements.....	do.....	2 months.....	296.70
Newton Benedict.....	do.....	11 months, 12 days.....	1,707.10
John J. Chew.....	do.....	11 months, 24 days.....	1,731.49
Michael Scanlan.....	do.....	12 months.....	1,800.00
Thomas Morrison.....	do.....	do.....	1,800.00
Thomas H. Sherman.....	do.....	do.....	1,800.00
Alfred Williams.....	do.....	do.....	1,800.00
Thomas W. Cridler.....	do.....	do.....	1,800.00
Julian Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	1,800.00
Robert S. Chilton, jr.....	do.....	10 months.....	1,503.30
George L. Scarborough.....	do.....	12 days.....	58.70
Robert S. Chilton, jr.....	Clerk class 3.....	2 months.....	263.70
Henry P. Randolph.....	do.....	12 months.....	1,600.00
George L. Scarborough.....	do.....	11 months, 19 days.....	1,547.81
Walter E. Faison.....	do.....	12 months.....	1,600.00
J. Wilson Bayard.....	do.....	10 months.....	1,336.30
Alex. H. Clements.....	Clerk class 2.....	do.....	1,169.20
James R. O'Bryon.....	do.....	12 months.....	1,400.00
James Taggart.....	do.....	2 months.....	230.80
T. John Newton.....	do.....	12 months.....	1,400.00
Stanislaus M. Hamilton.....	do.....	do.....	1,400.00
James B. Philp.....	do.....	do.....	1,400.00
Walter Manton.....	do.....	do.....	1,400.00
Sydney Y. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1,400.00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	5 months, 20 days.....	658.19
Henry Ames Blood.....	Clerk class 1.....	12 months.....	1,200.00
Mary G. Markoe.....	do.....	11 months, 19 days.....	1,164.16
James Taggart.....	do.....	10 months.....	1,002.20
Walter R. Mockridge.....	do.....	12 months.....	1,200.00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	6 months, 11 days.....	635.87
Thomas Griffin.....	do.....	12 months.....	1,200.00
Hugh S. Legare.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00
Charles H. Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00
J. Wilson Bayard.....	do.....	2 months.....	197.80
John T. Coughlin.....	do.....	12 months.....	1,200.00
Charles W. Seawell.....	do.....	11 months, 30 days.....	1,196.73
Gaillard Hunt.....	do.....	12 months.....	1,200.00
Edward C. Stewart.....	do.....	2 months.....	197.80
Frank N. Moore.....	do.....	12 months.....	1,200.00
W. M. Griswold.....	do.....	11 months, 29 days.....	1,193.40
William C. Mayo.....	do.....	6 months, 9 days.....	629.67
James F. McElhone.....	do.....	3 months, 23 days.....	375.00
Edward C. Stewart.....	Telegraph operator.....	10 months.....	1,002.20
Miles M. Shand.....	Clerk at \$1,000.....	12 months.....	1,000.00
Walter Scott.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00
William McNeir.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00
Emma M. Sheridan.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00
Louisa A. Pratt.....	Clerk at \$900.....	11 months, 29 days.....	819.32
Stella A. Yale.....	do.....	12 months.....	900.00
Sophie D. Markoe.....	do.....	do.....	900.00
Ella T. Canfield.....	do.....	11 months, 29 days.....	819.30
Sarah A. Lockwood.....	do.....	12 months.....	900.00
Margaret M. Whitwell.....	do.....	do.....	900.00
Juliana W. Gales.....	do.....	do.....	900.00
Lucy E. Abbott.....	do.....	do.....	900.00
Thomas T. Keller.....	do.....	do.....	900.00
Sara L. Lee.....	do.....	8 months.....	600.80
Gilbert F. Randolph.....	Packer.....	12 months.....	720.00
William Gwin.....	Messenger.....	do.....	840.00
Edward A. Savoy.....	Assistant messenger.....	do.....	720.00
Henry W. Freeman.....	do.....	do.....	720.00
Alexander Frazier.....	do.....	5 months, 7 days.....	313.10

List of officers, clerks, and other employés in the Department of State, etc.—Continued.

Names.	Grade of office.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Henry Jarvis	Laborer	12 months	\$660. 00
John Barry	do	do	660. 00
Richard A. Gillem	do	9 months, 2 days	498. 59
Russell N. Boyd	do	12 months	660. 00
James Quinn	do	do	660. 00
Richard H. Hawkins	do	do	660. 00
J. D. Townley	do	do	660. 00
William Freer	do	do	660. 00
Thomas D. Bard	do	9 months, 27 days	543. 42
Thomas Stewart	do	8 months	440. 60
John H. Flather	do	1 month, 16 days	84. 30
John L. Butler	do	1 month, 14 days	80. 71
Total .....	.....	.....	114, 539. 72



JOHN MCGILL, JR.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation in the general deficiency appropriation bill to pay John McGill, jr., of Benton County, Tenn., the amount heretofore appropriated for his benefit and paid to an attorney not entitled to receive the same.

FEBRUARY 18, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 15, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of Congress to the following statement of facts:

On March 20, 1886, the Second Comptroller certified a claim (No. 78063) in favor of John McGill, jr., of Benton County, Tenn., for \$150, for one sorrel mare taken from him by the United States troops on or about November 1, 1864, the payment for which was specifically provided for in the act of Congress approved February 20, 1886 (24 Stat., page 664).

War warrant No. 7618 was issued in payment of said claim April 12, 1886, for \$150, and Treasury draft No. 3760, issued thereon April 12, 1886, payable to the order of John McGill, jr., was delivered to John Cooper, the attorney who then represented the claimant before the Department, and who had been substituted and appointed as the true and lawful attorney of John McGill, jr., by Galen E. Green and Gilbert Moyers, the original attorneys in the case.

September 13, 1886, the said Galen E. Green presented the aforementioned draft for payment at the Treasury Department, accompanied by a copy of letters of administration on the estate of John McGill, jr., issued in the county court of Benton County, Tenn., September 8, 1886, to R. L. McElyea, administrator, certified by A. C. McRae, clerk of said court, under the seal of the court, and a power of attorney from said R. L. McElyea, administrator, dated September 10, 1886, executed as required by section 3477, Rev. Stats. U. S., authorizing the said Galen E. Green, as attorney in fact, to negotiate the aforementioned draft and to receive the money therefor.

These papers were approved and filed in the office of the First Comptroller, and, in accordance with the prevailing usage in such cases, the

draft was indorsed by the Deputy First Comptroller as follows: "Payable to Galen E. Green, attorney, authority on file." Said Green thereupon indorsed the draft and received the amount thereof from the Treasurer of the United States.

Satisfactory evidence has been received at this Department since the payment of the draft, as above stated, showing that the true claimant, John McGill, jr., is still alive, residing in Benton County, Tenn., and that the John McGill, jr., deceased, on whose estate letters of administration was issued to R. L. McElyea, as above shown, was not the true claimant.

The Department has made repeated demands upon the said Galen E. Green to refund the amount thus erroneously paid to him, but without avail, and on the 10th of September, 1888, he was disbarred from practice before this Department. As said Green is entirely insolvent, the amount can not be recovered from him by suit. The officers of this Department have acted in perfect good faith in the matter, and yet the demand of the rightful claimant for payment can not be complied with without another appropriation of the amount by Congress, the amount provided by the act of February 20, 1886, to pay the claim of John McGill, jr. (24 Stat., p. 664), having been paid to a wrong party.

I have therefore respectfully to recommend that a special appropriation of \$150 be included in the deficiency appropriation bill now pending before Congress, for the amount allowed and due to the true claimant, John McGill, jr., of Benton County, Tenn., but which he has failed to receive.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



BYWATER, TANQUERAY & CO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

With inclosures, a letter from the Secretary of State recommending an appropriation to re-imburse Messrs. Bywater, Tanqueray & Co., of London, for losses sustained by the payment of certain drafts on the Secretary of State.

FEBRUARY 18, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 16, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of State of the 13th instant, and its inclosure, looking to the relief of Messrs. Bywater, Tanqueray & Co., of London, for losses sustained through the payment of certain drafts, drawn on the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury by Julius L. Judson, of St. Paul de Loando, while improperly placed in charge of the United States consulate at that place, amounting to \$444.76.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 13, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration a copy of a letter dated January 24, 1889, from Messrs. Bywater, Tanqueray & Co., of London, who seek to have their losses incurred in negotiating the drafts of Julius L. Judson, of St. Paul de Loando, made good to them by the Government.

The circumstances out of which this request grows are, briefly, these:

When Henry F. Downing, our consul at St. Paul de Loando, left his post to return to the United States on the 5th of April, 1888, he placed one Julius Leroy Judson in charge of the consulate, and procured for him recognition from the local authorities as vice-consul of the United

States in charge. This proceeding was wholly unauthorized, and was null and void in its legal effect. But Judson was thus clothed with apparent official capacity, and given the use of the consular seal. Thus armed and accredited he drew two drafts, one for \$250 on the Secretary of State, and the other for \$151.48 on the Secretary of the Treasury, signed and sealed them as vice-consul of the United States, and sent them to Messrs. Bywater, Tanqueray & Co. to be negotiated for him. The details of the transactions are set forth in their letter.

There was nothing on the face of the drafts to throw suspicion upon them. All the inquiries of Messrs. Bywater, Tanqueray & Co. confirmed them in the belief that the instruments were perfectly correct and valid orders on this Government by an officer thereof who was authorized to draw them. So they advanced or procured the money on the drafts and sent them to the United States for payment.

All of Judson's drafts, including these, were properly and necessarily dishonored as bills of an unauthorized person.

The actual loss of Messrs. Bywater, Tanqueray & Co., as shown by their statement, is £91.16.1—\$446.76.

This appears to be a meritorious claim, but it is not one that can be entertained by the executive branch of the Government.

It has occurred to this Department that a presentation of the facts to Congress, with a suggestion of the expediency of preserving the credit of consular drafts on the foreign money market against the damaging effects of the non-payment of this firm's losses may induce that body to authorize, by special appropriation, the re-imbursement of the claimants.

You will note that Judson is dead, and that he has left no property out of which any portion of this loss can be made good.

It is too late to expect final action on the matter by the present Congress, but if laid formally before it at this session the claim will be in a better condition for bringing up at the next session. I have the honor, therefore, to request that, if you concur in thinking the case worthy of reference to Congress, you will have it presented in the usual form of an extraordinary but meritorious claim against the Government, and request their action upon it. Until I am informed of your action in the matter I shall not communicate to Messrs. Bywater, Tanqueray & Co. the disposition herein made of it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & CO.,
79 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
London, E. C., January 24, 1889.

DEAR SIR: We take the liberty of bringing the following matter before your notice and trust you will kindly give same your full consideration:

On the 20th August last, we received a letter from Mr. Julius Leroy Judson, of St. Paul de Loando, informing us that he had been appointed vice-consul to the American legation at that port, and inclosing two consulate drafts for \$250 and \$151.48 respectively, the former drawn on the Secretary of State, the latter on the Secretary of the Treasury, both of which bore the official consulate embossed stamp.

He wished to open an account with us and requested a remittance of £40 in Bank of England notes against his drafts; but before doing this we had an interview with your consul here as well as with those banks having dealings in such documents, and they gave it as their opinion that the fact of the bills bearing your official stamp evidenced their genuine character. We therefore negotiated them, forwarded the remittance, and cashed three drafts which he had drawn upon us, all bearing the certified American stamp and blue seal. One of these was in favor of an officer on board

the S. S. *Angola*, who mentions: "I know Mr. Judson by sight, and also know he holds the position as United States consul."

We subsequently received another letter from Mr. Judson handing us a further consular draft for \$150, duly stamped as in the previous cases, which the banks readily negotiated here.

Much to our surprise, however, his three drafts have been returned to us dishonored, and we have received a letter from Mr. R. S. Newton intimating his having resumed the position of vice-consul in the place of Mr. Judson, who he mentions died at St. Paul de Loando on the 8th November last, leaving a small quantity of effects of about £20 to £35 value, but which will go towards liquidating some local debts.

We have again been to your consulate here and they recommend our writing you on the subject in the event of there being any funds standing to his credit in your Department for salary, which we shall be very pleased to hear is the case, as his first draft was drawn on account of salary.

It seems to us, that in Mr. Judson's appointment to the consulate at St. Paul de Loando, that that careful investigation, which is no doubt your custom to make concerning the gentlemen you appoint as vice consuls was unfortunately omitted in his case; and we venture to think you will not consider us unanswerable in saying that, as the money was obtained from us on your *official consular* drafts bearing the stamp of your Government, we should not be held responsible for the error in judgment undoubtedly made in handing over to an unreliable person the use of the consulate seals.

We do not wish to press the matter unduly, but leave it entirely to your careful and just consideration, feeling sure you will meet us in a favorable way, and send us a remittance for the amount of the inclosed account, which we are out of pocket.

We shall be happy, if requested, to forward you all documents paid and dishonored in our possession which were drawn by him.

Awaiting your esteemed reply and favorably consideration, we beg to remain, yours, faithfully,

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & CO.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

[From Bywater, Tanqueray & Co., 79 Queen Victoria street.]

LONDON, E. C., January 24, 1889.

Statement of account.

Invoice of — packages shipped per —, from — to — via —, marks as per margin. Bill of lading posted to — on account and risk of Mr. Julius Leroy Judson, late United States vice-consul, St. Paul de Loando, Africa.

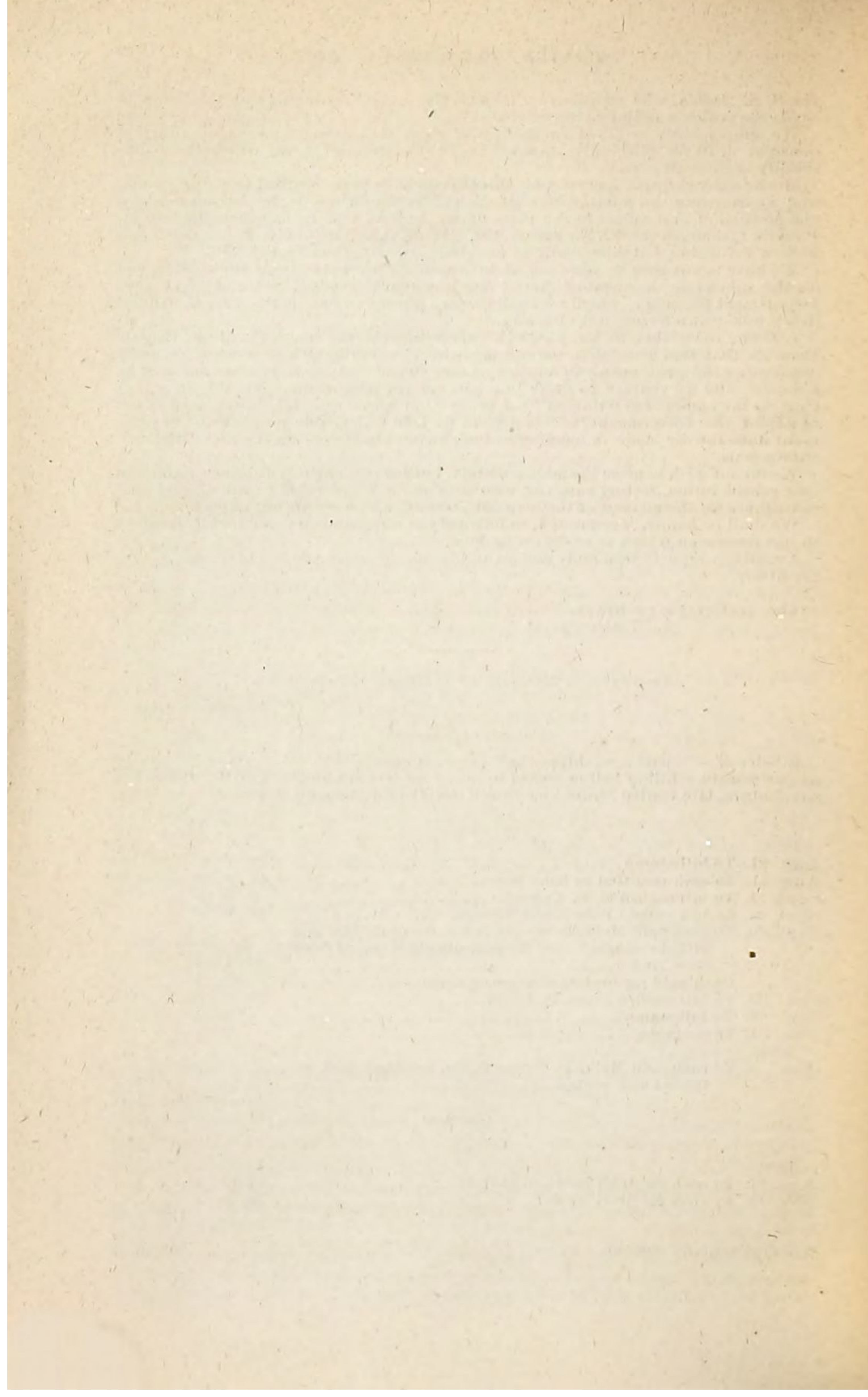
DR.

1888.			
Aug. 21.	To bill-stamp.....	£ 0	1 0
Aug. 31.	To cash remitted in bank notes.....	40	0 0
Sept. 1.	To bill cashed G. F. Cooper.....	6	0 10
Sept. 24.	To bill cashed Palhores & Irmaos.....	15	0 0
Sept. 26.	To cash paid Melville, Evans & Co. for draft \$250 and \$151.48 returned, and for cost of cables to and from New York.....	85	1 0
	Cash paid for protest charges on them.....	17	3
Oct. 22.	To bill cashed Fossa & Costa.....	25	0 0
Nov. 26.	To bill-stamp.....	0	6
Dec. 31.	To postages.....	2	6
1889.			
Jan. 7.	To cash paid Melville, Evans & Co. for draft \$150, returned and protest.....	31	13 7
			204 4 11

Charges.

CR.

1888.			
Aug. 21.	By cash for draft \$250 and \$151.48.....	81	19 5
Nov. 19.	By cash for draft \$150.....	30	9 5
			112 8 10
	Amount actually expended by us.....	91	16 1



CONDITION OF SIGNAL CORPS.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the Chief Signal Officer setting forth the unsatisfactory condition of the Signal Corps.

FEBRUARY 18, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 11, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit a statement of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, which sets forth the very unsatisfactory condition of the Signal Corps and the inefficiency of the present lieutenants of that corps. The statement of the Chief Signal Officer sets forth the facts in detail. I invite attention to a recommendation of the major-general commanding the Army as to the necessity of a small special signal corps, and desire to call attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to a consideration of this question.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIGNAL OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 8, 1889.

SIR: In view of the very unsatisfactory condition of the Signal Corps of the Army, I have the honor to respectfully submit the inclosed statement, with the request that it be submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, in reference to H. R. 7346 (a copy of which is inclosed).

The failure of Congress to transfer the duties of the Signal Corps to the Agricultural Department appears to render it necessary that proper

steps should be taken to reduce the unnecessarily large number of officers and men authorized for duty in and with the Signal Corps by such a reorganization as will insure the mental and physical competency of officers connected with it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. GREELY,
Chief Signal Officer.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

STATEMENT SETTING FORTH THE CONDITION OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The Chief Signal Officer invites attention to the following condition of the Signal Corps, which by law consists of 14 second lieutenants, 150 sergeants, 30 corporals, and 320 privates. The appropriations, at present, are made for only 320 enlisted men. The lack of competent officers in the Signal Corps has been recognized by the provisions of the annual appropriation bills which authorize the detail of 5 selected officers from the line of the Army. There have been appointed 16 second lieutenants whose physical and mental qualifications may be judged from the fact that in the past three years two have died, a third has performed no substantial duty, a fourth is absent under a certificate of disability covering a period of fourteen months, a fifth is recommended for retirement on account of mental unfitness, and a sixth relieved from duty at a station by a sergeant owing to his inability to properly conduct the affairs of an important station.

In short, in three years one-eighth of the corps has died, and two-eighths are entirely unfitted for properly performing the duties for which they are commissioned and paid.

In 1885-'86 seven other officers of the corps were given instruction for a period of ten months by the professors of this service, but as the result of the final examination made by a board of three civilians of national reputation, and by an officer of the line, it was reported to the Chief Signal Officer that only one out of the seven was competent to perform all the duties devolving upon an officer of this corps.

Briefly, the physical or mental incompetency, in whole or part, of eleven of the sixteen lieutenants of the Signal Corps has been impugned by official action and reports; while of the remaining five, two only have been pronounced competent officers in all respects, and three have had no critical test, except by the performance of ordinary office duties.

Such a reorganization as is involved in S. 2203 reduces the number of officers of the Army immediately, besides putting a stop to the annual increase of officers of the Signal Corps by two, which, in the discretion of the President, now goes on annually, and makes a yearly saving of over \$14,000 in pay and commutation of officers alone. The ultimate results would be a great improvement in the standing and efficiency of the officers of this corps.

The Chief Signal Officer does not absolutely adhere to the within bill, but would heartily indorse any measure which should reorganize the Signal Corps on the basis of economy, justice, and efficiency.

The recommendation of the major-general commanding the Army for the establishment of a Signal Corps is herewith inclosed.

[Extract (page 9)] from report of the major-general commanding the Army, dated October 25, 1888.]

Efficient signal and telegraph service is necessary to the Army at all times, and indispensable in time of war. This service is a specialty, too difficult to be learned by all officers and men employed in other branches of the military service. Hence, a small special signal corps must be maintained, and selected officers and men of each regiment of the line should be thoroughly instructed and equipped, so that when troops take the field the signal and telegraph service may be sufficiently provided for.

Early attention will be given to this subject, with a view to remedying the defective instruction referred to by the Chief Signal Officer. Electrical appliances for the rifle ranges and for the practice batteries of the sea-coast artillery are essential. The heliograph, in addition, is of great value in operations against Indians in some portions of the country. I recommend that liberal appropriations be made for this class of materials.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 15, 1888.

SIR: In the opinion of the Chief Signal Officer the efficiency of the Signal Service would be materially promoted by the enactment of Senate bill No. 1568, which provides for recognition of the services of the acting signal officers, whose abilities and application raised the Signal Service to a high degree of efficiency, and of the second lieutenants of the Signal Corps. The enactment of a bill which shall require the examination of officers for promotion is absolutely essential if Congress desires a satisfactory service. It must be understood, however, that this indorsement of Senate bill No. 1568 is only a qualified one, since the Chief Signal Officer believes that the only satisfactory method of correcting certain inefficiencies is by a reorganization of the Signal Corps.

This service now costs the country \$900,000, and whatever different ideas are held regarding the proper place of the Bureau, there is no diversity of opinion as to the certainty that the Bureau will continue in existence. Many material and most important interests of sixty millions of people are intimately connected with this work, and an efficient, reliable service should be provided for by careful legislation.

Provision was made by Congress, when reorganizing the Army, by act approved July 28, 1866, for the performance of signal duty, but except the appointment of a Chief Signal Officer the provisions of that act were ignored and disregarded from the very first. Although the law, in exact terms, required the detail of 6 officers and 100 men to be from the battalion of engineers, yet no officer or man of the Engineer Corps was ever detailed for this duty, and, in like manner, the provisions that "no officer or enlisted man shall be detailed without examination and approval by a military board" was regularly and systematically disregarded. In 1870, by a resolution of less than ten lines in length, the meteorological work of the service was provided for. The appropriation of \$15,000 for that year was gradually augmented in succeeding years, until the cost of the service once aggregated over \$1,000,000 and is now about \$900,000.

In over eighteen years no separate or distinct law affecting the Signal Service has been enacted by Congress. The only legislation extant regarding the corps is in the shape of riders upon appropriation bills, which have been incorporated under such conditions that their proper discussion and amendment have been impracticable and difficult. The sundry civil appropriation act approved June 20, 1878, provided that "Two sergeants may in each year be promoted to be second lieutenants;" a measure which the Chief Signal Officer personally knows was generally understood by the Appropriations Committee to give legal effect to the practice then in vogue of appointing sergeants of exceptional ability to be second lieutenants in the line of the Army. Seven sergeants had been previously appointed in the Army under such practice. The first action under this law was a gross violation of the spirit; a civilian being enlisted as a private, promoted the same day to be a sergeant, and commissioned the next day to be a second lieutenant, without examination of any kind and without even having served a day in the corps.

The provisions of the act of June 20, 1878, were continuous, and under this singular construction of the act, by which its provisions were used to promote men into the corps which had no subaltern commissioned force, instead of into the line of the Army, the resulting effect at this time would have been the strange anomaly of a corps with a brigadier-general at its head and 22 second lieutenants as the subaltern force, with a prospect of its being increased to 40 second lieutenants before casualties by death and otherwise should place a natural limitation upon the number. A "limited rider" on the sundry civil appropriation act approved August 4, 1886, prevented the appointments for that year, by forbidding the pay appropriated to any larger number. Such limiting clause has been since continued, but the original law yet stands, so that the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has still the power to appoint two lieutenants each year.

The provisions of the sundry civil act approved March 3, 1883, limited to 14 the detail of commissioned officers of the Army, the men whose work and ability had brought the corps to the highest standard of efficiency ever reached. From year to year the number of officers has been further restricted, until the total decrease of such officers has amounted to 9, leaving 5, one of whom is a bonded disbursing officer, for service with the corps. Among the officers who left the corps from time to time there have been 5 of marked ability, whose retention would have been in the interests of this service and of the country, but no recognition or hope was ever given to them, and they reluctantly realized that there was no future for them in the Signal Corps, and now the two oldest and most valuable officers will soon leave this duty by promotion in the line.

Although this service is one dealing entirely with physics, yet until the present Chief Signal Officer (then a subaltern) urged the importance of it, no question bearing upon the natural sciences was ever put to any sergeant examined for promotion. The

result is that some of the second lieutenants of the Signal Corps are officers whose mental qualifications and natural ambitions will insure their remaining in this service even under a rigid examination, while there are two other classes, one of which consists of young men whose natural aptitudes and abilities tend rather to the direction of the line of the Army than with a strictly scientific corps. There yet remains a third class, with mental abilities, general education, or normal standing such, that it can not be reasonably expected that they would ever serve with marked credit either in the line of the Army or in the Signal Corps. The official records of this office show that the senior officer in the Signal Corps next to the Chief Signal Officer has never been able to attain such a knowledge of the methods and work of the Signal Service as has always been expected from every sergeant in the corps; this despite the fact that the officer in question received the most careful instruction, covering a period of nearly two years, and was thrice examined on questions which were substantially the same.

The bill which passed the Senate during the Forty-ninth Congress for the transfer of this Bureau to a civil Department contained a provision that these officers, with all their good qualities and defects, should go with this service without prejudice to their commissions; in other words, although it was proposed to make the Bureau a civil one, yet the officers were still given an immovable tenure of office without discrimination being made between the worthy and the incompetent.

It is respectfully submitted that any reorganization of this service should provide for the examination of the officers constituting it, so that both the military and civil work of this Bureau can be performed in such a creditable and efficient manner as the country has a right to demand from the personnel of a service maintained at such a great outlay of public money. Reorganization on the plan herewith submitted will not only greatly increase the efficiency of the service, but will materially decrease the expense. The annual saving to the Government in the pay and allowances of the officers under the proposed organization would aggregate about \$6,000 commissioned.

This service has had as many as 24 commissioned officers on duty with it, and last year the number of officers aggregated 22. Provided the officers were competent and well selected, the Chief Signal Officer has no hesitancy in saying that the duties could be better performed by 14 officers than they have been by 22.

Although recommending reorganization, the Chief Signal Officer believes that scrupulous respect should be had for the rights of the officers now under commission, so that only those who are incompetent, either for duty in this corps or in the Army, should be retired with a year's pay. It is a matter of justice to the regular lieutenants of the corps to say that they now have prospect of serving the rest of their lives as second lieutenants, without any hope of increased rank or promotion as a reward for zealous and efficient service. Such conditions can not fail to effect the character of the work done by such officers, unless, as happens in a number of cases, the man himself has sufficient individuality and strength of character to work and strive simply as a matter of justice to himself.

The necessity for an assistant to the Chief Signal Officer is self-evident. Under the present organization, within the past five years this service has seen the anomaly of an officer ordering and auditing his own vouchers when, as has happened for months at a time, the property and disbursing officer has served as acting chief signal officer. While the strict integrity and high standing of the property and disbursing officers who have thus been obliged to order, approve, and audit their own disbursements is acknowledged, yet it is evident the organization should be such that no such condition of affairs could possibly occur. During the past five years the Chief Signal Officer has been absent from Washington twelve months, on duty or leave, during which time the property and disbursing officer has so acted.

The 50 sergeants provided for in the bill herewith would still be necessary in case the entire meteorological work was transferred from the Signal Corps, for the performance of signal duty, as provided by section 1195 of the Revised Statutes, and also for the good care and maintenance and operation of the strictly military telegraph lines, of which there is at this date 23 lines, aggregating over 2,000 miles. Under the present arrangement the amount of about \$30,000 is saved by the ability of one man to perform alone duties of military telegraph operator and those of meteorological observer.

These recommendations are the result of careful thought, after nearly twenty years' experience in this service, and it is believed will facilitate the easy transfer to civil administration of the weather system whenever Congress determines to divorce signal duty and meteorological duties. Such separation must, however, entail largely increased appropriations.

The Chief Signal Officer speaks without prejudice in this matter, since the intention of Congress, as expressed by the action of the Forty-ninth Congress and by bills of the present session for the separation of duties, would result in more independence

and increased power for the Chief Signal Officer. It is only urged that no transfer in block of a badly arranged and in some respects inefficient personnel be enacted, but that a detailed organization, either civil or military, be provided for. Crude and illy digested provisions put forth in a general form can not but vastly injure the efficiency of this service, which from its importance has both a need of and right to careful consideration and wise legislation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. GREELY,
Chief Signal Officer.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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CIVILIAN ENGINEERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Statement of the names, residences, compensation, and places of employment of civilian engineers engaged in river and harbor work from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.

FEBRUARY 19, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 18, 1889.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, as required under section 8 of the river and harbor act of August 5, 1886, a statement showing the name, residence, compensation, and place where employed of civilian engineers engaged on river and harbor works from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in obedience to the requirements of section 8 of the river and harbor act of August 5, 1886, a statement, prepared from data received from the officers in charge of the different engineering districts, showing the name of each civilian engineer employed from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, in the work of improving rivers and harbors by means and as the result of appropriations made by the above act, the time so employed, the compensation paid, and the place at and work on which employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

Statement showing "name and place of residence of each civilian engineer employed" from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, under appropriations made by the river and harbor act approved August 5, 1886, "the time so employed, the compensation paid, and the place at and work on which employed."

CIVILIAN ENGINEERS.

Name and place of residence.	Time employed.	Compensation (per month).	Where employed.	Work on which employed.
Thomas J. Lee, Washington, D. C.....	Mos. 11	\$350.00	Office Chief of Engineers.....	River and harbor improvements.
Richard W. Burgess, Washington, D. C.....	0	300.00	do	Do.
A. C. Both, Portland, Me.....	12 0	200.00	Portland, Bangor, Rockland, Mill- bridge, Jonesport, Saco, and York, Me., Little and Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire.	Improving harbors at Portland, Rockland, and York, Me.; Little Har- bor, and Portsmouth, N. H.; rivers Penobscot, Narraguagus, and Saco and Moose-a-bee Bar, Maine.
F. S. Burrowes, Portland, Me.....	8 0	200.00	Portland, Penobscot, Augusta, Gar- diner, Bath, Camden, and Rockport, Me.	Survey of Bagaduce and Kennebec rivers, Camden and Rockport harbors, Maine; and in engineer office, Portland, Me.
Joseph Veazie, Boston, Mass.....	12 0	200.00	Engineer office, Boston, Mass.....	Harbor of Refuge, Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Ipswich and Merrimac rivers; harbors at Boston, Newburyport, Provincetown, Plymouth, Scituate, Lynn, Hingham, Gloucester, Manchester, Winthrop, Wellfleet, and Duxbury, Mass.
Sophus Haagenzen, Boston, Mass.....	12 0	175.00	do	Do.
Edward Parrish, Newport, R. I.....	12 0	200.00	Newport, R. I.....	Improving harbors at Block Island, R. I., Stonington, Conn., and Nan- tucket, Hyannis, and Wareham, Mass.; Narragansett Bay, and Green Jacket Shoal, Providence River, and Pawtucket River, Rhode Island.
J. H. Rostock, Newport, R. I.....	9 14	150.00	Newport, R. I., New Bedford and Taunton, Mass.	Improving Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Pawtucket River, harbor at Block Island; Warren and Pawcatuck rivers, and harbor at Hyannis, Mass.; and surveys of New Bedford Harbor, and Taunton, River, Massachusetts.
Frank I. Angell.....	0 15	125.00	Newport, R. I.....	Improving harbor at Block Island, R. I.
Henry N. Babcock, New York City.....	12 0	200.00	New York City	Improving harbors of New London, Clinton, New Haven, Milford, Bridgeport, Black Rock, Southport, Stamford, and Norwalk, Conn.; Five-Mile River, Port Jefferson, Greenport, Port Chester, New Rochelle, Glen Cove, and of Echo Harbor, New York, and breakwa- ter at New Haven, Conn.; of rivers Housatonic and Thames, Con- necticut, and Connecticut, Massachusetts and Connecticut; Flush- ing Bay and East Chester Creek, N. Y.
Henry B. Gorhan, New Haven, Conn.....	12 0	150.00	New Haven, Conn.....	New Haven, and Housatonic River.
Maurice Kingsley, New Rochelle, N. Y.....	12 0	225.00	Albany, Saugerties, and New York City, N. Y.	Hudson River, Saugerties, and New York harbors.
James K. Ford, New York.....	4 0	175.00	Buttermilk Channel and channel be- tween Staten Island and New Jersey.	Buttermilk Channel and channel between Staten Island and New Jersey.
L. Y. Schermerhorn, Philadelphia, Pa.....	11 0	250.00	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Improving harbor at Delaware Breakwater, ice-harbors at Marcus Hook, Pa., and head of Delaware Bay; of Salem, Rancocas, and Raccoon rivers, and Cohansey, Mantua, and Woodbury creeks, New Jersey, Frankford Creek, and Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania, and Delaware River and construction of pier near Lewes, Del.; sur- veys and examinations.

William F. Smith, Wilmington, Del.	12	0	250.00	Wilmington, Del.	Wilmington Harbor and ice-harbor at New Castle, Del.; Maurice, Broadkill, Indian, Nanticoke, St. Jones rivers, Duck, Mispillion and Broad creeks; Susquehanna, Chester, Wicomico, and Choptank rivers; Corsica Creek, Upper Thoroughfare at Dells Island, and inland waterway from Chincoteague Bay, Virginia, to Delaware Bay at or near Lewes, Del., and examinations and surveys of Duck Creek, Delaware, Cambridge Harbor and Fairlee Creek, Maryland.
Charles Humphreys, { Wilmington, Del. Wayside, Md.	3	6	175.00	do	Wilmington Harbor and ice-harbor at New Castle, Del.; Maurice, Nanticoke, St. Jones, and Choptank rivers; Inland waterway from Chincoteague Bay, Virginia, to Delaware Bay at or near Lewes, Del.; examinations and surveys of Duck Creek, Delaware; Cambridge Harbor and Fairlee Creek, Maryland. Cape Fear River above Wilmington, and Black River, North Carolina.
A. M. Scott, Charleston, W. Va.	12	0	250.00	Charleston, W. Va.	Great Kanawha and Elk rivers, West Virginia.
C. P. E. Burgwyn, Richmond, Va.	12	0	200.00	Richmond, Va.	James River.
N. H. Hutton, Baltimore, Md.	3	0	150.00	Baltimore, Md.	Harbor at Baltimore and rebuilding piers at Battery Island, head of Chesapeake Bay.
W. Proctor Smith, Lewisburgh, W. Va.	0	20½	175.00	West Virginia and Baltimore, Md.	Examination of Gauley and Meadow rivers.
J. E. Sudler, Baltimore, Md.	1	0	125.00	Baltimore, Md.	Harbor at Baltimore.
Thos. E. Jeffries, Charleston, W. Va.	0	15	125.00	Great Kanawha River.	
Theo. Schoonmaker, Charleston, W. Va.	6	0	90.00	do	
H. J. Gielow, Norfolk, Va.	1	0	130.00	Charleston, W. Va.	Norfolk Harbor.
John B. Dunclee, Washington, D. C.	1	0	150.00	Norfolk, Va.	Improving Potomac River near Washington, D. C.
J. H. Striedinger, Washington, D. C.	3	6	175.00	Washington, D. C.	Do.
S. T. Abert, Washington, D. C.	4	0	125.00	do	Improving harbors at Breton Bay and St. Jerome's Creek, Maryland; channel at Mount Vernon; Rappahannock and York rivers, Virginia; tributaries of Lower Potomac, and certain rivers in Virginia and North Carolina; examination and survey of Patuxent River, Maryland. Removing wrecks from Rappahannock and Mattaponi rivers, Virginia.
Clarence M. Clarke, Washington, D. C.	12	0	250.00	do	Staunton River, Virginia, and Dan River, Virginia and North Carolina, and Patuxent River, Maryland.
S. R. Grabell, Springfield, Mo.	10	12	125.00	Washington, D. C., Staunton River, Virginia, Dan River, Virginia and North Carolina, and Patuxent River, Maryland.	Rappahannock, Staunton, Mattaponi, and Pamunkey rivers, Virginia, and Roanoke River, North Carolina.
Henry Bacon, Wilmington, N. C.	12	0	120.00	Washington, D. C., Rappahannock, Staunton, Mattaponi, and Pamunkey rivers, Virginia, and Roanoke River, North Carolina.	
R. Ransom, New Berne, N. C.	12	0	250.00	Wilmington, N. C.	Cape Fear River, North Carolina, at and below Wilmington.
E. D. Thompson, Bound Brook, N. J.	12	0	175.00	New Berne, N. C.	Neuse and Trent rivers and harbor at Beaufort, N. C.
Reid Whitford, Washington, N. C.	12	0	150.00	Beaufort, N. C.	New River, water-way between New Berne and Beaufort, and water-way between Beaufort Harbor and New River, N. C.
John D. Whitford, Washington, N. C.	12	0	150.00	Georgetown, S. C.	Harbor at Georgetown; Santee, Waccamaw, Great Pee Dee, Wateree, and Congaree rivers, and Winyaw Bay, South Carolina.
John L. Sness, Jersey City, N. J.	10	0	125.00	Snow Hill, N. C.	Pamlico and Tar rivers, and Contentment Creek, North Carolina.
James P. Allen, Charleston, S. C.	12	0	200.00	New York City.	Charleston and Savannah harbors, and Cumberland Sound.
	10	0	150.00	Charleston, S. C.	Charleston Harbor, Wappoo Cut, and Ashley River, South Carolina.
	2	0	175.00		Survey of Mosquito Creek, South Carolina.

Statement showing "name and place of residence of each civilian engineer employed" from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, etc.—Continued.

CIVILIAN ENGINEERS.

Name and place of residence.	Time employed.	Compensation (per month).	Where employed.	Work on which employed.
W. R. Curtis, Rockland, Mass., Frankfort, Ky.	Mos. 10 Dys. 6	\$150.00	Savannah, Ga., lock No. 6, Kentucky River.	Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida; Savannah Harbor, Georgia; Romley Marsh; Kentucky River.
D. B. Dunn, Saint Augustine, Fla.	11 25	135.00 to 145.00	Jacksonville, Saint Augustine, and Mayport, Fla.	Improving St. John's River, Florida.
J. W. Sackett, Saint Augustine, Fla.	11 11	125.00 to 135.00	Jacksonville and Saint Augustine, Fla.	Improving Tampa Bay, harbor at Cedar Keys, Manatee and Pease rivers, Volusia Bar, and Upper St. John's River, Florida; examination of wrecks, St. John's River, Florida.
J. H. Bacon, Saint Augustine, Fla.	8 12	110.00 to 140.00	Jacksonville and Saint Augustine, and Manatee River, Florida.	Survey of harbor at Saint Augustine, and Manatee River, Florida.
F. W. Bruce, Saint Augustine, Fla.	1 20	110.00	Saint Augustine, Fla.	Survey of harbor at Saint Augustine, Fla.
F. C. Armstrong, Saint Louis, Mo.	1 27	150.00	Near Lumber City, Ga.	Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, Georgia.
J. E. Turtle, Pittsfield, Mass.	12 0	175.00	Pensacola Harbor, Fla.	Harbor at Pensacola, Fla.
S. B. Merrill, Ness City, Kans.	8 0	125.00	Montgomery, Ala., and on Alabama and Tallapoosa rivers.	Coosa River, Georgia and Alabama, and Alabama and Tallapoosa rivers, Alabama.
William A. Gould, Newburyport, Mass.	12 0	150.00	Choctawhatchee River and Escambia and Conecuh rivers.	Choctawhatchee River, Florida and Alabama, and Escambia and Conecuh rivers, Florida and Alabama.
Thomas Robinson, Washington, D. C.	1 18 4 12 6 0	100.00 125.00 150.00	Alabama and Tallapoosa rivers, Alabama; Chattahoochee and Flint rivers.	Alabama and Tallapoosa rivers, Alabama, and Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama, and Flint River, Georgia.
P. C. Bondousquie, Mobile, Ala.	10 0	200.00	Mobile, Biloxi, and Pascagoula harbors.	Harbor at Mobile, Pascagoula, and Biloxi.
H. Harding, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	11 4 0	200.00	Warrior and Tombigbee rivers	Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, Alabama and Mississippi.
F. Rettig, Mobile, Ala.	10 0	150.00	Pearl River, Mississippi	Pearl River, Mississippi.
C. B. Percy, Mobile, Ala.	6 15	150.00	Warrior and Tombigbee rivers	Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, Alabama and Mississippi.
F. B. Betts	3 18	150.00	do	Do.
F. T. Toote	2 0	85.00	do	Do.
F. M. Barrett	2 15	85.00	do	Do.
C. Donovan, Port Eads, La.	12 0	200.00	South Pass jetties	Examinations and surveys at South Pass of the Mississippi River.
Thomas L. Raymond, New Orleans, La.	12 0	175.00	Sabine Pass, Tex.	Improving Sabine Pass, Texas, Bayou Courtableau and Calcasieu River and Pass, Louisiana.
H. C. Ripley, Galveston, Tex.	12 0	250.00	Galveston, Tex.	Galveston Harbor.
R. B. Talfor, Galveston, Tex.	12 0	150.00	Houston and Galveston, Tex.	Buffalo Bayou and Galveston Harbor.
C. M. Winchell, Galveston, Tex.	2 0	150.00	Pass Cavallo, Tex.	Pass Cavallo.
E. M. Hartrick, Galveston, Tex.	12 0	150.00	Brazos, Santiago, Galveston, and Aransas Pass, Tex.	Brazos, Santiago, ship-channel in Galveston Bay and Aransas Bay.
J. E. Savage, Galveston, Tex.	9 9	150.00	Aransas Pass, Tex.	Aransas Pass and Bay, Texas.
Gerald Bagnall, Galveston, Tex.	12 0	135.00	Pass Cavallo, Aransas Pass, and Galveston, Tex.	Pass Cavallo, Aransas Pass, and ship-channel in Galveston Bay.
Hart Vance, Louisville, Ky.	0 10 3 0 0 9	225.00 200.00 150.00	Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas, Vicksburg, Miss., and Yazoo and Big Sunflower rivers, Mississippi.	Survey of Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas; re-examination of Shreveport, La., bridge, and survey at Garland, Ark.; examinations and surveys; verifying location of bridges to be built across Yazoo and Big Sunflower rivers, Mississippi.

Walter S. Davis, Senatobia, Miss	3	0	150. 00	Big Sunflower and Yazoo rivers, Mississippi, and Bayou Boeuf, Louisiana.	Improving Big Sunflower River, Mississippi; mouth of Yazoo River, Mississippi, and Bayou Boeuf, Louisiana.
C. W. Clark, Saint Louis, Mo.	2	28	125. 00	Saint Louis, Mo., and Lower Mississippi River and tributaries.	Inspecting water-gauges on Lower Mississippi River and tributaries.
C. E. Taft, Auburn, N. Y.	1	0	150. 00	White River, Arkansas, and Little Rock.	Survey of White River.
E. F. Officer, Little Rock, Ark.	0	23	150. 00	Arkansas River	Arkansas River, Arkansas.
P. B. Houston, Little Rock, Ark.	0	22	75. 00	Perryville, Ark.	Fourche Le Fevre River, Arkansas.
I. E. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.	0	13	125. 00	St. Francis River	St. Francis River, Arkansas.
D. M. Currie, Kimmswick, Mo.	12	0	200. 00	Saint Louis, Mo.	Mississippi River between mouths of Ohio and Illinois rivers, Illinois and Missouri.
W. S. Mitchell, Ferguson, Mo.	6	0	150. 00	Survey of river from Pulltight to Kenneth's Castle.	Do.
J. O. Holman, Saint Louis, Mo.	1	0	150. 00	Survey of Mississippi River at Horse Tail Bar and Twin Hollows.	Do.
C. D. Lamb, Saint Louis, Mo.	1	3	150. 00	Survey of Kaskaskia River from New Athens to mouth.	Do.
E. E. Furney, Saint Louis, Mo.	11	23	150. 00	Saint Louis, Mo.	Survey of Kaskaskia River from New Athens to mouth.
J. W. Beaman, Hermann, Mo.	12	0	200. 00	Hermann, Mo.	Removing obstructions in Mississippi and Missouri rivers.
M. Meigs, Keokuk, Iowa	12	0	250. 00	Des Moines Rapids Canal, dry-dock at Des Moines Rapids Canal, vicinity of Burlington and Fort Madison, Iowa.	Osage River, Missouri and Kansas, and Gasconade River, Missouri.
C. W. Durham, Rock Island, Ill.	12	0	200. 00	Mississippi River from Saint Paul to vicinity of Burlington, Iowa; operating snag-boat on Upper Mississippi River, Saint Paul to mouth of the Illinois River.	Dry-dock at Des Moines Rapids Canal, Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, Iowa and Illinois; operating and care of Des Moines Rapids Canal; Mississippi River from Saint Paul to Des Moines Rapids.
Archibald Johnson, Saint Paul, Minn. {	6	0	200. 00	Saint Paul, Minn., Mississippi River, between Saint Paul and Minneapolis, and reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River.	Mississippi River, from Saint Paul to Des Moines Rapids; Upper Mississippi River, operating snag-boat.
R. Davenport, Saint Paul, Minn.	12	0	200. 00	Saint Paul, Minn., and Red River of the North.	Survey of the Mississippi River between Saint Paul and Saint Anthony's Falls, and reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River.
A. O. Powell, Saint Paul, Minn.	3	0	180. 00	Saint Paul, Minn., and Minnesota River.	Improving Red River of the North, Minnesota and Dakota.
John Cullen, Minneapolis, Minn.	9	19	180. 00	Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River.	Survey of Minnesota River, with view to its improvement by locks and dams.
Louis C. Hill, Detroit, Mich.	4	15	135. 00	Saint Paul, Minn., Mississippi River between Saint Paul and Minneapolis.	Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River.
E. W. Groves	3	14	100. 00	Sandy Lake, Minnesota	Survey of Mississippi River between Saint Paul and St. Anthony's Falls.
F. M. Towar, Saint Paul, Minn.	4	15	175. 00	Missouri River	Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River.
Lawrence Bradford, Duxbury, Mass.	4	10	150. 00	do	Improving Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, Mont.
W. A. Toms, Wheeler, Ala.	0	28	175. 00	Muscle Shoals, Tennessee River	Do.
C. A. Locke, Nashville, Tenn.	6	0	150. 00	Muscle Shoals and Nashville	Section, lock, and aqueduct work, Tennessee River.
William A. Barlow, Wheeler, Ala.	12	0	150. 00	Elk River Shoals Canal, Tennessee River.	Lower Cumberland River, section, lock, and aqueduct work.
J. W. Walker, Chattanooga, Tenn.	3	9	125. 00	Nashville and Colbert's Shoals, Tennessee River.	Tennessee River, examinations for lock-sites near Nashville.
					Lock and section work, dredging, Tennessee River.
					Plans and estimates, Cumberland River, work above Nashville.
					Surveys, estimates, and drawings for improving Colbert's Shoals and Bee Tree Shoals.

Statement showing "name and place of residence of each civilian engineer employed" from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, etc.—Continued.

Name and place of residence.	Time employed.	Compensation (per month).	Where employed.	Works on which employed.
William Weston, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Mos. 6	\$200.00	Marietta, Ohio.....	Ice harbor at mouth of Muskingum River, Ohio.
P. J. Schopp, Greenville, Ohio.....	0 12	175.00	Lock No. 8, Monongahela River, and Cincinnati, Ohio.	Improving Monongahela River, West Virginia, and construction of dam at Herr's Island, Pennsylvania.
William Martin, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	12 0	175.00	Davis Island Dam, Ohio River.....	Operating and care of Davis Island Dam, Ohio River.
E. J. Carpenter, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	12 0	175.00	On Ohio River dredges.....	Improving Ohio River and Muskingum River, Ohio.
Edmund Moeser, Zanesville, Ohio.....	12 0	150.00	Zanesville, Ohio.....	Improving Muskingum River, Ohio.
J. W. Arras, Middletown, Pa.....	5 28	150.00	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Improving Alleghany River, Pennsylvania, and construction of dam at Herr's Island, Pennsylvania.
Charles E. Rees, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2 24	150.00	Hoard's Rocks, Pennsylvania.....	Repair of lock and dam No. 9, Monongahela River, West Virginia.
M. C. McCutchan, Evansville, Ind.....	0 3	150.00	Evansville, Ind.....	Improving Ohio River.
H. D. Devereux, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	0 2	120.00	Covington, Ky.....	Do.
Robert S. Burnett, Frankfort, Ky.....	12 0	200.00	Kentucky River, Kentucky.....	Improving Kentucky River.
John H. Westerfield, Lock No. 6, Kentucky River, Kentucky.....	4 0	150.00	Lock No. 6, Kentucky River, Kentucky.....	Do.
Benjamin F. Thomas, Louisa, Ky.....	12 0	175.00	Louisa, Ky.....	Improving Big Sandy and Little Kanawha Rivers.
G. W. Shaw, Louisville, Ky.....	12 0	175.00	Louisville, Ky.....	Improving Ohio River, Falls of Ohio, and falls of Ohio River at Louisville, Ky.
O. L. Petitdidier, Mount Carmel, Ill.....	12 0	150.00	Mount Carmel, Ill.....	Improving Wabash River, Indiana and Illinois, and White River, Indiana.
J. H. Darling, Duluth, Minn.....	10 0	180.00	Duluth, Minn.....	Harbors at Duluth, Minn., and Superior Bay, and at St. Louis Bay Wisconsin.
J. J. Durage, Duluth, Minn.....	0 25	180.00	do.....	Harbor at Superior Bay, and St. Louis Bay, Wisconsin.
R. A. Brown, Versailles, Ill.....	1 0	200.00	La Grange and Kampsville Locks.....	Improving Illinois River, Ill.
G. B. Hegardt, Versailles, Ill.....	11 0	150.00	do.....	Do.
G. A. M. Liljencrantz, Chicago, Ill.....	12 0	175.00	Chicago, Ill.....	Improving harbors at Chicago and Calumet, Ill., and Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana.
W. H. Harding, Milwaukee, Wis.....	12 0	200.00	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Improving harbors at Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha, Wis, and Waukegan, Ill.
Frederick W. Lehuartz, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	12 0	175.00	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Harbors at Charlevoix, Frankfort, Manistee, Ludington, Pentwater, White River, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Black Lake, Saugatuck, South Haven, Saint Joseph, and harbor of refuge at Portage Lake, Mich., and harbor at Michigan City, Ind.
John A. Mitchell, Ludington, Mich.....	0 2	160.00	Ludington, Mich.....	Ludington Harbor, Michigan.
H. Kalbman, Goose Isle, Mich.....	4 24	175.00	Limekiln Crossing.....	Improving Detroit River, Michigan.
C. P. Gilbert, Detroit, Mich.....	8 3	200.00	Sand Beach, Mich.....	Improving harbor of refuge, Lake Huron, Michigan.
B. H. Muehle, Detroit, Mich.....	12 0	175.00	Saginaw River, Detroit and Clinton Rivers, Michigan.....	Improving Saginaw River, harbor at Cheboygan, and Clinton River, Michigan.
E. S. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	12 0	250.00	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	Improving St. Mary's River, Michigan.
Joseph Ripley, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	12 0	150.00	do.....	Improving Hay Lake Channel, Sault Ste. Marie River, Michigan.
William T. Blunt, Cleveland, Ohio.....	9 0	150.00	Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio.....	Straight channel at Toledo Harbor, Ohio.
	3 0	160.00		

Ernest Stogessmund, Buffalo, N. Y.....	12	0	150.00	Niagara River, and Buffalo, Wilson, Olcott, and Oak Orchard Harbors, New York.
William P. Judson, Oswego, N. Y.....	12	0	175.00	Oswego, N. Y.
L. J. LeConte, Oakland City, Cal.	12	0	166.67	San Francisco, Cal.....
A. Boschke, San Francisco, Cal.....	1	2	166.67	do.....
	10	16	166.67	Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, Petaluma Creek.
Philip G. Eastwick, Fort Stevens, Oregon.	10	12	150.00	Fort Stevens, and Portland, Oregon....
George W. Freeman, Fort Stevens, Oregon.	2	25	150.00	Fort Stevens.....
Frank L. Clerc, Cascade Locks, Oregon.	10	4	150.00	Cascade Locks, Oregon.....
R. A. Habersham, Portland, Oregon. }	0	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	200.00	Upper and Lower Columbia rivers....
F. J. Carrell, Portland, Oregon.....	3	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	100.00	
James S. Polhemus, Portland, Oregon..	0	5	180.00	Walker's Island Bar.....
	8	22	175.00	Newport, Yaquina Bay.....
				Niagara River, and Buffalo, Wilson, Olcott, and Oak Orchard Harbors, New York.
				Charlotte, Great Sodus Bay, Little Sodus Bay, Oswego, and Salet's Harbor, New York.
				Oakland Harbor, California, and San Francisco Harbor, California.
				Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and Petaluma Creek, and Redwood Harbor.
				Improving Columbia River, Oregon and Washington.
				Improving mouth of Columbia River, Oregon and Washington.
				Improving Columbia River at Cascades, Oregon.
				Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers.
				Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers.
				Improving Yaquina Bay, Oregon.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE, KEY WEST HARBOR, FLORIDA.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A preliminary report of a Board of Engineers upon the further improvement of the entrance to Key West Harbor, Florida.

FEBRUARY 20, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 19, 1889.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the provisions of the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, a preliminary report of a Board of Engineer officers on the further improvement of the entrance to Key West Harbor, Florida.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the preliminary report of the Board of Engineer officers appointed to comply with the requirements of the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, to examine into the expediency of further improving the entrance to the harbor at Key West, Fla., upon the plan submitted by Lieut. W. M. Black (now captain Corps of Engineers), under date of May 31, 1887.

The Board, accompanied by Captain Black, met at Key West, and made a personal examination of the harbor and bar, and was furnished by him with some additional information supplementary to the plan above referred to. The Board also met the Board of Trade and others interested in the commerce of the place.

The harbor is now easy of access from the south for vessels drawing 30 feet of water, and, starting from the southwest extremity of Key West

Island, a broad, deep, and nearly straight channel, called the Northwest Passage, extends for about $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles in a northwest direction across the reef towards deep water in the Gulf. At the end of this distance a bar is encountered upon which there is a least depth of 11 feet at mean low water, and which is the main obstruction to navigation passing from the north to Key West or that in transit between the Gulf and Atlantic ports. An experimental cut dredged by the Government through this bar in 1881 to a depth of 15 feet at low water has since filled up.

The plan under consideration is for deepening the water upon this bar. Its present depth forbids the general use of the channel, although the shipping passing through it daily is reported at 2,500 tons. If improved sufficiently to make it available at all stages of the tide and in all weathers its use by vessels in transit would be greatly increased and many of the dangers of the worst navigation on our entire seaboard would thereby be avoided. Its improvement, therefore, which is deemed by the Board expedient to undertake, is a work of national importance.

Although Captain Black has secured sufficient data and presented them with such ability as to convince that the natural forces available for the improvement are ample, when properly directed, to maintain a deep navigable channel over the bar, and that his proposed general method promises success at a cost within reasonable limits, the Board considers that certain further information is needful before determining upon the details of the project.

When these new data, consisting principally of borings along the lines indicated for the proposed works and observations of the tides and winds, have been added to what is already in its possession, the Board believes that a definite conclusion can be reached as to whether Captain Black's project should be approved without changes, or whether it should be accepted in a somewhat modified form.

Captain Black has accordingly been authorized and instructed to supply the above-mentioned additional data desired by the Board.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. WILLIAM ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., *January 31, 1889.*

SIR: The Board of Engineers, constituted by the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, and Special Orders, No. 60, headquarters Corps of Engineers, November 2, 1888, has the honor to submit the following preliminary report upon the harbor of Key West, Fla.

By the provisions of Special Orders, No. 60, this Board was directed to "assemble at * * * Key West, Fla., * * * upon the call of the senior member, and as soon as the other duties of the members and the sanitary condition of Florida will permit, to examine into and report upon the plans submitted by Capt. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, for the further improvement of the harbors of * * * Key West, Fla., in accordance with the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888."

The river and harbor act, as referred to, reads as follows:

Improving entrance to harbor at Key West, Fla., \$25,000. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to appoint a Board of three engineer officers of the United States Army, whose duty it shall be to examine into the expediency of further improving the entrance to the harbor at Key West, Fla., upon the plan submitted by Lieut. William M. Black, United States Army Engineers, under date of May 31, 1887; the said Board shall report to the Secretary of War, who shall lay its report before Congress at its next session, together with the views of himself and and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army thereon.

The president of the Board also received the following instructions, dated November 2, 1888, from the Chief of Engineers:

It is desired that the Board of Engineers, constituted in obedience to the requirements of the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, to consider the subject of "improving the entrance to the harbor of Key West, Fla.," * * * give the subject the careful consideration necessary for a full and exhaustive report upon it.

The Board, accompanied by Captain Black, assembled at Key West on the 22d of January, 1889, and made a personal examination of the harbor and bar both at high and low tides, and took soundings and specimens of the bottom at various places. The Board also met the Board of Trade of Key West, and other persons of the locality, and heard their statements as to the importance and value of the proposed improvement. The Board also inspected quarries at Key West, and examined the native stone with a view to its use in the proposed jetty constructions.

Captain Black presented to the Board, as supplementary to his plan of May 31, 1887, certain additional information of more recent date relative to the currents and tides of this locality, and exhibited specimens of sand taken from the sand beds underlying the proposed line of jetties.

The Florida Keys form a reef of rocks and sand islands, extending from Cape Florida westward, a distance of nearly 200 miles. Starting from the easterly end this reef curves to the westward about 165 miles, on a radius of about 150 miles to a point near Key West, from whence it continues in nearly a straight line due westward about 65 miles further to the Tortugas. It thus forms a huge partially submerged dam, so to speak, over which the tides ebb and flow.

The islands are connected by extensive sand flats, underlaid by rock, a soft oolitic limestone, whose disintegration furnishes in a large measure the sand of which the sand flats are constituted. This reef appearing to be at a higher elevation at its eastward end, opposes a barrier through which the waters have not been able to open a deep channel eastward of Key West Island. Westward of Key West, however, the erosive action has formed four channels, as follows:

First. The Northwest Channel (at Key West itself) with a channel width of 500 yards, and a least channel depth of 11 feet.

Second. Boca Grande Channel, 15 miles west of Key West, with a channel width of 800 yards, and a least channel depth of 13 feet.

Third. Channel east of Rebecca Shoals, 44 miles west of Key West, with a channel width of 7 miles, and a least channel depth of 48 feet.

Fourth. Channel between the Rebecca Shoals and the Tortugas, 56 miles west of Key West, with a channel width of 17.5 miles, and a least channel depth of 78 feet.

Between this chain of reefs and the Island of Cuba is the Strait of Florida, perhaps the most difficult and dangerous pass, considering its width and depth, to be found on the globe. It is the dread of mariners; the evidence of its dangers being found in the numerous wrecks scat-

tered along its line. The current of the Gulf Stream, always easterly in direction at this place, attains at times a velocity of over 4 nautical miles per hour between the reefs and Cuba, so that navigation westward for sailing vessels is most difficult. It combines the dangers of Hatteras, without the compensating advantages of the latter in sea room. In clear weather the coast-line is well defined by light-houses; but the reefs extend miles beyond the latter so that when concealed by the state of the weather, these light-houses serve no useful purpose. The currents, swift at all times, are often unreliable in direction, sweeping toward a reef, the proximity of which is learned only too late. This strait is also the region of hurricanes, any one of which makes forcibly evident the importance of a harbor of refuge which can be fully appreciated only by those who have felt its need.

The island of Key West is itself a limestone rock which, though not generally useful as a building material, is well adapted to such constructions as the interior of a jetty. This rock, easily quarried, is found in practically inexhaustible quantities. The abundance of this material so close at hand, has an important bearing on the cost of any work of improvement in this vicinity. After an inspection of the quarries the Board unhesitatingly recommend the use of this rock for the heart work of any jetties that may be built in this locality.

Starting at Whitehead Spit, the southwest extremity of Key West Island, a broad, nearly straight, and deep channel called the Northwest Passage extends for about $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles in a northwest direction across the reef toward deep water of the Gulf. A bar is then encountered having a least depth of only 11 feet at mean low water. The least distance between the exterior and interior 18-foot curves but little exceeds a mile; but the channel over the bar being oblique in direction, the sailing distance is increased to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

While the bar itself has a slight movement, maps in possession of the Board prove that for more than one hundred years this Northwest Passage has remained essentially unchanged in position and depth, and hence that its existence is due to a sensibly stable equilibrium between the natural forces at work. The material of the bar is a light calcareous sand mainly due to the degradation of the underlying oolitic limestone; but the latter outcrops at various points, and has probably done much to hold the channel in its permanent position. Captain Black's measurements indicate that at a point, distant 4,600 yards, and 22 degrees south of east from the northwest light, all currents flow in a direction parallel to the channel, and that the flood has an average velocity of 1.8 feet per second for eight hours; while the ebb has an average velocity of 1.3 per second for five hours, the corresponding maximum velocities being 2.6 feet and 2 feet, respectively. These facts, together with the form of the channel, indicate that the existence of the Northwest Passage is due to the preponderance of the flood over the ebb, and that the effective resultant exceeds one-half foot per second. The sandy material when the water is smooth remains solidly compacted upon the bottom, but even moderate waves disturb its equilibrium and cause a milky appearance over the entire reef. This resultant of one-half foot is therefore quite sufficient to explain the maintenance of the Northwest Passage and to guaranty its extension over the bar under a proper system of improvement.

In the Gulf, to the northward of the bar, the direction of the tidal current is wholly different from that in the Northwest Passage. The governing flow is nearly parallel to the reef in an east and west direction, with about equal mean velocities of about one-half foot per second;

but at certain stages of the tide the currents conform approximately in direction to the flow in the Northwest Passage.

It is believed that to the conflict between these two tidal movements the bar owes its origin and its continued existence, and that this fact suggests the principles upon which any plan of improvement should be based.

This channel has already received attention from the Government. One examination was ordered by Congress in 1868, and another in 1881. After the latter, a small experimental cut was dredged across the bar, but as anticipated by the officer in charge it soon filled up. To Captain Black's admirably conducted investigation in 1886 and 1887 is due a correct understanding of the problem.

This passage, although called the northwest entrance to the harbor of Key West, is in reality much more. It is the natural highway of commerce between all our Gulf ports and the Atlantic Ocean. At present the depth on the bar forbids its general use, although the shipping passing through it daily is reported at 2,500 tons. If improved sufficiently to make it available at all stages of the tide and in all weathers, an enormous increase is certain, for many of the dangers of the worst navigation on our entire sea-board will be avoided by its use.

The harbor of Key West itself is of importance not only from local traffic, but also as an excellent port of refuge and the only one in the vicinity, and is a strategic position of immense value both from a naval and a military point of view. It is now easy of access from the south for vessels drawing 30 feet of water, and it affords a fine anchorage sheltered from storm winds. It commands the entrance to the Gulf, and in case of war with any nation possessing islands in the West Indies, its use as a base of operations would be invaluable. The importance in this connection of a safe communication through the Northwest Passage with our Gulf ports requires but to be mentioned to be appreciated.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From what has been stated it is apparent that the improvement of the Northwest Passage is emphatically a work of national importance, which it is expedient for the Government to undertake; and that it is unlike an ordinary harbor improvement in that the bar to be removed is remote from the shore where success must wholly depend upon the proper regulation of conflicting tidal currents, with no assistance from permanent banks upon which to base the needful training-walls. Such a work is unique and should be undertaken only when all important facts bearing on the problem have been learned by thorough research. With limited funds and with the pressure of other important duties upon him, Captain Black has secured sufficient data and presented them with such ability as to convince the Board that the natural forces available for the improvement are ample when properly directed to maintain a deep, navigable channel over the bar, and that his proposed general method, namely, training works, supplemented if necessary by dredging, promises success at a cost quite within reasonable limits, but it is also clear that nothing should be left undone in the endeavor to avoid mistakes in the precise location of training-walls or there will be a liability of injury to the existing channel which should not be lightly incurred.

For this reason the Board considers that certain further information is needed before determining upon the details of the project. This information consists (1) of simultaneous velocity observations taken under normal conditions of wind and weather at all stages of the tide

at the ten stations indicated upon the accompanying copy of the map of Captain Black's survey, (2) of corresponding tidal observations at the northwest light, and (3) of borings along the lines indicated on the map to determine the character of the bottom to a depth of at least 20 feet below mean low water and extending, if practicable, to bed-rock. When these new data have been added to what is already in possession of the Board, it is believed that a definite conclusion can be reached as to whether Captain Black's project should be approved without changes or whether it should be accepted in a somewhat modified form.

The papers received from the Engineer Department relating to this project are herewith returned, together with a report (and two inclosures), from Captain Black transmitting the results of his recent current measurements. There is also appended a letter from P. H. Hanlon, master of a steamer of the Plant Steam-ship line, who is thoroughly familiar with the navigation of these waters.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel of Engineers,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

PETER C. HAINS,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, U. S. A.

W. H. BIXBY,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Through the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

LETTER OF CAPTAIN W. M. BLACK, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Saint Augustine, Fla., January 17, 1889.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of Mr. J. W. Sacket, assistant engineer, on a series of simultaneous current observations made by him on November 26 and 30, 1888, at four stations on and in the vicinity of the Northwest Channel Bar, Key West. The observation stations are as follows:

- 1, (corresponding to No. 1 of survey of 1886-'87) in Northwest Channel.
- 2', (corresponding to No. 2 and beacon, survey of 1886-'88) on bay near buoy 3.
- 3, (corresponding to No. 3, survey of 1886-'87) near bell-buoy.
- 5, in false channel near Cottrell's Key.

The accompanying diagrams show the relative strength and directions of the currents at the four stations for each hour of one entire flood and one entire ebb tide; the velocities at each station and the times of high and low water at the northwest light-house; and the range of the tides at the northwest light-house from November 15 to December 3, inclusive.

It will be seen that when the flood observations were taken (November 26) there was an abnormal condition of affairs, due probably to the heavy northwest wind which had prevailed for some days earlier, November 21 to 25, and which apparently had lowered the general surface of the Gulf.

A comparison of diagram 18 of this examination with Plate XV of the survey of 1886-'87 shows that the relative velocities and directions of the currents at the two stations 2' and 3 were but little changed by the abnormal duration and range. The relative directions and velocities at the different stations during this tide may then be assumed to show with sufficient accuracy the relative current directions and velocities during normal flood tides.

While the causes which govern the direction and time of flow of the currents near this point are somewhat obscure, their effect in forming and maintaining the bar seems sufficiently manifest.

As stated in my report of May 31, 1887, until interfered with by the tidal flow along the north face of the reef, the currents through the northwest channel maintain a broad, deep channel. If the north end of this channel can be protected from the interfering currents and so directed that during flood, the currents on leaving the reef

turn easily into the currents of the Gulf, and during ebb the currents of the Gulf are drawn squarely through it, the depth in it once gained would be maintained. It is also most probable that were this protection afforded the light sand forming the bar would be cut away by the currents alone to a depth uniform with that in the remainder of the channel.

It is my opinion that this protection would be afforded by the concave dike or training-wall recommended in my report. It would certainly act as a breakwater, as stated in the report. Should future developments show a necessity for a second dike for the east side of the channel, which I do not now deem at all probable, that could be added at any time.

The depth to rock along the line of the jetty is shown on the accompanying map.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. BLACK,
Captain of Engineers.

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A,
President of the Board of Engineers.

REPORT OF MR. J. W. SACKETT, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Saint Augustine, Fla., January 11, 1889.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report on the current observations recently made at and in the vicinity of the Northwest Bar, harbor of Key West, Fla.

The observations were made simultaneously for both ebb and flood tides at the following stations, viz:

1. At meter station No. 1, now designated Station 1.
2. On bar near buoy 3, now designated Station 2¹.
3. At bell buoy, now designated Station 3.
4. In false channel north of Cottrell's Key, now designated Station 5.

These points were selected in accordance with your letter of instructions of September 10, 1888.

The apparatus for each boat consisted of, first, a mariner's wooden log; second, a float rod; and third, a set of double floats, all of approved patterns.

The logs were used to obtain the velocity and direction of the surface current, the rods that of the mean current, and the floats that of the bottom current. Lines were attached to each having three tags 25 feet apart, and which were, when in use, allowed to run out with the least possible tension. About 20 feet were allowed for a stray line. As each tag passed a certain point the time was noted to the nearest second. The direction was obtained by taking the magnetic bearing. The middle tag served as a check on the observation. The boats were moored fore and aft with heavy anchors.

The results are shown for hourly stages of the tides on the accompanying diagrams, the initial time for each tide being that of slack water at Station 1.

The direction at each station is shown by the direction indicated by the arrow, and the length of the arrow corresponds to the velocity. Arrows of different designs are used for the different stations, and on each diagram they diverge from a common point. These diagrams are compounded and shown in a single one giving the relation between direction and velocity for the four stations and for both tides.

It will be sufficiently correct for all practical purposes to assume that the changes of direction and velocity during the interval between the times to which the diagrams correspond are at uniform rates and that the change in direction is always from the left to the right, when looking in the direction the arrow is pointing, or, to use a common expression, "with the sun."

The rise and fall of the tide was observed at the Northwest Passage light-house, day and night, from November 15 to December 3. The high and low waters have been plotted with reference to co-ordinates of time and height, and the phases and declination of the moon and the times of its superior transits are also shown for the purpose of comparison with a like arrangement of the results of the tidal observations during the survey of December and January, 1886-'87. This comparison shows that the mean level of the surface of the water on November 26, the day on which the observations of the flood-tide currents were made, was fully 0.5 of a foot higher than is usual under the same conditions of the principal governing influences. On the 26th the moon was in quadrature at noon, its declination was 9 degrees north and its inferior transit occurred at 6.20 p. m., which was about the time of the high water, the flood current of which was observed. The mean lunital interval at this place, as

determined by the survey of December and January, 1886-'87, is eleven hours and twenty-four minutes, consequently it is assumed that the high water considered was the result of the wave propagated by the moon's previous superior transit. The reason for the unusual elevation of the water at that time is not apparent unless the wind is taken into consideration.

On November 26 the wind was not of sufficient strength to have any perceptible influence on the level of the water. A complete record of the wind was also kept at the light-house. By referring to this, we see that from midnight of November 21 to 9 p. m. November 25 the wind continually blew from some point between the north and the northwest at the estimated rate of from 15 to 30 miles an hour. It was also noticed that during this time the barometer stood comparatively high. A heavy ground swell from the northwest continued throughout the entire day on the 26th.

It took until the 28th for the water to get back to its normal level. There is no doubt that the duration of the flood-tide current at Stations 1 and 2 was materially increased by this abnormal state, but at the same time the range of the tide observed was less than the average. The mean range of the tide at the light-house is 2.63 feet, while the tide observed only rose 2.35 feet. This in a measure counteracts the other conditions.

The flood current should begin in the Northwest Channel before it is low water at the Northwest Light-house is made readily apparent by a glance at the chart of the Florida Reef and a reference to the United States Coast Survey tide-tables. The tide advances from the east along the south edge of the reef, and until it reaches the Boca Grand Channel, about 18 miles west of Key West, there is no break in the general line of the reef large enough to permit the water to pass through in sufficient volume to have any appreciable effect on the elevation of the water in the Florida Bay along the north side of the reef. The flood current sets in in the Northwest Channel shortly after low water at Key West; but its volume is comparatively small, while the main body of flood water has to traverse a distance of about 30 miles further to reach the Northwest Light by the way of Boca Grande Channel, and for the last 15 miles its progress is materially impeded by the comparatively shoal water. The converse of this holds good as the tide recedes. An idea of what this difference amounts to in time can be obtained by referring to my report on the survey of December and January, 1886-'87, in which is found the following:

"The mean of the differences in the times of high water between Fort Taylor, at Key West, and the Northwest Light, is two hours and thirteen minutes, and of low water, one hour and thirty-nine minutes, the times being earlier at Fort Taylor. During the time of observation this interval seemed to vary with the moon's declination as follows:

"In reference to high water, when the moon was at its greatest declination north, it amounted to about one hour; when at its greatest declination south, as much as four hours. In reference to low water, when at its greatest declination north, about thirty minutes, and when at its greatest declination south, about three hours and twenty minutes."

But no positive deduction can be made from this, as the lunar status about the time of these observations differed materially from what it was in December and January, 1886-'87. At that time the moon's zero and greatest declination occurred near the time of quadrature and syzygy respectively, while in November, 1888, they occurred about midway between. The predicted times for the occurrence of low and high water at Key West, in the United States Coast Survey tide-tables on November 26, are 7.57 a. m. and 3.47 p. m., respectively.

The flood current was perceptible at station 1 at 8.30 a. m. and ran until 5.15 p. m.

On the flood tide the northwest channel discharges the bulk of the water which enters Key West harbor through three large converging channels, while during the ebb, the direction of the flow along and over the north side of the reef being at right angles to the direction of the northwest-bar channel, the currents in this channel partake of this movement, and it is only on the south edge of the bar that what may be termed the suction (*i. e.*, the difference of head) of the main northwest channel is felt sufficiently to induce a decided flow in its direction.

In the bar channel, then, the flood currents are in the direction of the channel, the ebb currents across it, the flood currents are much stronger, as determined in the survey of December and January, 1886-'87, and the volume of flow through the main channel during flood is 1.6 times the volume during ebb.

The day on which the ebb-tide observations were made, November 30, could hardly have been better selected. The water had regained its normal level two days previous and the tides were acting much more uniformly than is usual there. The wind was light and the water smooth. The high water was precisely an average one, but the low water was 0.37 above the level of mean low water.

An examination of the accompanying diagrams shows that the water passing station 2' comes from the northwest channel proper, as the times of maximum velocity and the change of tide, of both ebb and flood, practically coincide with those at station

1, but the direction of flow is materially modified by the Boca Grande Channel currents, particularly during the ebb, as the direction of maximum flood velocity at station 2' is north 10° west, while at station 1 it is north 45° west, and at that time at station 3 north 45° east (see Figure 5), and the direction of maximum ebb velocity at station 2' is south 40° west, while at station 1 it is south 35° east; at station 3, south 56° west, and at station 5, south 67° west (see Figure 14). The changes in direction at station 2' act more or less in concert with those at stations 3 and 5, at which stations both the time and direction bear evidence that they are controlled by the Boca Grande Channel.

As before explained, the Boca Grande Channel controls the rise and fall of the tide at the Northwest bar. If such is the case a closer affinity should exist between the times of high and low waters and the times of slack water at stations 3 and 5 than there does at stations 1 and 2. For convenience the term "slack water" is used to signify the change of direction of the current from that of ebb to that of flood, and *vice versa*, and is never true in its literal sense except at station 1, and perhaps occasionally at station 2' on the change from flood to ebb, and at station 5 on the change from ebb to flood.

With respect to the time of low water at the light-house on November 26, viz, 10.50 a. m., low-water slack occurred at stations 1 and 2', two hours and thirty-five minutes earlier; at station 3, twenty minutes later, and at station 5, fifty minutes later. With respect to the time of high water, viz, 5.45 p. m., high-water slack occurred at stations 1 and 2' thirty minutes earlier; at stations 3 and 5 observations ceased before the time of slack water was determined.

On November 30, with respect to the time of high water at the light-house, at 9.05 a. m.; high-water slack occurred at station 1, one hour and five minutes earlier, at station 2', fifty-five minutes earlier, at station 3 twenty-five minutes later, and at station 5, as near as can be estimated, at about thirty minutes earlier.

It was low water at the light-house at 2.45 p. m. Low-water slack at station 1 and 2', one hour and thirty minutes earlier, at station 3, as near as can be estimated, about forty minutes later, at station 5, thirty-five minutes later.

Thus it is seen that at the time of slack water at station 3 the current has about reached its maximum velocity at station 2', and, referring to the diagrams, is flowing in a direction nearly at right angles to the mean direction of both ebb and flood maximum velocities at station 3. This results in producing at station 3 a velocity at slack water that is nearly 0.4 as great as the maximum velocity, and the direction of which is approximately at right angles to that of the maximum velocity, particularly at low-water slack. As a matter of course, the changes in direction at slack water take place much more rapidly than at other times. During the strength of the tide the direction of the currents remains practically unchanged for about four hours on the flood and about three hours on the ebb. The relative conditions at stations 2' and 3, at the time of slack water at station 3, are approximately reversed at the time of slack water at station 2', modified, however, by a shoal that lies to the eastward of station 2', that did not exist, in its present location, at the time of the survey of December and January, 1886-'87.

Of the two tides observed at station 5, the mean velocity of the ebb tide greatly exceeds that of the flood. The probable cause for this is that during the flood the strong current flowing out of the northwest channel forces the litoral current, if I may so call the Boca Grande currents in this vicinity, further out, while the reverse would be the result on the ebb; in the first instance diminishing and in the second augmenting the volume and flow in the locality of station 5.

No great differences, that would materially affect the action of the currents on the bar, were observed in directions of the surface, the bottom and the mean currents at any of the stations. The directions and velocities used in constructing the diagrams, and thus far considered in this report, are those indicated by the rod-floats, which are assumed to be the mean of those of the vertical plane at the station.

No differences of any consequence whatever were noticed at station 1. At stations 2', 3, and 5, it was observed that generally the bottom current preceded the surface current in changing direction, but the difference seldom exceeded a few degrees. At high-water slack at station 2', on November 26, the bottom current continued to flow with a barely perceptible current in an easterly direction, while the surface current was imperceptible.

The mean low-water depths at the different stations were as follows, viz:

Station 1, 29.6 feet; station 2', 12.2 feet; station 3, 28.7 feet; station 5, 13.2 feet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SACKETT,
Assistant Engineer.

Capt. W. M. BLACK,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

H. Ex. 145—2

LETTER OF CAPTAIN P. H. HANLON.

PLANT STEAM-SHIP LINE,
Jacksonville, Fla., June 8, 1887.

SIR: In reply to yours of June 7, 1887, in regard to the advantages that would follow the deepening of Northwest Bar at Key West to 17 feet, I would say that the advantages of such work would be numerous. The steamers of this line could enter and leave at all times, also the Mallory and Morgan lines steamers that touch at Key West and leave for New Orleans and Galveston, could pass out at any stage of tide and make a straight course in comparatively smooth water with no dangers from tides or winds from southwest around by south to northwest; all sailing vessels trading in the lumber and cotton business could pass through for Cedar Keys, Pensacola and New Orleans, and Galveston.

I am not prepared to state the number of vessels lost on the reefs west of Key West, but I know there has been many picked up on the west end of the Quick Sand and around where the Rebecca Light now stands, all the dangerous navigation of the reef from Key West to the Rebecca Channel, and the danger of passing through the Rebecca would be avoided. The winds from northwest, around by west to south, produce fog, and what is called by the majority of seamen smoke. This smoke I have found to exist more thick the closer you go to the reefs, and also going through the Rebecca. I had occasion to go through there on the 20th of March last, and could not see any buoy down the reef, nor did I see the Rebecca Light, although I passed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to westward of it. In coming through, I also found the flood-tide to run due north and sweep through the Boca Grande Channel, and also through the Rebecca.

The effect of this tide is strongly felt on the outside of the reef, particularly when the wind is southwest, south, or southeast, which wind influences the Gulf current and blows it almost right on the reefs, making it impossible for any sailing vessel to sail close enough to keep out of current or make any headway in moderate weather. Another danger to sailing vessels in those waters must be taken into consideration; that is, the winds almost at all times die out at night and leaves them to the mercy of the tide. The current runs due east almost all the year, but the northern winds in the spring blow it on the coast of Cuba. South and southwest winds blow it back on the Florida Reefs.

Yours, respectfully,

P. H. HANLON,
*Master Steam-ship Mascotte.*WILLIAM M. BLACK,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

P. S.—I will be pleased to call at your office and give you any other information I can, if this is not satisfactory.

P. H. H.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEFICIENCIES.

FEBRUARY 20, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1888 and 1889.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 19, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of the 18th instant, submitting estimates of deficiencies in certain appropriations for the service of the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1888 and 1889, amounting to \$1,830.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, February 18, 1889.

SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to forward to you for transmission to Congress, as required by law, estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for 1888 and 1889.

Very respectfully,

W. B. WEBB,
President of the Board of Commissioners.

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888 and 1889, by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Statutes at Large or to Revised Statutes.			Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.		
Police court:						
Contingent expenses.....	July 18, 1888	25	324	1	\$500	\$800
Witness fees.....	July 18, 1888	.....	.....	.....	600	3,000
(Being for the service of the fiscal year 1889)						
Miscellaneous expenses:						
General advertising (being for the service of the fiscal year 1889).....	July 18, 1888	25	325	1	500	3,000
Public schools:						
Buildings and grounds: Iron fire-escapes and combined stand-pipes and ladders. To pay W. Scott Chew (being for the service of the fiscal year 1888).....	Mar. 3, 1887	24	{ 575 } { 576 }	1	230	6,000

W. B. WEBB,
S. E. WHEATLEY,
Commissioners, D. C.

ADJUDICATED LAND ENTRIES.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A list of suspended land entries adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and confirmed by the Board of Equitable Adjudication for the year ended June 30, 1888.

FEBRUARY 20, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1889.

SIR: In accordance with the requirement of sections 2452, Revised Statutes, I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of suspended entries adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and confirmed by the Board of Equitable Adjudication under sections 2450-2457, Revised Statutes, and the act of February 27, 1887, during the year ended June 30, 1888.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. Ex. 26—13

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and his adjudication submitted for the approval and confirmation by the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under sections 2450 and 2457, United States Revised Statutes, and act of February 27, 1877, for the year ending June 30, 1883, and confirmed.

[Abstract No. 1. Submitted August 4, 1887. Entries confirmed August 12, 1887.]

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
San Francisco, Cal.....	Homestead application.	24	1715	Jay B. Gunmons.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	27	25	12	Entryman resided upon land until time of his death, which was in December, 1877; his widow resided two years after his death, and she has kept up cultivation every year since said event; residence was established before expiration of six months, but proof was not made within statutory period; this was due to <i>ignorance</i> on part of widow, who had offered proof prior to expiration of seven years, but said proof was rejected on account of defective residence. Rule 24. A protest was filed in local office, May, 1884, against the issuing of final papers in this case; the register and receiver examined claimant and witnesses very closely as to residence and cultivation and recommended that final papers issue, as they find the proof satisfactory.
Kirwin, Kans.....	do	(*)	4922	A. J. Wood.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2	9	Claimant made mistake as to time proof should be made; proof not made within statutory period.
Do.....	do	24	4112	A. Spenser.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	1	13	Rule 24. Ignorance; first proof presented in 1882, but was rejected; claimant was ignorant of said rejection until after expiration of statutory period; claimant's residence was continuous until September, 1882.
Salina, Kans.....	do	(*)	21069	L. Parks.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	13	4	Proof not made within statutory period; cause, claimant made a mistake as to the date of his homestead entry; testimony of witnesses taken December 11, 1886; the case was continued by register.
Do.....	do	24	19280	D. Wensink	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	12	5	Ignorance; proof not within statutory period.
Wa Keeney, Kans.....	do	24	2803	H. J. Cranston.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	20	23	Do.

Do.....	Do.....	24	2400	A. Korbo.....	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	14	17	Do
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Additional homestead application.	24	6018	J. Harbertson, additional, May 3, 1883.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ additional SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	5	1	Do.
Do.....	Homestead application.	24	3666	Peter Christensen.....	Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.....	6	16	3	Sickness; proof not within statutory period.
Do.....	do.....	24	3599	Emma J. Badell.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	4	2	Ignorance; proof not within statutory period.
Do.....	do.....	24	3707	Christopher Alston.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (14), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	18	1	Sickness; proof not within statutory period.
Do.....	do.....	24	3719	Elizabeth T. House-keeper.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	13	4	Do.
Do.....	do.....	24	3838	Edward Trimble.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	21	5	Ignorance; proof not within statutory period.
Do.....	do.....	24	3513	Rasmus Rasmussen.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (2), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	17	2	Sickness; proof not within statutory period.

[Abstract No. 2. Submitted August 4, 1887. Entries confirmed August 12, 1887.]

Tucson, Ariz.....	Final homestead.....	24	98	R. Bravo.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1 and 2.	7	13	13	Proof not made within seven years; cause, ignorance.
Sacramento, Cal.....	do.....	24	2314	J. Taylor.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	16	7	Proof not made within seven years; cause, sickness.
Visalia, Cal.....	Cash, timber.....	(*)	3442	John Hickey.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	32	31	This party did not qualify as to citizenship until after certificate issued; cause, supposed he was a citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization, record of which could not be produced; proof made November 9, 1882.
Del Norte, Colo.....	Final homestead.....	24	326	L. Barello.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (20), and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19, 20	33	9	Absent a few weeks at a time at work, but family remained on land; proof not made within seven years; cause, ignorance.
Watertown, Dak.....	do.....	25	1952	T. G. Risum.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	110	52	Absent seventeen months, serving as sheriff of the county; residence not established within six months; cause, sickness in family.
Boisé City, Idaho.....	do.....	24	438	P. Mace.....	Lots 6, 7, 8, and 9.....	18	4	1	Absent four or five days; proof not made within seven years; cause, ignorance.
Concordia, Kans.....	do.....	24	12440	J. Curl.....	Lots 13, 18.....	30	6	8	No absence; proof not made within seven years; cause, ignorance.
Do.....	do.....	24	12450	M. A. Bates.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7, 8	8	3	No absence; entryman died January, 1880; his widow resided upon land since; proof not made within seven years; cause, ignorance.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	12748	I. Shumway.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	8	6	No absence; proof not made within seven years; cause, lost his duplicate receipt and forgot date of original entry.
Kirwin, Kans.....	do.....	25	7296	W. H. Mahurin.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	7	21	No absence; residence not established within six months; cause, sickness.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc. —Continued.

[Abstract No. 2. Submitted August 4, 1887. Entries confirmed August 12, 1887.]

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Kirwin, Kans	Final homestead	25	7297	J. W. Mahurin	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	8	7	21	No absence since 1879; tried hard to raise a crop each year; improvements consist of house 12x14 feet, built of lumber, good well and 40 acres fenced; residence not established within six months; cause, sickness.
Do	do	25	7489	W. S. Presnall	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	5	12	No absence; residence not established within six months; cause, sickness.
Do	do	24	7540	M. Regan	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	3	10	No absence. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, ignorance.
Do	do	24	7705	L. A. Vromah	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	32	10	11 W.	No absence. Entryman died June, 1878. Wife resided upon and cultivated the land from that time to date of making proof. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, ignorance.
Do	do	24	7767	W. H. Landon	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	12	19	16 W.	Absent in all eleven months. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, ignorance.
Do	do	25	8385	T. A. Adams	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	33	8	16	No absence. Residence not established within six months. Sickness.
Do	do	(*)	8565	T. B. Mullican	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. sec. 22, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$.	27	3	17	No absence. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, forgot date of original entry.
Do	do	(t)	8610	J. B. Bloomer	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	31	3	11	No absence. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, forgot date of original entry. Also failed to establish residence within six months. Cause, sickness.
Larned, Kans	do	24	4039	G. Tuzika	Lots 1 and 2 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	30	17	15	No absence. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, ignorance.
Boonville, Mo.	do	25	3865	W. Harris	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1 NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	41	3 W.	No absence. Residence not established within six months. Cause, owing to other work it was impossible to get house erected until January, 1881.
Do	Final homestead, adjoining farm.	24	3866	W. J. Glassey	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	39	5	No absence. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, ignorance.
Do	do	24	3867	J. A. Emery	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	24	39	23	Do.
Ironton, Mo.	Com. cash	19	43423	W. W. Hill	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	37	7	Residence continuous. This entry was made upon land which was appropriated by an entry, said entry having been subsequently canceled. Old of proof.

ADJUDICATED LAND ENTRIES.

Helena, Mont	Final homestead.....	(*)	897	E. Rehberg	E. ½ NW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼	14	12	5	Absent in all about nine months. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, claimant was in jail.
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do	24	3256	W. J. Jones.....	E. ½ NE ¼.....	32	5	1	No absence. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, ignorance.
Do.....	do	24	3265	D. Oviatt	S. ½ SW. ¼.....	34	5	2	Do.
Olympia, Wash	Com. cash.....	27	8815	Philip Thomas.....	SW. ¼ NE. ¼, NW. ¼ SE. ¼	26	34	3	This entry was purchased under second section act June 15, 1880, by the deserted wife of the entryman and as his agent. Original entry made June 28, 1877. Name of entryman, Philip Thomas.
La Crosse, Wis	Final homestead.....	24	5323	J. G. Teadmann.....	W. ½ NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ NW. ¼.	30	20	2	Absent during last ten months. Proof not made within seven years.
Eau Claire, Wis	do	24	3298	J. W. Perry.....	SW. ¼.....	22	25	8	Absent eight and one-half months. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, ignorance.
Do.....	do	24	3314	W. J. Hickey	E. ½ SE. ¼.....	10	40	1	Absent three or four months, during winters, working in logging camps, but family resided on land during such absences. Absent at one time for five months, acting in capacity of assessor. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, ignorance.
Do.....	do	24	3321	A. Hemenway	SE. ¼ NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼.	8	30	8	Absent four winters, four months each. Proof not made within seven years. Cause, ignorance.
Benson, Minn.....	do	25	6909	J. Utley (or I)	S. ½ NW. ¼, lots 1 and 4.	34	124	46	No absences. Residence not established within six months. Cause, sickness.
Crookston, Minn.....	do	25	3060	A. Engebretson.....	SE. ¼.....	9	146	43	Absent four months. Residence not established within six months. Cause, impossible to complete house within the time.
Do.....	do	25	3086	A. Elifson	SE. ¼.....	2	137	44	No absence. Residence not established within six months. Cause, inability to get water by means of a well.
Do.....	do	25	3235	C. C. Solli	S. ½ SW. ¼ (28), N. ½ NW. ¼.	33	147	44	Absent five months. Residence not established within six months. Cause, poverty.
Grand Forks, Dak	Com. cash	10	7189	P. Hardaker	SW. ¼.....	27	153	55	Absent about one month. Entryman made proof one day after date advertised and substituted a witness not named in published notice. This office called for new proof and publication, which could not be furnished, entryman having sold the land about one year after certificate issued, and subsequent to this died. Transferee furnished affidavit, stating that he and his family are now residing upon this tract of land, and that it is impossible for him to furnish what this office requires.

* Special.

† Special, and rule 25.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

[Abstracts No. 3. Submitted August 12, 1887. Entries confirmed August 23, 1887.]

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Montgomery, Ala.....	Final homestead.....	24	4583	N. Jordan.....	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	29	17	6	Proof not within seven years. Cause, ignorance.
Fargo, Dak.....	do.....	25	2138	O. T. Arneson.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	148	54	Residence not established within six months from date of entry. Cause, sickness and bad roads.
Do.....	Pre-emption cash.....	20	8753	W. E. Pharaoh.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	131	58	Claimant did not declare his intention to become a citizen until after entry.
Gainesville, Fla.....	Private cash.....	19	10369	E. H. Stillman and W. Ledwitch.	NW. NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ (9), NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ (10), SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ (18) and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. (19).	9 10 18 19	38	24	Land offered April 18, 1879, at \$1.25 per acre. Purchase made June 13, 1885. Land selected as swamp June 13, 1885. Swamp claim rejected December 7, 1886. Entry embraces 240 acres.
Do.....	do.....	19	10123	R. A. Sublett.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	31	29	29	Land offered April 24, 1879, at \$1.25. Purchase made April 16, 1885. Land selected as swamp April 7, 1885. Swamp claim rejected December 23, 1886. Entry embraces 120.24 acres.
Saint Cloud, Minn.....	do.....	11	16444	J. J. Howe.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	134	27	Land never offered. Purchase made March 12, 1886, at \$1.25 per acre. Local officers permitted entry supposing land was subject to private entry.

[Abstract No. 4. Submitted August 23, 1887. Entries confirmed September 2, 1887.]

Jackson, Miss.....	Homestead application	(*)	9536	S. Galloway.....	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	33	5	7	Proof not made within statutory period. Cause, poverty. Proof advertised to be made November 7, 1885. Claimant states inability to prove up at that time on account of not having money.
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	(*)	3825	J. B. Bowden.....	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW.	23	3	4	No absence. Proof not made within statutory period. Cause, poverty.

[Abstract No. 6. Submitted December 27, 1887. Entries confirmed December 30, 1887.]

Dardanelle, Ark	Final homestead.....	(*)	3833	Henry Weldon	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	5 N. 27 W.	But five weekly publications. See circular of March 20, 1883.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3975	Jemima Hunt.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	4 N. 24 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3987	Jordon G. Williams.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	10 N. 24 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3995	Peter W. Wadkins.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	5 N. 26 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4019	Jos. H. Wilkins.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	5 N. 26 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4030	Shadrack F. Nowlin	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	8 N. 19 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4031	Thomas Wilson.....	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	11 N. 23 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4035	Wiley B. Little	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	11 N. 27 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4084	Catherine Dickson.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	11 N. 30 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4097	Jos. S. Lane.....	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	12 N. 30 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4100	Sarah P. Russell.....	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	8 N. 19 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4107	Wilburn R. Lee.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, Tp. 6 N., R. 27, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	6 N. 28 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4110	Mary A. Rose.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	5 N. 25 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4111	John T. Harrison	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	5 N. 24 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4112	Stephen P. Adams.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	20 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4113	William A. McCoy.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	4 N. 20 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4114	Levi Johnson.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	2 N. 29 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4115	John F. Carter	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	9 N. 23 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4116	William H. Harmer.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	10 N. 22 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4117	James Bateman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	6 N. 29 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4120	William A. Denton.....	Lot 1, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 N. 23 W.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4034	Richard H. Campbell	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	10 N. 26 W.	Do.

[Abstract No. 7. Submitted February 10, 1888. Entries confirmed April 23, 1888.]

Mitchell, Dak	Final homestead.....	24	3653	Ole T. Brende	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	103	Proof not made within seven years. Reason, ignorance.
Do.....	do.....	25	5179	Lewis Norman	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	105	Residence not established in six months. Reason, severe weather.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5285	Oscar W. Douglas	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	106	Special rule. Reason, mistake in figures.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5430	Peter Wondel	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	108	Rule 25. Reason, physical disability.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5549	Charles Sutherland	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	108	Special rule. Reason, ignorance.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5552	Jacob B. Johnson.....	Lot 1, 2, 3, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	106	Special rule. Reason, mistake in date of entry.
Do.....	do.....	25	5606	John P. Megrew.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	106	Rule 25. Reason, poverty.
Do.....	do.....	25	5686	Gustave Anderson	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	108	Rule 25. Reason, severe weather.
Do.....	do.....	25	5711	Samuel L. McMackin.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	102	Rule 25. Reason, physical disability.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Mitchell, Dak.	Final homestead	25	5717	Daniel T. Silence	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	101	54	Rule 25. Reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	5718	Thomas McGinness	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	101	54	Do.
Do.	do	25	5719	Benjamin Weilans	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	101	54	Do.
Do.	do	25	5723	Edwin W. Simons	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	103	57	Do.
Do.	do	24	5808	Daniel Gillis	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	108	52	Rule 24. Reason, failure to take out naturalization papers.
Do.	do	25	5969	Ragnel Wilhelmson	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17) SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	103	59	Rule 25. Reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	6060	Varnam B. Sage	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	108	61	Do.
Do.	do	25	6064	Perry C. Hagerty	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	104	64	Do.
Do.	do	25	6086	Mary G. Bungarner	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	108	55	Do.
Do.	do	25	6100	Bergy Larson	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	103	58	Do.
Do.	do	25	6129	Michael McCarty	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	102	56	Do.
Do.	do	25	6143	Daniel N. Bairey	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	102	70	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6181	Reuben R. Latham	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	107	51	Special rule. Reason, first proof destroyed or mislaid.
Do.	do	(*)	6196	Louisa Johnson	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	108	51	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6208	Charles L. Austin	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	105	51	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6213	Mary J. Barrett	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (29), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	106	52	Do.
Do.	do	25	6221	Charles W. Kutzler	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	103	54	Rule 25. Reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	6243	Frank G. Williams	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	102	59	Do.
Do.	do	25	6256	John Schurz	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	101	60	Do.
Do.	do	25	6264	Alex. Fader	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	106	51	Do.
Do.	do	25	6286	Wallace W. Hover	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	104	61	Do.
Do.	do	25	6304	Edgar Crane	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	107	58	Do.
Do.	do	25	6321	Fletcher B. Rowell	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	103	62	Do.
Do.	do	25	6342	John Griffin	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	104	69	Do.
Do.	do	25	6350	Michael Manning	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	103	53	Do.
Do.	do	25	6352	Myles Mullony	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	103	53	Do.
Do.	do	25	6365	Jameson Graham	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	101	54	Do.
Do.	do	25	6376	James Pease	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	101	56	Do.
Do.	do	25	6379	Adelbert L. Tibbetts	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	101	60	Do.
Do.	do	25	6387	George Bairey	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	102	70	Do.
Do.	do	25	6390	Michael Daugherty	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	103	62	Do.
Do.	do	25	6429	Molbry A. Ripley	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	108	53	Rule 25. Reason, poverty.
Do.	do	25	6439	William H. Heaty	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	102	54	Rule 25. Reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	6447	Thomas Liversage	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	103	56	Do.
Do.	do	25	6450	Sophia Forthun	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	108	52	Do.
Do.	do	25	6451	Edward Clough	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	108	52	Do.

Do.	do	25	6456	Fletcher Brittain.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	107	56	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6457	H. H. Brownell.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	103	57	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6461	Ole Tjamsland.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	104	62	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6469	John D. McBride.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	107	50	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6471	George A. Tallmadge.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	105	53	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6472	Job. A. Kelly.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	108	53	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6483	Lydia A. Page.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	101	59	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6484	Chester O. Selland.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	108	52	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6502	John Molumby.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	108	51	Do.	
Do.	do	25	9503	Henry Osborn.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	106	57	Do.	
Do.	do	(*)	6509	Thomas Richards.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	106	51	Special rule. Reason, negligence of attorneys, proof not made within seven years.	
Do.	do	25	6520	James Clark.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	102	63	Rule 25. Reason, physical disability.	
Do.	do	25	6528	Edw. S. Callihan.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	107	60	Do.	
Do.	do	24	6542	Lars K. Sunde.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	106	52	Rule 24. Reason, ignorance.	
Do.	do	25	6573	John Feris.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	108	49	Rule 25. Reason, physical disability.	
Do.	do	25	6576	Erick Olson.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	105	53	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6602	Honis Edmister.	(23) NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	107	50	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6620	Julia Northrop.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	108	54	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6626	Archibald Gillis.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	108	52	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6640	John F. Hanson.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$	19	103	62	Do.	
Do.	do	(*)	6654	Michael McNaboe.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	102	56	Special rule. Reason, error in published notice.	
Do.	do	25	6684	William T. Cole.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	103	48	Rule 25. Reason, physical disability.	
Do.	do	25	6768	Patrick Tierney.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	105	53	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6774	Adolphus Richardson.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	104	53	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6777	Frank L. Mayer.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (5), N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	102	60	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6820	Johann Reif.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	103	56	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6848	William M. Williams.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	107	58	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6865	Hiram D. Terrill.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (5), E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	-102	55	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6866	Christ. Sass.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	103	55	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6874	Jefferson Gray.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	105	59	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6878	Aaron A. Webb.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	103	59	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6908	Lorenzo D. Cole.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	106	60	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6956	John J. Hanger.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	104	51	Do.	
Do.	do	25	6966	Milo J. Strong.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	105	59	Do.	
Do.	do	25	7060	Thomas N. Elsey.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	103	63	Do.	
Do.	do	25	7076	Michael Nicholson.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	102	93	Do.	
Do.	do	25	7096	Frank H. Beckner.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	106	57	Do.	
Do.	do	25	7110	Fred Giesen.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	101	60	Do.	
Do.	do	25	7167	John O. Aher.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	106	60	Do.	
Do.	do	24	7179	Henry Koester.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	101	52	Rule 24. Reason, ignorance.	
Do.	do	25	7181	William R. Mall.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	105	53	Rule 25. Reason, physical disability.	
Do.	do	25	7233	M. H. Burnham.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	103	56	Do.	
Do.	do	25	7255	Samuel L. Mueller.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	104	52	Do.	

* **Special.**

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Mitchell, Dak.	Final homestead	25	7286	Donald McKillop	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	101	54	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	7311	Benjamin M. Button	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	108	58	Do.
Do.	do	25	7323	James McCue	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	102	53	Do.
Deadwood, Dak.	do	20	169	Thomas B. Douglass	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (28), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	2	9	Rule 20; reason, admitted to citizenship after proof.
Do.	do	20	331	Edwin Froggett	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 1.	31	9	3	Do.
Grand Forks, Dak.	do	24	327	Francis Lamben	Lots 1, 2, 3, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	150	49	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.	do	25	389	Andrew Melville	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (35), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (34), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	155	51	Rule 25; reason, physical cause.
Do.	do	25	465	Emalia Widell	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	163	51	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	488	John Hetherington	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	154	53	Do.
Do.	do	25	493	Adam Christie	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	162	53	Do.
Do.	do	25	522	John McLarty	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	163	55	Do.
Do.	do	25	536	William Howell	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	163	55	Do.
Do.	do	25	537	Heirs Elizabeth McDonald	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	162	53	Do.
Do.	do	25	541	William Hunt	Lots 1, 2, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	162	51	Do.
Do.	do	25	560	Sarah Drengsen, widow	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	150	50	Do.
Do.	do	25	604	Gunder Johnson	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (18), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	157	54	Do.
Do.	do	24	606	John Kulas	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	156	51	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.	do	25	610	Engelbrekt O. Thorsguarden	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	149	54	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	714	Dennis Hogan	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	162	54	Do.
Do.	do	24	724	John Bayne	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	154	51	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.	do	24	729	John Burke	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (14), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	163	56	Do.
Do.	do	25	832	Thomas Wirkus	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (13), and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	155	52	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	839	Michael Loon	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	150	51	Do.
Do.	do	25	851	James Adam	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	155	51	Do.
Do.	do	25	874	Julius Riska	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	155	52	Do.
Do.	do	25	900	George H. Welker	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	153	53	Do.
Do.	do	25	934	John Nilson	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	155	52	Do.
Do.	do	25	943	Nels. E. Ellertson	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (33), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	153	56	Do.
Do.	do	25	945	Thomas Frazier	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	159	54	Do.

Do.....	do.....	24	946	William McMartin	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	157	52	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.....	do.....	25	959	Donald McLean	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (14), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	154	53	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.....	do.....	25	966	John Anderson	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	157	53	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	972	William Parks.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (14), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	158	53	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	973	Jacob Zeigler.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	156	53	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	976	Andrew Anderson.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (29), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	158	55	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	988	Thomas Armstrong	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	161	53	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	983	Edwin Collins	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	162	52	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	889	Peter Fyfe	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	153	53	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	999	Magnus Jonsson.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	161	53	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	891	James M. Douglas.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	153	53	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	1890	Edw. F. Smalley.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	140	56	Do.
Fargo, Dak	do.....	25	2061	John C. Jones	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	144	49	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	2169	William G. Danco	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	137	50	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.....	do.....	24	2182	Chris. Anderson	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	145	52	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.....	do.....	25	2193	Swert Hoel	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	136	49	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	2199	Ole H. Wilson	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	145	51	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	219	Jos. Bayliss.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	138	55	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	213	Cris. Thoresen.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	137	58	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	do.....	24	2409	David McCready	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	139	58	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.....	do.....	24	2489	Emil A. Lenborn.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	136	50	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	2533	James Burdick.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	148	57	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.....	do.....	24	2635	Bjazz Harstad	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	146	52	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.....	do.....	24	2661	George Wilson.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	148	50	Do.
Do.....	do.....	24	2773	Ursulus A. Griffin.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	130	47	Do.
Do.....	do.....	24	2839	Ella J. Gudger.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	133	48	Do.
Do.....	do.....	24	3, 212	John McIntyre	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	140	52	Do.
Bismarek, Dak	do.....	25	129	William M. Price.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	139	73	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.....	do.....	25	157	Ansel J. Bugby	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	139	72	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	204	Jos. Wood	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	139	75	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	232	James H. Bonham.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	138	78	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	260	Andrew C. Ranard.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	144	83	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	276	John N. Brundage	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	140	72	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	301	George W. Munroe	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	137	78	Do.
Watertown, Dak	do.....	25	1, 602	George E. Davis	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	117	51	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1, 665	Ole Anderson.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	122	49	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	do.....	25	1, 703	William C. Roberts	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	109	47	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.....	do.....	25	1, 705	Michael Lovett	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	109	47	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	1, 743	Ole A. Vreim	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	122	50	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	3, 500	Jan. Mikolas.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	94	54	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Yankton, Dak	do.....	24	3, 501	Franklin E. Norton.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	96	51	Special; reason, register neglected to fix date earlier.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3, 589	Iver K. Hillman.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	98	51	Special; reason, error in giving notice to publisher.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Yankton, Dak	Final homestead	24	3606	Johann Englerecht	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	100	53	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do	do	25	3626	James Q. Kelly	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	99	59	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do	do	24	3665	Johan Wampol	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (9) and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	93	58	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do	do	24	3825	John A. Boomer	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	97	52	Rule 24; reason, sickness.
Do	do	24	3843	Jos. Kaufmann	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	98	55	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Huron, Dak	do	25	629	George W. P. Pew	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	116	67	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do	do	25	659	Ludolphicus W. Fuller	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	115	73	Do.
East Saginaw, Mich.	do	24	803	John Palmer	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	10	11	Rule 24; reason, poverty.
Do	do	(*)	1455	Levi Parker	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (31), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	24	2	Special; reason, five publications.
Do	do	(*)	1609	Charles I. Annis	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	14	9	Do.
Do	do	25	1630	Charles H. Hayes	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	25	2	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do	do	(*)	1633	Elisha Dibble	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	33	2	Special; reason, five publications.
Do	do	(*)	1636	James E. Horton	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (34), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	22	2	Do.
Do	do	(*)	1638	Zeno Whiting	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (1), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	20	4	Do.
Marquette, Mich.	do	25	843	Myles Meehan	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (23), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	45	1	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do	do	24	878	Peter Brusio	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	35	26	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do	do	24	897	Frederick Lavaque	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	42	7	Do.
Des Moines, Iowa	do	(*)	2287	Henrik J. Koters	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	95	45	Special; reason, five publications.
Helena, Mont	do	25	758	Allen Kimerly	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	10	8	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do	do	24	800	Azariah Williams	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	6	4	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do	do	24	836	William Norton	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	4	10	Do.
Do	do	24	864	Phillip Miller	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	9	6	Do.
Eureka, Nev	do	.....	74	Thompson J. Bird	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	20	52	Claimant ejected by district court; Secretary's decision, December 22, 1882, directed that entry be submitted to board of E. A.
Harrison, Ark	do	24	4601	George M. Jackson	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	16	19	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do	do	(*)	4708	Edwin F. Forest	Adj. farm, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	16	26	Special; reason, five publications.
Do	do	(*)	4720	William P. Griggs	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	17	33	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4721	Edw. W. Eidson	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (27) E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	17	33	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4722	Jesse Harris	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	17	11	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4723	Henry W. Capps	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (12) NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	20	30	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4724	William J. Sturdy	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	21	30	Do.

Do.....	(*)	4743	Charles A. Birks.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (10) N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	20	25	Do.
Do.....	24	4775	Benjamin G. Watto.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (13) N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	14	14	Rule 24; reason, ignorance
Do.....	24	4809	Curtis Gasaway.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	14	14	Do.
Do.....	24	4832	Zachariah T. Colbraugh..	Adj. farm, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	18	27	Do.
Do.....	24	4834	Julia Coffee.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	16	29	Do.
Do.....	(*)	4835	John H. Robertson.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	19	30	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	24	4842	John A. Cornett.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	13	13	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.....	24	4845	Joshua A. Buchanan.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	13	14	Rule 24; reason, poverty.
Little Rock, Ark.....	(*)	3369	Isaac R. Thompson.....	Adj. farm, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	16	5	Special; reason, proof lost in transmission.
Dardanelle, Ark.....	(*)	4070	John S. Johnson.....	Adj. farm, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	10	27	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	(*)	4119	James Dodd.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	4	21	Do.
Camden, Ark.....	24	3290	Isham Holder.....	Adj. farm, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	6	24	Rule 24; reason, sickness.
Do.....	(*)	3876	William R. Curry.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	11	9	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	(*)	3941	William G. Rolls.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	12	22	Do.
Bloomington, Nebr.....	(*)	6361	Peter Ringman.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	8	19	Special; reason, neglect of judge.
Do.....	20	6442	John F. Hall.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	8	20	Rule 20; reason, claimant naturalized after proof.
Beatrice, Nebr.....	20	3885	James H. Shearer.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	2	3	Do.
Niobrara, Nebr.....	24	1049	John Kortena.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	28	3	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Grand Island, Nebr.....	(*)	6519	William H. Stephens.....	Lots 1, 2, 3, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	13	13	Special; reason, papers delayed in mail.
Boisé City, Idaho.....	(*)	541	Horton D. Haight.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (4), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	14	22	Special; reason, sickness.
Leadville, Colo.....	24	100	John M. Carrothers.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	7	72	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Del Norte, Colo.....	(*)	345	David H. Howes.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	28	73	Special; reason, five publications.
Gainesville, Fla.....	24	5271	Ephraim Nelson.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	15	21	Rule 24; reason, ignorance
San Francisco, Cal.....	24	2633	William D. Rees.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	2	1	Do.
Jackson, Miss.....	24	3051	George Barnes.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	5	15	Do.
Do.....	(*)	3122	Nathaniel Sanford.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	9	20	Special; reason, five publications.
Oregon City, Oregon.....	24	2077	Thomas B. Gordon.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (27), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	4	2	Rule 24; reason, poverty and sickness.
Do.....	24	2116	Daniel Neal.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	10	1	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Kirwin, Kans.....	25	6559	William P. Dailey.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	1	9	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.....	24	6859	Arial Wellman.....	Lots 3, 4, and 5.....	19	5	9	Rule 24; reason, sickness.
Do.....	(*)	7444	Dorothea Kleinan.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	8	20	Special; reason, widow of claimant unable to give testimony at place advertised; sickness.
Do.....	25	7799	James Garrett.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (8), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2	15	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.....	(*)	8470	Sarah J. Miller.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	3	15	Special; reason, failure on part of publisher to print notice within statutory period.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Kirwin, Kans.	Final homestead.	(*)	8519	Adelma Moler	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	4	11	Special; reason, neglect to publish notice.
Do	do	24	8637	Charles Cook	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	7	14	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do	do	24	8650	Harvey Ellis	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (26), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	7	19	Do.
Do	do	(*)	8656	Louisa Liston	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	8	23	Special; reason, final affidavit made in Indiana.
Do	do	25	8847	Francis W. Colby	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	2	17	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do	do	27	8938	Emeline R. Fuller	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (18), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (19), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	2	18	Rule 27; reason, deserted wife and children.
Do	do	27	9019	Johanna Michaelis	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	6	22	Do.
Do	do	(*)	9196	Alexander S. Garwood	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	10	13	Special; reason, mistake as to date of entry.
Do	do	24	9197	D. B. St. John	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (30), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	3	10	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do	do	25	10304	Solomon Bodle	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	1	18	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Salina, Kans.	do	(*)	7951	Charles Briggs	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	14	11	Special; reason, five publications.
Do	do	(*)	8241	Andrew Cadmus	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	16	2	Special; reason, claimant unable to make proof at local office—old age.
Do	do	(*)	8688	Jacob Hornung	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	15	2	Special; reason, five publications.
Larned, Kans.	do	24	4239	Peter Wess	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	19	12	Rule 24; reason, poverty.
Concordia, Kans.	do	24	12703	Edw. M. Smith	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	10	3	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Huntsville, Ala.	do	25	4161	John Poe	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	6	9	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do	do	24	4173	John C. Jackson	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	9	3	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do	do	24	4212	Russell J. McFarlen	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	3	4	Do.
Do	do	25	4231	Thomas H. Hopper	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	12	3	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do	do	24	4235	John R. Acker	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (4), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	11	10	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do	do	25	4253	Shelby Threat	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	1	12	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do	do	25	4410	Adela H. Self	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	11	4	Do.
Do	do	24	4420	C. Kunkendall	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	9	5	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do	do	24	4423	Col. G. Keith	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	5	9	Rule 24; reason, sickness.
Do	do	24	4434	James W. Conn	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	1	3	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Montgomery, Ala.	do	24	2309	William W. Abernathy	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	20	4	Do.
Do	do	24	5100	Franklin Gilley	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (14), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	4	22	Do.
Do	do	25	5144	Jos. E. Hanks	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	6	7	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do	do	24	5200	Sarah M. B. Jones	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (11), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	18	10	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.

County	Name	Page	Section	Acres	Remarks
Natchitoches, La.	John J. Barton	388	E. 1/4 SE. 1/4, SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4	21	Do.
Do.	Francis M. Guin	415	W. 1/4 NE. 1/4	14	Do.
Do.	Cato Williams	455	E. 1/4 SW. 1/4	34	Do.
Do.	Nancy C. Vandervier	509	Fractional NE. 1/4	14	Do.
Do.	Louis Derbonne	512	W. 1/4 NE. 1/4, E. 1/4 NW. 1/4	20	Do.
Do.	John I. Williams	670	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4	34	Do.
Do.	Timothy Oakly	841	Adj. farm NW. SE.	22	Do.
			(20), NE. NE.	29	Do.
Do.	James L. Denson	844	SW. 1/4 NE. 1/4	4	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	Charles R. Buckner, jr.	859	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4	16	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.	Nero Quarles	872	SW. 1/4	17	Do.
Do.	Poche W. Robertson	889	N. 1/4 SE. 1/4, SE. 1/4 SE. 1/4	20	Do.
Do.	Columbus T. Huff	897	E. 1/4 NE. 1/4	1	Rule 24; reason, sickness and poverty.
Do.	William M. Streetman	900	NE. 1/4 NE. 1/4	32	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	Jack Allbright	956	E. 1/4 NW. 1/4	20	Do.
Do.	Henry Hyams	964	W. 1/4 NE. 1/4, E. 1/4 NW. 1/4	17	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.	Robert Richardson	972	S. 1/4 SW. 1/4	11	Rule 24; reason, sickness and poverty.
Do.	Jasper W. Hibbon	973	SE. 1/4	11	Rule 24; reason, sickness and poverty.
Do.	Benjamin G. Powell	975	N. 1/4 NW. 1/4, NW. 1/4	7	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
			NE. 1/4, SE. 1/4 SW. 1/4	4	Do.
Do.	Henry C. Lewis	976	N. 1/4 NW. 1/4	26	Do.
Do.	Matilda Whatley	977	SW. 1/4 NE. 1/4, S. 1/4	20	Do.
Do.	William M. Singer	981	NW. 1/4, NW. 1/4 SE. 1/4	32	Do.
Do.	Francois Bandry	984	NE. NE. 1/4	15	Rule 24; reason, poverty.
Do.	Smith Willis	991	W. 1/4 NW. 1/4 and SE. 1/4	19	Do.
Do.	Jarmony B. Bullard	997	NW. 1/4	7	Rule 24; reason, sickness.
Do.	John R. Thompson	1007	E. 1/4 NE. 1/4	20	Rule 24; reason, sickness and poverty.
			NW. 1/4 NE. 1/4	28	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	Julia A. Tramel	1009	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4	11	Do.
New Orleans, La.	Mina Fisher	1113	NE. 1/4	8	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.	Anna Norman (widow)	1879	SE. 1/4	2	Do.
Fergus Falls, Minn.	Ludvig Falmer	2862	W. 1/4 NE. 1/4, W. 1/4 SE. 1/4	5	Do.
Do.	David Burton	5086	SE. 1/4	127	Rule 19.
Do.	A. Mundstock	5122	NW. 1/4	37	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	Andrew B. Brown	5228	SW. 1/4	47	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	Osee Phelps	5258	W. 1/4 SW. 1/4	136	Do.
Do.	Gustaf Hanson	5268	SE. 1/4	46	Do.
Do.	Job P. Sherman	5270	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and lots 1, 2	41	Do.
Do.	Charles J. Veden	5289	SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and lot 1	44	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.	Christen Larsen	5295	Fraction 1 NW. 1/4 NW. 1/4	42	Do.
Do.	Patrick D. O. Phalen	5302	SE. 1/4	36	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	Ellen Phelan	5307	SW. 1/4	41	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.	Erik Knutsew	5326	Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE. 1/4	46	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
			NW. 1/4	4	Rule 24; reason, sickness.
Do.	Robson C. Atkinson	5377	S. 1/4 NW. 1/4, N. 1/4 SW. 1/4	128	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	John C. Coulter	5434	N. 1/4 NE. 1/4, N. 1/4 NW. 1/4	133	Special; reason, delay in the mails.
Do.	Peter Erickson	5572	SE. 1/4	135	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
			SE. 1/4	127	Do.

* Special.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Fergus Falls, Minn.	Final homestead	(*)	5616	Gilbert Erikson	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	126	43	Special; reason, naturalization perfected after proof.
Do.	do	25	5623	James Kienast	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	136	46	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Watertown, Dak.	do	(*)	1690	Thomas McEnery	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	122	50	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	do	(*)	1696	John Ries	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	116	51	Special; reason, original homestead affidavit under section 2294 of Revised Statutes through ignorance.
Total number, 300.									

[Abstract No. 8. Submitted February 11, 1888. Entries confirmed April 23, 1888.]									
Benson, Minn.	Final homestead	(*)	6823	Olof Anderson	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	120	40	Special; reason, "act of God," severe storm.
Do.	do	(*)	6824	Gustaf Johnson	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	124	40	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6825	Mattie Larson	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	124	39	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6827	Olaus Lundquist	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	121	39	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6836	Thomas Elliott	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	121	43	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6841	Lawrence Strenger	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	123	47	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6853	Thomas Jennings	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	123	47	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6854	George W. Ransom	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	123	47	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6858	Jos. W. Newell	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	123	47	Special; reason, "act of God," regular blizzard.
Do.	do	25	6954	Frank Rosenthal	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 1 (28) and lot 3.	33	124	46	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	24, 25	6967	Esther Daily	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	123	46	Rules 24 and 25; reason, ignorance and physical disability.
Do.	do	25	6994	Hans Hanson	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	124	39	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	(*)	6996	Alfred Alexander	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	116	44	Special; reason, "act of God," severe storm.
Do.	do	(*)	7005	Andreas Thomasen	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	121	45	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	7012	William Purcell	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	122	40	Special; reason, over seven years elapsed, neglect of register and receiver.
Do.	do	(*)	7033	Henry Ernest	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	122	41	Special; reason, "act of God," sickness.
Aberdeen, Dak.	do	25	133	Frank H. Church	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	124	62	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	177	James R. Arnold	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	123	61	Do.
Do.	do	25	194	C. E. Prastegan	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (2), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	123	62	Do.
Do.	do	25	195	Niels J. Holm	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (11), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	123	62	Do.
Do.	do	25	197	Ole T. Midbust	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	124	63	Do.

Do.	do	25	215	F. L. Rhinesmith	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	123	61	Do.
Do.	do	25	251	James H. Regan	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	123	61	Do.
Concordia, Kans.	do	(*)	12876	Rufus Van Tassel	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (25), E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	2	8	Special; reason, proof not made in time; loss of proof alleged to have been made previously.
Bloomington, Nebr.	do	25	6172	C. B. Bachelder	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	3	25	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Bodie, Cal.	do	24	169	Jim Vaughan (Indian)	Indian homestead, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	6	31	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Blackfoot, Idaho	do	25	590	Heber T. Oakey	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	12	44	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Boonville, Mo.	do	(*)	3757	William M. Dunn	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	38	5	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	do	(*)	3772	John L. Morris	Lot 2 of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	58	17	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3774	Phoebe E. Gwinn	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (20), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	39	22	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3776	Phillip Turner	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	41	1	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3777	B. Dannenbrock	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	40	24	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3779	G. C. Lundh	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	37	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3781	Daniel Derrien	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	38	27	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3785	Nancy M. Cherry	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	38	12	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3786	Thomas H. McMackin	Adj. farm, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	37	11	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3787	John McKain	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	57	17	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3789	James R. Adkison	Lot 2, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	35	11	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3790	Edw. W. Norton	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (12), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	39	22	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3791	M. Dilschneider	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1	31	40	4	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3792	William E. Hughes	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	38	5	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3803	John D. Jones	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	40	23	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3806	William H. Scott	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (30), W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	39	11	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3795	Jesse R. Cain	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	37	11	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3799	Samuel G. Jackson	Adj. farm, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	38	17	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3800	William F. Hunter	Adj. farm, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	41	23	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3802	William R. McGlothlin	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	40	3	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3807	Chris. T. Davis	Adj. farm, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	39	21	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3808	John M. Stone	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	40	21	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3809	Harvey Woolery	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (1), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	39	19	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3810	James M. V. Newbill	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (28), and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	40	23	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3811	James M. Whitney	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	36	19	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3812	William T. Wheeler	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (15), W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	36	19	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3813	William T. Wulthull	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	41	21	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3814	Frank McDerurigh	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ lots 5 and 4 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	39	17	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3817	Alex. McClaim	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	39	14	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3818	William E. Reed	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	35	18	Do.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Boonville, Mo.	Final homestead.	(*)	3819	Thomas Bylien.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2 of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	7	39	12	Special; reason, five publications. Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3820	Jesse G. B. Jones.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2 of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18, 39, 15, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	13	39	16	
Do.	do.	(*)	3821	Edwin Phillips.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	6	38	14	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3822	Elias G. Williams.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 2, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	5	37	12	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3823	Solomon Wood.	Adj. farm, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	33	38	2	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3824	John W. Cook.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lots 1 and 2, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	25	38	23	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3827	John Hamrahan.	(30, 38, 22), and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	25	40	18	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3828	William H. Eaton.	Adj. farm, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	5	39	22	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3829	Andrew Johnson.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	9	37	13	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3830	William A. Bales.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	17	35	13	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3833	Luther Green.	Lots 8 and 9.	3	39	16	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3834	Abraham B. Rainwater.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (35), W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	36	38	15	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3836	John W. Ashworth.	Adj. farm, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	31	38	4	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3837	Solomon Slump.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	21	36	11	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3840	George R. Bishop.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	35	38	24	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3844	I. N. Pennington.	Adj. farm, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (34), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	1	37	24	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3846	D. R. McFarland.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2 SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (6, 37, 23), lot 1, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	20	39	21	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3847	John W. Lopp.	Adj. farm, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	38	29	22	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3839	Thomas L. Hall.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ lots 1 and 2 NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	6	38	23	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3851	Edmond Bowling.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	5	35	13	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3853	John Hilton.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	27	39	11	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3854	Robert V. Wood.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 1 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1 SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	19	38	5	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3856	Drury W. Pitts.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	17	38	5	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	2857	John Misel.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (24), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	25	39	11	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3859	John Nelson.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	35	35	13	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	3860	James S. Schobee.	Lot 2 of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ }	7	64	17	Do.

Do.....	do.....	(*)	3862	Zephaniah Warren.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (20), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	38	19	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3863	John G. Bartlett.....	Adj. farm, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	36	12	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3864	Jos. Wonderlich.....	do.....	25	42	2	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3872	James T. Reynolds.....	Adj. farm, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	38	24	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3875	Daniel Keech.....	Adj. farm, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	35	25	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3876	L. McDowell.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	39	15	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3878	John Rogers.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	37	18	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3879	John W. Perry.....	Adj. farm, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 2, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	38	27	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3881	Alex. C. Salsman.....	2, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	39	15	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3882	Betsy Allen.....	Adj. farm, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (1), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	35	25	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3883	James Buckaloo.....	Lot 2, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	63	18	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3884	Henry C. Kirby.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 2, of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	63	18	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3885	Robert C. Dalton.....	Adj. farm, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 2, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 1, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	39	22	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3886	John F. Palmer.....	Lot 2 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	41	21	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3887	John T. Jensen.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	37	12	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3888	Alfred Peterson.....	Lots 1 and 2	29	37	12	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3889	Richard Harper.....	Adj. farm, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	36	13	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3890	Gustave Nelson.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	37	13	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3891	Sidney S. Parsons.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (19), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	36	22	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3892	S. H. Garbrough.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	36	13	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3893	Minor heirs of James T. Maricul.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	35	27	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3895	Abram P. Butcher.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ lots 15, 16, 17	3	39	16	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3896	P. E. Wilson.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	37	21	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3901	Gerrit M. Schmoll.....	Adj. farm, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	43	4	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3903	David A. Eidson.....	Adj. farm, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	38	18	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3904	William Denny.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ lots 1 and 2, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (5), NE. SE.	6	37	16	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3905	Jacob M. Berrian.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	38	9	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3906	Ethan Lacy.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	38	23	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3908	John W. Bryan, sr.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	37	13	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3915	James R. Relaford.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	37	11	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3918	Thomas A. Rowlan.....	Lot 4, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ lots 5 and 6 NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	39	19	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3917	Jno. W. Hibdon.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ lots 3, 4, 5 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (27), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 3 NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	39	17	Do.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Boonville, Mo.	Final homestead.	(*)	3923	James Henning.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	15	42	1	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	do	(*)	3925	Nancy C. Dixon	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 2 of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (2, 36, 22), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	35	37	22	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3926	Nils Sundquist	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	38	20	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3947	William H. Young	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	25	38	23	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3951	Henry Hubel	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	35	38	10	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3954	Jos. M. Kunion	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ lots 1 and 2 of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	18	38	11	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3958	Isaac N. Lucas	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	11	35	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3960	George W. Boulware	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	29	38	9	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3967	Mary A. Cochran	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 2 NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ lots 1, 2, and 3 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	6	39	21	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3986	Jasper Coon	Adj. farm, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 1 of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 1 NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	5	35	22	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3988	Edmond W. Ramey	Adj. farm, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	11	35	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3992	James H. Finley	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	23	36	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3993	Martin W. Ratliff	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	32	60	17	Special; reason, proof not made in statutory period, error in first publication.
Do.	do	(*)	3994	Simeon H. Standley	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	60	17	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3995	Eliza Rose (widow)	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	9	36	11	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	do	(*)	4008	Samuel McLeran	Adj. farm, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	18	39	23	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4020	Jonas O. Belstroem	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 2 of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 2 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (4, 37, 20), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	33	38	20	Do.
Do.	do	24	4028	Mary A. Buster	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	65	17	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.	do	(*)	4029	William Kissinger	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ lots 1 and 2 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	3	36	13	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	do	(*)	4034	Jos. C. Hickam	Lot 6 and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 7 of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	5	39	8	Do.
Crookston, Minn.	do	25	2986	Andrew Mathison	Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.	18	149	47	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	3093	Jeremiah Ozman	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	158	48	Do.
Do.	do	24	3117	Ole E. Mellan	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	32	146	48	Rule 24; reason, sickness.
Do.	do	25	3137	Thorina Gunderson	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	155	49	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	3354	John Guilday	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 and 2.	30	163	48	Do.
Do.	do	24	3386	Christian Sankey	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	147	45	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.

Do.	do	25	3398	Knute P. Ophemi.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (27), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (26), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	34	147	44	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	3425	Ernest Adams.	Lots 1, 2, 3 (3), and lot 4 SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	2	148	44	Do.
Do.	do	25	3471	Andrew Bjarling	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	14	157	49	Do.
Do.	do	24	3472	John H. Connell.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	2	140	41	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.	do	25	3480	John A. Lundquist	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	34	157	47	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	3486	Kund Knudson.	Lots 1 and 2 (19, 154, 43), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	24	154	44	Do.
Do.	do	25	3597	John F. Fredrickson	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	5	152	44	Do.
Camden, Ark.	do	(*)	3855	Haislip S. Hines.	Adj. farm, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (33), and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	21	10	23	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	do	(*)	3889	George W. Fletcher	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (33), and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	34	12	15	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3903	George W. Aylor.	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	1	10	21	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3905	Martin C. Fultz.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (7), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	5	12	15	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3906	Taylor Carter.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (7), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	18	12	18	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3907	Thomas G. Murphy.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	35	15	23	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3908	Elizabeth Fisher	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	11	6	19	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3910	John M. G. Green.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	8	17	26	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3915	Mike Goodwin.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	15	16	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3921	Lewis C. Abbott.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	33	8	28	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3931	Allen W. Logan.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (28), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	23	5	28	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3936	Nelson Covey.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (14), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	8	8	28	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3937	James F. Westbrook.	Adj. farm, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	7	20	27	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3938	Sidney S. Easton.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	7	20	27	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3939	John A. Bain.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (1), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	12	20	28	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3944	Edward Primm.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (7, 20, 27), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	17	17	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3945	Absolom E. Hicks.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (29), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	19	8	31	Do.
Harrison, Ark.	do	(*)	4750	Mary B. Jones.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (24, 8, 32), S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	30	19	15	Special; reason, "act of God," severe storm.
Do.	do	(*)	4850	William B. Sullivan.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	15	18	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3325	Solomon H. Haggard.	Adj. farm, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	12	21	26	Special; reason, five publications.
Watertown, Dak.	do	(*)	1508	Maria V. Look.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	26	111	55	Special; reason, claimant too old to make proof at place designated.
Do.	do	25	1575	Henry Ries.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	116	51	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.	do	25	1599	William McKeown.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	110	47	Do.

* Special

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Watertown, Dak.	Final homestead.	25	2171	Elizabeth B. Deitz	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	111	55	Rule 25; reason, physical disability. Do.
Do.	do	25	2964	Sara E. C. Anderson	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	110	52	
Do.	do	25	2974	Charles Dick	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	115	53	Do.
Do.	do	25	3039	Irenes Atkinson	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	111	48	Do.
Mitchell, Dak.	do	25	5634	John Unzelmann	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	107	50	Do.
Deadwood, Dak.	do	25	104	James H. Glanville	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (23), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	6	2	Do.
Fargo, Dak.	do	25	3144	Mathias O. Helstad	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	147	57	Do.
Grand Forks, Dak.	do	25	1048	Charles G. Wall	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	159	56	Do.
Independence, Kans.	do	(*)	1822	Barnabas Marvin	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	25	21	Special; reason, five publications. Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1823	John Hobson	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	25	21	
Do.	do	(*)	1824	James Hobson	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	26	21	
Do.	do	(*)	2399	Elbridge Morrison	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	98	41	
Des Moines, Iowa.	do	(*)	2400	Elizabeth M. S. Davies	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	100	41	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	2402	John H. Smith	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	93	36	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	6187	Heirs of Ole Lee, dec'd.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	12	15	Do.
Grand Island, Nebr.	do	(*)	6661	Paul Zeurk	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	20	16	Do.
Do.	do	(*)							
Walla Walla, Wash.	do	24	1163	Charles R. Mays	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	14	43	Rule 24; reason, ignorance. Special; reason, "act of God," storm.
Huntsville, Ala.	do	(*)	4224	James C. White	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	4	3	
Camden, Ark.	do	(*)	2400	Henry C. Morehead	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (23), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	7	28	Special; reason, five publications. Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3799	Obadiah Storer	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	18	6	
Do.	do	(*)	3800	Nathaniel Stafford	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (19), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	15	12	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3804	Samuel Cook	A d. j. farm, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (27), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	17	17	Do.
Do.	do	(*)							
Do.	do	(*)	3808	Jollie C. Thompson	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	14	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3809	Henry Bull	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (28), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	14	12	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3810	Thomas D. Roark	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	14	12	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3813	Zach. T. Chaffin	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Frt. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and frt. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	11	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3816	William J. Pickett	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	11	19	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3818	Thomas S. Glover	frt. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and frt. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	6	23	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3819	James D. Cole	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	9	18	Do.

Do.....	do.....	(*)	3820	Barney Wilson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	7	18	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3829	Floyd Simms.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	17	15	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3838	Martha C. Grant	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	15	14	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3840	Wash. M. Long	(10), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	15	16	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3841	Christian Montz	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	11	23	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3842	Andrew J. Ayers	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	5	18	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3843	James M. Orear	Adj. farm SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	9	20	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3844	Warren Kurzy	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	9	21	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3849	Thomas Price	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	9	25	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3850	Jeremiah Dumas	Adj. farm, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	17	13	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3859	Martin Strong	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	13	26	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3862	Joshua P. Callaway	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	11	13	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3863	Iran R. Cassel	Adj. farm, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	7	3	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3864	Willis East	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	7	32	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3865	Samuel R. Whitman	Adj. farm, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	7	31	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3866	Snoclen H. Maddux	(23), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	7	32	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3869	Claiborn M. Woods	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (S), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	15	20	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3870	Henry J. Smith	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	13	25	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3871	Griffin H. Guilliams	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	11	24	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3872	Rufus Johnson	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	11	24	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3873	William A. Fitzgerald	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	5	22	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3874	William M. Brantly	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	22	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3875	John B. Harrison	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	5	22	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3878	William G. Dafford	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	5	23	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3879	Henry J. Wilson	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	5	23	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3880	John L. Shinspock	(10), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	11	32	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3881	James W. Clowdis	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (23), N. $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11	32	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3882	Jonathan Wineinger	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	11	32	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3883	Mary A. Adeock	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$	34	12	29	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	12744	Peter E. Danielson	Adj. farm, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	8	6	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.
Do.....	do.....	25	12790	Stacy Z. Garwood	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	5	1	Do.
Do.....	do.....	24	12800	Arnold Stenvers	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	9	8	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Do.....	do.....	24	12806	Amos H. Boynton	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	8	5	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	12810	Samuel A. Gauntt	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	5	2	Rule 25; reason, physical disability.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Boonville, Mo..... La Crosse, Wis.....	Final homestead..... .....do.....	(*) (*)	3852 5361	John Johnson..... Enoch H. Crandall.....	Adj. farm, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.. NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17 14	38 13	20 6	Special; reason, five publications. Special; reason, witness not present on day advertised; horse taken sick on road caused delay.
Huron, Dak..... Crookston, Minn.....	do..... .....do.....	25 (*)	23 3041	Julius E. Baker..... Clifton Real.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3 and 4.	11 4	110 141	62 47	Rule 25; reason, physical disability. Special; reason, five publications.
Redwood Falls, Minn.....	Final T. C.....	(*)	129	August Mahn.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	115	32	Special; reason, proof not made within 13 years; ignorance.

[Abstract No. 9. Submitted February 8, 1888. Entries confirmed April 23, 1888.]									
Fargo, Dak.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	20	6225	J. M. Buttolph.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	141	61	Rule 20; reason, did not declare intention till after entry.
Huron, Dak.....	do.....	(*)	11998	E. H. Barton.....	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$..	13	113	75	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	20	7782	M. J. Cassels.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	120	75	Rule 20; reason, did not declare intention till after entry.
Mitchell, Dak.....	Com., cash.....	19	12922	J. C. Read.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	103	66	Rule 19.
Dardanelle, Ark.....	do.....	(*)	8224	C. F. Holden.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	9	29	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8226	P. B. Graham.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	10	30	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8233	D. F. Barnes.....	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	6	28	Do.
Do.....	M. B. L. W. location...	(*)	2	J. R. H. Scott.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	8	21	Special; reason, land erroneously offered in 1878.
Champagnolle, now Camden, Ark., act August 4, 1854.	Graduation, cash.....	(*)	4639	William A. Moseley.....	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	11	11	Special; reason, land not contiguous; entry was allowed to stand upon additional payment.
Camden, Ark.....	Com., cash.....	(*)	17926	A. Barnett.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$..	22	16	14	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	18033	M. C. Duggan.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (36).	25 36	6	31	Do.
San Francisco, Cal. (act June 3, 1878).	Timber, cash.....	19	9034	M. McKenzie.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	8	12	Rule 19; reason, proof made sixty-eight days after first publication.
Susanville, Cal. (act June 3, 1878).	do.....	(*)	1447	J. Mullan.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	37	6	Special; reason, proof eighty-seven days after first publication; nine publications.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1625	J. J. Bogard.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (4), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (5), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4, 5 7	31 28	8 13	Special; reason, proof eighty-eight days after first publication; nine publications. Special; reason, proof eleven months twenty-two days after one publication; nine publications.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1632	H. H. McMurphy.....					
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1688	C. M. Vadney.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	36	10	Special; reason, proof thirty-six days after one publication; nine publications.

Do.....	do.....	(*)	1703	J. M. Kisslok	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	33	15	Special; reason, proof one hundred and thirty-nine days after one publication; nine publications.
Denver, Colo	Pre-emption, cash	10	4068	H. Maberley	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	9	54	Rule 10; reason, proof not made on day advertised; sickness.
Do.....	do.....	10	4112	J. O. Pinkham	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, (23), S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23, 22	11	79	Rule 10; reason, proof not made on day advertised; snow blockade.
Do.....	Com., cash.....	(*)	4552	M. Leavitt.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (31), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (32).	31, 32	5	55	Special; reason, five publications.
Gunnison, Colo., Ute series.	Pre-emption, cash	20	77	A. Wilson	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (21), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21, 28	15	86	Rule 20.
Newmansville, now Gainesville, Fla., act Aug. 4, 1854.	Graduation, cash	(*)	4657	B. Smith.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	11	16	Special; reason, land not being subject to entry under above act, entry canceled; re-instated March 23, 1885, claimant having paid Government price, \$2.50 per acre.
Saint Augustine, now Gainesville, Fla.	Private, cash	11	737	S. W. Russell	Lots 1 and 6	28	34	40	Rule 11.
Larned, Kans	O. T. and D. R	20	†2252 †1039	J. L. Larkin	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	32	14	Rule 20.
Wichita, Kans	do.....	20	†6094 †17378	G. Edgar	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	28	7	Do.
Valentine, Nebr	Pre-emption, cash	20	471	E. Duer.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (18), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (7).	18, 17	30	20	Do.
Grand Island, Nebr	do.....	10	1951	G. W. Brown	Lots 7 and 8 sec. 8, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (9).	7, 8, 9	19	18	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; claimant broke his arm and could not come.
Durango, Colo	do.....	10	15	H. Rich.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	35	7	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; sickness.
Oberlin, Kans.....	do.....	10	162	W. Jennings.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	4	26	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; severe weather.
Duluth, Minn	Private, cash	19	6528	P. T. Norton	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	54	9	Rule 19.
Boonville, Mo.....	do.....	19	39902	T. Widdicombs	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	64	30	Do.
Do.....	do.....	19	40573	S. P. Whiting	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	44	2	Do.
Do.....	do.....	13	42662	S. M. Tolley	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	35	12	Rule 13.
Do.....	do.....	19	42683	M. A. Quesada.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	43	4	Rule 19.
Do.....	do.....	19	42697	T. J. Myers	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	35	29	Do.
Ironton, Mo.....	do.....	11, 13	45364	W. S. Mercereau.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	37	10	Rules 11 and 13. (Land reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.25.)
Santa Fé, N. Mex	Pre-emption, cash	(*)	787	W. Anderson	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3 and 4.	7	30	29	Special; reason, five publications.
Lakeview, Oregon	Pre-emption, cash.....	17	342	J. Schaik	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (15), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2.	15, 22	41	43	Rule 17; reason, land 400 to 500 miles from county seat and land office. Proof advertised and taken by clerk of adj. county of Humboldt, State of Nevada.
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	10	2660	S. Olson.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	15	3	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; sickness.

* Special.

† App.

† Cert.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Salt Lake City, Utah....	Com., cash.....	10	2733	C. Rudy.....	Lot 7 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (6, 1-1), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (1, 1-2).	6, 1	1, 1	1, 2	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; sickness.
Gunnison, Colo.....	Pre-emption, Ute S....	(*)	46	J. A. Hall.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	1	1	Special; reason; five publications.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	47	M. W. Blakslee.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (29), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (20).	29, 20	1	1	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	48	C. H. Spink.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	1	2	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	50	E. T. Tarbell.....	Lot 2 NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (15), lots 3 and 4 (16).	15, 16	2	1	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	51	T. A. Thompson.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	1	1	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	52	P. Hotchkiss.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	47	8	Do.
Marquette, Mich.....	Private, cash.....	13	12881	W. Bosing.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	43	26	Rule 13; reason, land reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.25.
Do.....	do.....	11, 13	12073	J. B. Davis.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	43	34	Rules 11 and 13; reason, land reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.25.
Do.....	do.....	11, 13	113286, 5893	G. M. Wakefield.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	43	34	Do.
Do.....	M. B. L. W. location...	11, 13	13375	W. J. Doyle.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	12	45	30	Do.
Do.....	Private, cash.....	11, 13	26714, 6257	J. S. McDonald.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	10	43	34	Do.
Do.....	do.....	11, 13	51169, 6241	do.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	10	43	34	Do.
Do.....	do.....	11, 13	58814, 6153	G. M. Wakefield.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	44	35	Do.
Do.....	do.....	11, 13	5926	A. Spies.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	43	34	Do.
Do.....	do.....	11, 13	49859, 5931	G. M. Wakefield.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$.	18	43	34	Do.
Do.....	do.....	11, 13	89563, 5925	A. Spies.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	32	43	35	Do.
Mitchell, Dak.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	10	4268	H. W. Kress.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	102	58	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; severe weather.
Do.....	do.....	10	4316	D. McClatchis.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	103	62	Do.
Do.....	do.....	10	4326	J. Ortman.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	103	57	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; impassable roads.
Do.....	do.....	10	4386	P. Cosgrool.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	105	53	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; severe storm.
Do.....	do.....	10	4489	W. W. Wade.....	do.....	28	102	56	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; severe weather.
Do.....	do.....	10	4718	W. G. Banks.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	107	53	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; snow storm.

Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; bad weather.
 Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; sickness.
 Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; snow storm.

[Abstract No. 10. Submitted April 21, 1888. Entries confirmed May 31, 1888.]

Do	do	10	4768	H. V. Hall	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	110	53	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; bad weather.
Do	do	10	9105	H. Rosenthal	do	24	101	63	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; sickness.
Do	do	10	9248	C. G. Lewis	Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	106	57	Rule 10; reason, proof not made day advertised; snow storm.
Worthington, Minn.	Final homestead	10	7327	A. Winkler	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	104	38	Rule 10; reason, prevented by stormy weather from making proof on day advertised.
Redwood Falls, Minn.	do	(*)	3398	A. Hinz	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	113	39	Special; reason, claimant dying of consumption; proof taken at his home.
Tracy, Minn.	do	(*)	5831	D. G. Smith	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	108	44	Special; reason, original entry canceled because of prior claim, on relinquishment of which entry allowed.
Fergus Falls, Minn.	do	10	5200	A. Harbig	Lots 1 and 2	4	134	43	Rule 10; reason, prevented by bad weather from making proof on day advertised.
Crookston, Minn.	do	(*)	2757	Rosalie Larmie, widow of Peter Larmie, deceased.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	156	49	Special; reason, original entryman of foreign birth; naturalization papers destroyed by fire; proof made by widow only secondary evidence of citizenship.
Oxford, Idaho	do	10	519	J. Harris, jr	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14, 23	16	36	Rule 10; reason, sickness.
Do	do	10	539	J. C. Loveland	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 1.	23	16	43	Do.
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	do	10	340	T. Martinez	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	10	10	Do.
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	do	10	1208	D. Gallegos	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7, 8	22	3	Rule 10; reason, roads impassable from snow.
Do	do	10	1209	J. G. Martinez	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7, 18	22	3	Do.
Do	do	10	1219	J. S. Jaques	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	29	9	Rule 10; reason, sickness.
Do	do	10	1220	E. Valdez	Lot 4 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2, 35	29, 30	9	Do.
Oberlin, Kans.	do	27	897	W. D. Hale	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	3	27	Rule 27; reason, proof made by deserted wife as husband's agent.
Fargo, Dak	do	(*)	3009	J. Roddy	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	143	56	Special; reason, claimant ill in bed; proof taken at his home.
Watertown, Dak.	do	(*)	2053	M. Hanton	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	116	51	Special; reason, claimant not qualified as to citizenship till after certificate.
Des Moines, Iowa.	do	(*)	2376	J. Stanley	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	89	35	Special; reason, proof not made day advertised, due to misinformation by local officers.
Pueblo, Colo.	do	10	2021	F. Tafoya	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	34	59	Rule 10; reason, severe weather.
Neligh, Nebr.	do	10	4539	T. Farage	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	22	1	Do.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Larned, Kans	Final homestead	10	3982	J. D. Vernay	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	23	20	Rule 10; reason, high water, impassable roads.
Do	do	10	4480	J. A. Franz	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	20	19	Do.
Do	do	10	4496	J. P. Alcorn	Lots 3, 4, 5, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	24	20	Rule 10; reason, severe snow-storms.
Jackson, Miss.	do	10	3019	E. Parish	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	8	17	Rule 10; reason, sickness of claimant.
Do	do	10	3362	T. Beanjule	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	7	13	Rule 10; reason, high water and bad roads.
Do	do	10	3392	A. Thornton	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3	9	Do.
Do	do	10	3466	J. Hays	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	6	7	Rule 10; reason, sickness of witnesses.
Do	do	10	3576	R. Ponder	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	10	8	Rule 10; reason, sickness of claimant.
Do	do	10	3586	A. L. Weaver	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12, 1	1	13	Rule 10; reason, one witness absent, sick.
Do	do	10	3602	M. F. Cook, formerly M. F. Rushing, widow of B. M. Rushing.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	2	10	Do.
Do	do	(*)	3590	R. B. Bellew	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (23), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (26), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	5	11	Special; reason, infectious fever prevalent at county seat.
Do	do	(*)	3595	W. Hickman, jr.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	4	13	Do.
Roseburgh, Oregon	do	(*)	931	H. Bailey	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (34), and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	27	13	Special; reason, proof not made within statutory period; whereabouts of entry-man can not be discovered.
Do	do	10	1940	J. Haight	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	32	5	Special; reason, one witness absent, sick.
Mitchell, Dak.	do	10	6228	S. E. Drown	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	106	60	Rule 10; reason, severe storm.
Do	do	10	6240	S. Shelton	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	107	50	Do.
Do	do	10	6268	J. Sucher	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	101	53	Do.
Do	do	(*)	6794	L. Ashton	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	107	60	Special; reason, naturalized after certificate issued.
Do	do	(*)	6804	C. McLane	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	105	61	Do.
Do	do	(*)	6176	H. Loeb	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	106	56	Do.
Do	do	(*)	7222	J. Schmidt	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	103	67	Do.
Do	do	(*)	7343	J. Finch	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (19), and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	103	66	Do.
Salina, Kans.	do	10	8484	Maria C. Barton, formerly Maria C. Anderson.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	17	5	Rule 10; reason, claimant's child sick.
Do	do	10	9201	R. J. Park, jr.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (20), and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	11	5	Rule 10; reason, one witness sick.

[Abstract No. 11. Submitted April 24, 1888. Entries confirmed June 5, 1888.]

Little Rock, Ark.....	Final homestead.....	(*)	4042	Francis M. Dodd.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (21-14-7), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (28).	21, 28	14	7	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4308	Samuel H. Reppy.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	7	2	14	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4307	Frederick Burch.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	1	14	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4306	William R. Swain.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ (18), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	19	10	15	Do.
Do.....	do.....	*24	4305	Gorn M. Bowlin.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	9	15	Special and Rule 24; reason, claimant miscalculated dates.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4303	Thomas J. Barham.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	1	12	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4301	William H. Harrison.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (2), and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	3	11	15	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4300	Richard W. Bonds.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9	12	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4323	John Gordon.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	34	9	15	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3836	Ransom L. George.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	5	12	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3837	William M. Piper.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	4	11	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3959	Lewellyn O. Beaty.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	8	16	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(f)	4148	William K. Johnson.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	2	17	Special; two reasons. Through some in- formality claimant was compelled to give new notice.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4149	Juliana Ward, widow of A. Ward.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	25	6	11	Special; reason, five publications. Seven years expired.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4163	Lucy A. Cuppier, widow of J. M. Cuppier.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	5	3	Special; two reasons. Original proof, 1879, lost in transmission to land office. New proof after seven years.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4213	John Clapham.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	5	17	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	Adjacent farm home- stead.	(*)	4225	Thomas J. Gramling.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	16	4	Do.
Do.....	Final homestead.....	(*)	4230	Cornelius Vaughn.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	18	3	10	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4236	Elizabeth Mason.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	8	15	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4239	Thomas J. Dolen.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	18	7	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4240	Levi H. Wallace.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	9	16	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4241	Edw. M. Saeler.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	9	12	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4242	Spirons J. Rogers.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	9	12	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4243	Charles Spottwood.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	5	16	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4245	James A. Wasson.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	15	4	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4247	William P. Castles.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	10	7	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4252	Robert D. Clark.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	3	12	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4253	John Hicks.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	9	12	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4254	Mary E. Orr, widow of J. P. Orr.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	2	16	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4255	William Brumfield.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	9	17	Do.

*Special.

†Special; two reasons.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Little Rock, Ark.	Final homestead.	(*)	4256	William R. Flood.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	9	17	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	do.	(*)	4257	William Martin.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	18	12	8	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4260	Wash. Leali.	Fr. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, 10, 12, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	10	13	Special; two reasons, claimant sick and unable to testify.
Do.	do.	(*)	4261	John W. Smith.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	5	10	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	do.	(*)	4265	William V. Kesterson.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	7	1	14	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4263	Robert F. Lowder.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	9	16	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4264	Samuel Johnson.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	15	6	14	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4266	James Spencer.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	9	17	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4267	James F. Dukes.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	33	3	12	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4270	William F. Hooper.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	36	2	17	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4272	James T. Ramer.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	12	11	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4273	M. H. Hassell.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	13	10	11	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4275	Martha P. Draper.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. $\frac{1}{4}$.	17	7	17	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4277	Nathaniel Smith.	Lots 5, 8, 13, 16.	6	9	10	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4278	Elkin P. Frost.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	29	5	17	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4279	Silas Robertson.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	17	7	15	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4281	Thomas Freeman.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	32	9	17	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4282	Silas A. Dykes.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	6	10	11	Do.
Do.	Adjacent farm homestead.	(*)	4284	Samuel Kennedy.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	2	8	12	Do.
Do.	Final homestead.	(*)	4288	John Pew.	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	26	8	14	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4289	Hiram S. Fuller.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	17	5	17	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4290	La Fayette Cavender.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	33	5	10	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4291	James H. Spires.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	30	9	13	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4292	Benj. R. Ingram.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	5	12	15	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4296	Elijah Ratcliffe.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	19	3	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4298	Margaret Mitter.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	9	17	16	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4311	John E. Ford.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	33	14	7	Do.
Do.	Adjacent farm homestead.	(*)	4312	Merrill D. Hinson.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	36	15	5	Do.
Do.	Final homestead.	(*)	4314	Masa H. Hawkins.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	9	10	12	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4316	Robert Garman.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	6	7	5	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4317	Miles West.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	6	7	14	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4318	Andrew Cornelius.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	8	7	15	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	4319	Nathan Landage.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13-9-13.	18	19	12	Do.

Do.	(*)	4321	Andrew J. Farman.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	1	9	13	Do.
Do.	(*)	4325	Hiron C. Ballentine.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	33	7	8	Do.
Do	(*)	12784	do.....	Covered by above description.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Do.	(*)	4326	William J. Reid	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	24	9	17	Do.
Do.	(*)	4327	Albert Meeky	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	7	15	Do.
Do.	(*)	4328	William F. Venis	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	8	16	Do.
Do.	(*)	4346	James D. Simmons	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	2	7	8	Do.
Do.	(*)	4349	Mack B. Lewis	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	10	8	15	Do.
Do.	(*)	4350	Helena Schenke	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	1	13	Do.
Do.	(*)	4352	Perry M. Brown	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ fri	2	2	6	Do.
Do.	(*)	4353	Rhodam Pritchett	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	1	15	Do.
Do.	(*)	4354	John A. Q. Waddell	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	6	12	Do.
Do.	(*)	4355	Cordie B. Parish	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	18	21	2	Do.
Do.	(*)	4357	David Snow	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	5	14	Do.
Do.	(*)	4360	Nathan Payton	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	10	17	Do.
Do.	(*)	4362	Hiram Vineyard	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	22	9	14	Do.
Do.	(*)	4364	Ephraim T. Potts	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	4	11	Do.
Do.	(*)	4367	James W. Clift	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	3	16	Do.
Do.	(*)	4368	William T. Johnson	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	7	4	15	Do.
Do.	(*)	4371	Henry Harris	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	5	15	Do.
Do.	(*)	4375	Benjamin A. Shipp	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	1	13	Do.
Do.	(*)	4774	Hugh L. Abercrombie	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ fri. NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	14	Do.
Do.	(*)	4377	Silvey Cook	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	4	14	Do.
Do.	(*)	4378	Willis Grant	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	7	9	Do.
Do.	(*)	4381	Pleasant F. Kyzer	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	4	11	Do.
Do.	(*)	4382	Susan J. Chaffin	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	17	4	Do.
Do.	(*)	4384	George Ray	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	7	16	Do.
Do.	(*)	4386	George W. Freeman	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	10	6	Do.
Do.	(*)	4387	Synthy A. Crabtree	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	8	17	Do.
Do.	(*)	4388	Nathaniel C. Hughes	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	12	3	13	Do.
Do.	(*)	4389	Albert J. Gratton	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	6	14	Do.
Do.	(*)	4390	Emery H. Foster	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	8	9	14	Do.
Do.	(*)	4391	Wiley N. Holbrook	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, (9) SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	4	9	14	Do.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Little Rock, Ark	Final homestead.....	*24	4397	Ann Crawford.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	6	15	Special and rule 24; reason, claimant handed her duplicate receipt to a party to be used in a pending suit. Ignorance that she could make proof without it.
Do	do	(*)	4399	Leven D. Cash.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	21	5	Seven years elapsed.
Do	do	(*)	4401	Franklin S. Gates.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	19	2	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4402	Macy J. O'Neal.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lots 2 and 3, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	2	15	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4403	Sandford Daniel.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	6	11	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4408	Isaac Clift.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	3	16	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4409	Hiram B. Love.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	6	13	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4415	William W. Fisher.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	10	13	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4416	Samuel F. Westfield.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	9	14	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4417	Amos Fletcher.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ frl.....	31	1	13	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4418	George N. Douglass.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	3	10	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4419	Frank Besancon.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	1	14	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4421	John Whittenburg.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	1	14	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4422	C. Henry Notting.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	1	14	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4424	Mingo Hare.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	7	3	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4425	Frederick J. Green.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	9	11	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4426	John L. Carroll.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	9	12	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4428	Wiley A. Cauker.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	10	15	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4429	Thomas G. Childres.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	9	14	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4430	John B. Harris.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	9	14	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4431	Phillip M. Quattlebaum.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5, 6	9	13	Do.
Do	do	*24	4433	Alfred H. Brickey.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	9	13	Special and rule 24; reason, sickness and death of wife.
Do	do	(*)	4434	Harf Lee.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	9	14	Special; reason, five publications.
Do	do	(*)	4435	Edw. H. Miller.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	9	12	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4436	David R. Williams.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (25) SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	9	12	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4477	John Black.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	9	15	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4481	Elizabeth Lawson.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	1	12	Do.
Do	do	(*)	4482	Thomas T. Coln.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	19	6	Do.

Do.	do	(*)	4486	James M. Taylor	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	7	3	Do.
Do.	Adjacent farm homestead.	(*)	4487	William L. Whittaker	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	11	12	Do.
Do.	Final homestead.	(*)	4492	Lowell Zawislak	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	3	12	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4498	Andrew J. Hedrick	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	18	2	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4500	John M. Mahan	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	9	14	Special; two reasons, four days delay from deep snow.
Do.	Adjacent farm homestead.	(*)	4504	George L. Blackwell	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	7	10	Special; reason; five publications.
Do.	Final homestead.	(*)	4510	Henry N. Worley	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	5	16	Do.
Do.	Adjacent farm homestead.	*24	4513	David B. McMullin	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	19	2	Special and rule 24; reason, claimant believed published notice of intention sufficient proof.
Do.	Final homestead.	(*)	4514	Daniel Wallis	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	3	16	Special; reasons, five publications.
Do.	do	(*)	4524	Landy Green	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	4	11	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4530	James M. M. Tucker	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	9	11	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4533	Elisha M. Burns	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	6	9	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4543	Heirs of Harriet Bay, deceased.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (7), N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	9	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4438	Aaron P. Cook	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	4	17	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4439	Edw. T. Bucy	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	20	7	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4441	Jane Oliver	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	6	14	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4442	William K. Henry	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	8	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4443	Albert P. Holt	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	6	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4444	Rufus Douglas	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	6	14	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4445	Benj. B. Hearnberger	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	10	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4449	Hoke Sheppard	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4450	William D. Thomas	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	1	16	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4451	Thomas Smith	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	7	7	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4456	William H. Morrow	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	8	15	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4460	Eber A. Curtis	Lot 4 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	2	9	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4461	Robert J. Elliott	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	3	16	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4462	Francis J. Townsley	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	3	16	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4464	Robert M. Thompson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (29), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	10	15	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4465	William A. Brown	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (32), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	12	12	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4466	Jos. Costley	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (15), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	10	16	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4467	Hardy Johnson	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	9	14	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4469	Harrison H. Covert	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2	12	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4470	Gabriel Cummings	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	7	16	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4471	Henry R. Thompson	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	10	15	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	4473	Jesse B. Cone	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	5	16	Do.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Springfield, Mo.	Final homestead.	(*)	5541	Benj. A. Atwell	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	28	11	Special; reasons, five publications. Do. Do. Do.
Boonville, Mo.	Adjacent farm homestead.	(*)	3989	Timothy Martin	S. $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 2, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19, 24	36, 36	23, 24	
Do.	Final homestead.	(*)	4033	Elizabeth Newman	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	65	16	
Do.	do	(*)	4039	Nelson J. Mitchell	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	38	23	
Leadville, Colo.	do	(*)	120	Norman D. Corser	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	13	79	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	125	Sherman S. Westfall	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	14	78	Do.
Prescott, Ariz.	do	(*)	111	Runion C. Kinder	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (26), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	9	22	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	113	Corydon E. Cooley	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	10	22	Do.
North Platte, Nebr.	do	(*)	1218	Thomas C. Hufle	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	8	24	Do.
Kirwin, Kans.	do	(*)	9743	Heirs of Barbara Pugh	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	5	24	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	9415	Arthur McClellan	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	8	19	Do.
Tracy, Minn.	do	(*)	5677	William Shand	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	109	41	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	5690	John P. Jones	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	109	41	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	5905	Franklin G. Cahow	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	110	40	Do.
Menasha, Wis.	do	(*)	1135	John Weber	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	27	24	Do.
East Saganaw, Mich.	do	(*)	1500	Fredk. Scribner	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (8), S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	23	2	Do.
Menasha, Wis.	do	(*)	1118	Hermann Bieberitz	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	29	27	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1121	Ferdinand Buchholtz	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	21	13	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1123	Valentine Winier	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	31	12	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1125	Julius Cloutier	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	31	22	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1128	Nels Nelson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	28	18	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1132	Louis Ashlieu	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	40	18	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1137	John Anclam	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	31	28	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1140	Clorant Pohley	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	28	12	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1141	John Breadwell	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	32	29	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1201	Thos. Jansen	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	30	20	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	1206	Israel Ano	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	30	12	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	906	Heinrich Heidtke	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	29	12	Do.
Salt Lake City, Utah	do	(*)	3602	Jno. D. Karren	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	4	22	Do.
Helena, Mont.	do	(*)	847	Jas. D. Jenks	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots land 2	6	7	9	Do.
Redwood Falls, Minn.	do	(*)	3043	Franz Haver Kleber	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	115	43	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3386	Jas. D. Casterline	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	111	44	Do.
Oxford, Idaho.	do	(*)	297	Carl Jansen	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	16	38	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	342	Geo. Clifton	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (35), S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	13	43	Do.

Do.....	do.....	(*)	355	Constant Webster.....	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (9), N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	14	46	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	357	Wm. Quayle.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (12), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	14	44	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	395	Geo. Reese.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	14	43	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	397	Alma Davis.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	12	44	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	404	Francis Wilcox.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	14	43	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	405	Jas. Athay.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3, 4, and 5.	1	14	43	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	411	Peter Olsen.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	15	43	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	418	Abraham Vandorman ..	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (8), SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	12	44	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	426	Martha Sovensen.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	13	43	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	443	Chas. H. Brown.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 5 S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5, 32	13, 12	43	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	467	Wm. Hymas.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (8), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	13	43	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	468	Jas. McMurray.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	13	43	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	469	Jno. Hymas.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	13	43	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1698	Jacob Evans.....	Lots 1 and 2 NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), lot 5 SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	26	14	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1708	S. D. Buncle.....	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 2.	30	24	11	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1829	Lienalen McDaniel.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (14), and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	36	7	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1836	Edward Morgan, jr.....	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	28	7	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1844	Christian Beyerle.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 2 SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	29	14	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1862	Heirs of Charles Metcalf, deceased.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (21), W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	26	14	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1871	Thomas W. Cowan.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	23	5	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1882	John Billings.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (7), lots 5 and 6.	8	34	11	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1900	Philip E. Drane.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	29	13	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1914	Andrew J. Grimes.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	37	5	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1979	Albert W. Hart.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	22	7	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1982	John G. Layton.....	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	38	4	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1987	James E. Mortimer.....	{ Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 } Lot 9, Sec. 27, and lot 8.	26	25	11	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	367	Emil Fritz.....	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	15	17	Do.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

[Abstract No. 12. Submitted April 23, 1888. Entries confirmed May 31, 1888.]

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Leadville, Colo.....	Pre. cash, Ute series ..	(*)	3	William A. Kester	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (17), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	8	86	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.....	do	(*)	981	Lelon Peabody.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (20), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	21	8	76	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	994	Peter Schenern.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (20), S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (21), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	8	76	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	997	Henry Schattinger	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	34	7	76	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	998	Peter Schattinger	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	34	7	76	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	999	William A. Caryl.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (10), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (11), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	2	11	74	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1003	L. C. Wellman	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (22), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	23	9	85	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1004	William L. Bacon.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (23), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	26	50	8	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1005	D. L. Houston	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	23	14	77	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1007	Charles L. Fife.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (23), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	26	11	76	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1008	J. W. Anway.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (8), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	17	14	71	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1014	J. G. O'Brien.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	19	13	72	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1017	A. C. Scribner.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (4), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	23	12	74	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1018	George Bullock	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (22), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	23	12	74	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1020	M. F. Watkins.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	50	9	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1023	McClellan Shideler	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	18	13	72	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1026	S. D. Pallock.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (23), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (26), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	27	13	76	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1030	Samuel Fawcett	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (15), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	22	12	76	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	1031	H. P. Lass	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (21), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	22	8	76	Do.
Do	do	(*)	1033	Frank Avery	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ secs. 3-9, and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	34	8	86	Do.

Do.....	do.....	(*)	1039	William Hancock.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	9	86	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1040	J. W. Sendelback.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	10	85	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1044	J. A. Vickers.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (31), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	50	8	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1047	J. W. Newby.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	13	76	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1051	James McKimney.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	12	76	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1052	Emery Grazier.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	12	76	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1065	Charles L. Fitzsimmons	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	7	72	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1068	George W. Rouk.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	14	79	Do.
Do.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	45293	David G. Garletts.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (36), N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	28	10	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	45323	Joseph Fisher.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	28	10	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	45330	Albert M. Hanson.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	28	4	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	45335	Thomas H. Willis.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	24	8	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	45370	Hy. D. S. Glossup.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	24	9	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	45404	Hy. Braschler.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	22	2	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	45406	James H. Ferguson.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	27	9	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	45425	Sims Nicholas.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	22	9	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	45427	Hy. H. Smalley.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ lots 1 and 2, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	27	10	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	45439	Augustus Clifford.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	22	9	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	45457	William Galloway.....	Lots 2 and 3, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	22	8	Do.
Kirwin, Kans.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	3588	Sarah Watson.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	5	17	Do.
Do.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	4369	James B. Hartson.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	6	24	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4551	Hy. C. Morton.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	6	19	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	4560	Elizabeth Mullaney.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	8	22	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5546	M. T. Dennison.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	7	20	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5460	Lester D. Wimmer.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (10), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	2	15	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5377	Archibald H. Smith.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	7	17	Do.
Dardanelle, Ark.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	8144	William M. Moore.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	4	32	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8146	William Scott.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	7	19	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8148	Alfred H. Williams.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	5	26	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8156	W. E. Bibb.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	7	28	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8160	Robert Vickers.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	10	28	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8172	Isiah Lurman.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	3	29	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8276	George W. Wallace.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ frl.	17	5	31	Do.
Harrison, Ark.....	do.....	(*)	1853	John C. Black.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	20	25	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1953	Calvin C. Hubbard.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	21	24	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	1985	William A. Gibson.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	20	25	Do.
Do.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	2274	William L. Hufford.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (5), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	19	25	Do.
Humboldt, Cal.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	6115	William Sharp.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 4.	30	6	4	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5755	E. T. Williams.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	3	1	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5756	J. N. Brown.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (23), E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	3	1	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5757	C. V. Wharton.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	3	1	Do.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Humboldt, Cal.	Pre-emption, cash.	(*)	5820	John Erola	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	3	1	Special; reason, five publications.
Prescott, Ariz.	do	(*)	211	Freeman J. Hothon	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	21	30	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	216	William A. Doggs	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	14	11	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	221	John V. Ritter	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	11	7	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	229	James R. Lowry	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (5), NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	11	3	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	231	Crosby O. Howe	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	14	26	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	232	Hulbert Vandolap	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	16	28	Do.
Duluth, Minn.	do	(*)	7029	Ludwig Idhe	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	59	18	Do.
Denver, Colo.	do	(*)	4536	Conrad Schaefer	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (28), SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	2	59	Do.
Olympia, Wash.	do	(*)	8801	Charles Johnson	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	25	5	Do.
Spokane Falls, Wash.	do	(*)	1799	Allen Emerson	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	27	34	Do.
Leadville, Colo.	Pre-emption, cash; Ute series.	(*)	1	Sanford Forbush	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	1	2	Do.
New Orleans, La.	Com., homestead.	(*)	9557	William C. Hall	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	11	3	Do.
Lakeview, Oregon	Pre-emption, cash.	(*)	336	William Crume	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	38	27	Do.
Mitchell, Dak.	do	(*)	10607	James Grieve	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	108	66	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	10499	William L. Nye	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	104	57	Do.
Crookston, Minn.	do	(*)	3138	Edw. A. Hauge	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	160	50	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	3335	Damon Quesnel	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 2.	3	149	43	Do.
Boonville, Mo.	Com., homestead.	(*)	42640	William R. Vaughn	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ lots 1 and 2 NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2 SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, 1839 (20), NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	39	21	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	42644	David R. Douglass	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	40	25	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	42668	James N. Fry	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	39	27	Do.
Helena, Mont.	Pre-emption cash	(*)	1588	Margaret Eliason	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (14), S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	7	9	Do.
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	do	(*)	371	Henry Miller	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (27), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	15	17	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	688	Isaac M. Ellinger	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (12), E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	3	2	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	601	James E. Sligh	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, 23, 8, 11, lot 1, sec. 2 and lot 4.	1	9	10	Do.
Oregon City, Oregon	do	*19	1977	Orin F. Day	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (114), NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	8	7	Rule 19, and special reason, five publications.
Do.	do	(*)	2222	John A. Winter	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ lots 4, 6, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	12	11	Special; reason, five publications.
Do.	do	(*)	2253	M. M. Davis	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	12	11	Do.

[Abstract No. 13. Submitted April 26, 1888. Entries confirmed June 5, 1888.]

Sacramento, Cal	Final homestead.....	24	2266	B. Barney.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	8	13	Rule 24; old age and illness of claimant.
Bodie, Cal.....	Final homestead, act March 3, 1875.	24	166	J. Wright.....	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	6	31	Rule 24; reason, claimant (Indian) ignorant of the law.
Springfield, Mo	Adjacent farm homestead.	(*)	5286	R. H. Gaskill.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1 and 2.	1	28	16	Special; reason, claimant made mistake in computing time.
Do.....	do	(*)	5331	J. Cockrum, jr	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 2 NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	36, 228, 27		13	Special; reason, owing to discrepancy in published notice, claimant was forced to re-advertise; seven years expired.
Do.....	Final homestead.....	(*)	5511	A. P. Garnett.....	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	24	19	Special; reason, claimant states that he made proof in 1885 before clerk of court, but same never reached local office; he was therefore compelled to make new proof.
Aberdeen, Dak	do	25	236	R. R. Rowland	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	124	62	Rule 25; reason, severity of weather and great distance from any point to obtain supplies.
Do.....	do	25	237	W. H. Fryer	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	121	62	Rule 25; reason, blockaded by snow; unable to reach land.
Do.....	do	25	305	O. S. Steele.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	124	62	Rule 25; reason, deep snow prevented establishing residence.
Do.....	do	25	340	C. W. Swift.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	123	63	Do.
Reed City, Mich	do	*24, 25	6119	W. Bowen	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	10	14	Special and rules 24 and 25; reason, five publications; illness prevented establishing residence; ignorant of the law; proof must be made within seven years.
Do.....	do	*25	6997	C. B. Johnson	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	27	3	Special and rule 25; reason, five publications; lack of material for building.
Do.....	do	24	6126	M. B. Wonsey.....	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	2	26	9	Rule 24; reason, protracted spell of illness.
Oxford (now Blackfoot), Idaho.	do	(*)	376	W. John	Lot 2 SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	6, 31, 15, 14		36	Special; reason, claimant offered proof in time, but it was rejected. He was not aware of said rejection until seven years expired.
Oxford, Idaho.....	do	(*)	362	W. H. Head.....	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (30), and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	29*	15	40	Special; reason, mistake of claimant as to date of original entry.
La Crosse, Wis.....	do	24	5420	N. Salvey	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	22	11	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the law and misinformation.
Do.....	do	24	5441	E. Gray	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	11	1	Rule 24; reason, claimant injured by runaway team; could not get to local office.
Huntsville, Ala.....	Adjacent farm homestead.	24	5350	G. M. Gifford	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	5	Rule 24; reason, ill health and extreme old age.
Do.....	do	24	5508	N. S. Brindley, widow of Mac. T. P. Brindley.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	9	2	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the law.
Lakeview, Oregon	Final homestead.....	25	12	J. H. Miller	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S'V. $\frac{1}{4}$ (4), N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	41	8	Rule 25; reason, physical disability; heavy snow and floods.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Lakeview, Oregon	Final homestead	(*)	131	H. M. Henderson	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 2, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 1.	1, 12	41	20	Special; reason, being away from home did not know time for making proof had passed.
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	do	10	1284	J. M. Martinez	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (5), and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	8	22	3	Rule 10; reason, heavy snows and impassable roads.
Topeka, Kans.	do	24	2890	J. Prockish	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	8	9	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the laws.
Roseburgh, Oregon	Additional final homestead.	24	1993	C. H. Cockerill	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	27	7	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the laws and inability to procure means.
Do	Final homestead	24	2129	W. Britt	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	10	26	3	Rule 24; reason, entire ignorance of homestead laws.
Do	do	(*)	2134	H. B. Johnson	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	28	8	Special; reason, claimant miscalculated time.
The Dalles, Oregon	do	25	568	J. Petre	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	2	24	Rule 25; reason, accident to his horses and misunderstanding of the law.
Do	Additional final homesteads.	25, 24	552	S. M. Meeks	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	2	12	Rules 24 and 25; reason, on account of extreme poverty could not obtain lumber for building; proof not made within seven years, due to ignorance of the law.
Tracy, Minn.	do	(*)	5534	E. Hatch	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	107	44	Special; reason, severe snow storm prevented claimant from getting his notice of intention before proper parties in time.
Do	Final homesteads	24	5710	H. Essig	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	108	36	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of homestead laws.
Do	do	25	5712	E. Hatch	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	107	44	Rule 25; reason, severe illness.
Do	do	24	5799	J. Pralet	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	107	33	Rule 24; reason, sickness and ignorance of the law requiring publication.
Do	do	24	5818	W. H. Fox	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	108	35	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of land laws relating to publication.
Do	do	(*)	5828	C. Maydole	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	110	40	Special; reason, miscalculation as to the date of expiration.
Do	do	24	5843	Elizabeth Bissett, widow of Jas. Bissett, deceased	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	106	43	Rule 24; reason, protracted spell of illness.
Do	do	24	5847	B. McLaughlin	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	110	44	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of land laws relating to publication.
Do	Adjacent farm homestead.	(*)	5866	J. Leopold	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	109	36	Special; reason, fault of first publisher; the issue of his paper stopped and claimant forced to re-advertise.
Do	Final homestead	25	5874	W. S. Storey	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	107	36	Rule 25; reason, heavy snows and continued bad weather.
Do	do	25	5878	E. K. Gryte	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	108	44	Do.

Do.....	do.....	*25	5894	J. Johnson	NW. 1/4	4	106	39	Rule 25 and special; reason, bad weather proof not made within seven years because first proof was rejected; new proof required.
Do.....	do.....	24	5902	E. Sovatson, guardian of Jno. P. Nelson (insane).	E. 1/2 NE. 1/4	18	106	37	Rule 24; reason, party was not aware time had expired till notified thereof.
Do.....	do.....	24	5950	W. Hodgkinson	N. 1/2 NW. 1/4	34	109	39	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the law relating to six publications.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5923	Mary Nilson, widow of S. G. Nilson.	NW. 1/4 NE. 1/4, NE. 1/4 NW. 1/4.	34	106	41	Special; reason, claimant's widow had not been in the United States long enough to become naturalized; she asked for an extension, which was granted.
Do.....	do.....	24	5927	P. Quiring	S. 1/2 SW. 1/4 and W. 1/2 SE. 1/4.	26	108	37	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the law requiring six publications, and thought his declaration to become a citizen sufficient qualification to make proof.
Do.....	do.....	24, 25	5957	J. J. Hangan	N. 1/2 NW. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4.	4	107	41	Rules 24 and 25; reason, ignorance of the law relative to publication; bad weather prevented establishing residence in time.
New Ulm (now Tracy), Minn.	do.....	(*)	1451	C. P. Call	Lots 1 and 2 (7), NW. 1/4 NW. 1/4, lot 1.	8	111	32	Special; reason, no reason can be given as claimant sold his land two or three years after certificate issued, and can be found.
Do.....	do.....	24	1977	P. Scott	NW. 1/4 NE. 1/4, E. 1/2 NW. 1/4, SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4.	7	110	12	Rule 24; reason, claimant thought he could make proof at any time.
Worthington, Minn.	do.....	(*)	7190	M. Sullivan	SE. 1/4	4	104	38	Special; reason, claimant very old, and forgot all about the period in which she ought to have made proof.
Do.....	Adjacent farm homestead.	(*)	7230	J. Bryson	NE. 1/4 SW. 1/4	30	105	8	Special; reason, claimant says he "simply forgot" to make proof within statutory period.
Do.....	Final homestead	24	7261	G. Paulson	W. 1/2 NW. 1/4	30	104	34	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the law requiring six publications.
Grand Island, Nebr.	do.....	25	6634	J. Carlson	NW. 1/4	10	16	16	Rule 25; reason, severe weather prevented establishing residence.
Do.....	do.....	25	6630	J. H. Rodgers	NE. 1/4	34	11	20	Rule 25; reason, severe snow storm and care of his sheep.
Do.....	do.....	25	6581	G. F. Morris	N. 1/2 SE. 1/4, N. 1/2 SW. 1/4	35	19	16	Rule 25; reason, claimants' family sick and could not be moved.
Do.....	do.....	25	6293	D. D. Bailey	SW. 1/4	1	18	16	Rule 25; reason, lack of means to build; also sickness.
Do.....	do.....	24	6330	Heirs of W. Sheedy, deceased.	NE. 1/4 SW. 1/4	10	17	1	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the requirement.
Do.....	do.....	25	6355	S. Woodard	NE. 1/4	12	19	20	Rule 25; reason, cold weather prevented building.
Do.....	do.....	25	6387	P. E. Mangan	SE. 1/4	2	17	10	Rule 25; reason, lack of means and cold weather.
Do.....	do.....	25	6521	D. M. Shaw	SE. 1/4	1	19	18	Rule 25; reason, severe winter prevented building.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
McCook, Nebr.	Final homestead	25	311	E. J. Weyeneth, formerly E. J. Irish.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	1	28	Rule 25; reason, illness of claimant.
Bloomington, Nebr.	do	25	5458	T. J. McKoun	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	2	24	Rule 25; reason, sickness and bad weather.
Do.	do	25	5540	J. A. Jensen	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	5	14	Rule 25; reason, poverty prevented establishing residence, but claimant cultivated tract meanwhile.
Norfolk (now Neligh), Nebr.	do	25	2854	T. Galland	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	22	10	Rule 25; reason, poverty prevented establishing residence.
Fargo, Dak.	do	25	2295	O. Erickson	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	145	53	Rule 25; reason, illness prevented establishing residence.
Do.	do	(*)	2311	Sirena Dalrymple, widow of S. N. Dalrymple, deceased.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	140	51	Special; reason, proof not made within seven years owing to death of entryman a few weeks prior to that period; his widow made proof at the earliest date possible thereafter.
Do.	do	25	2364	E. E. Weltikold	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	148	53	Rule 25; reason, poverty prevented establishing residence.
Do.	do	24	2786	W. H. Dennison	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	140	63	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the law relative to publication.
Do.	do	24	2813	P. H. Narum	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	143	49	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	2875	L. Jensen	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	146	51	Special; reason, claimant did not know at time of making proof that statutory period has elapsed.
Do.	do	24	3066	W. Turnbull	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	141	57	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the law relative to publication.
Do.	do	24	3234	M. V. Sondreaas	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	148	54	Do.
Watertown, Dak.	do	25	2921	J. Ahlquist	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	112	56	Rule 25; reason, claimant ill for a year; could not be moved.
Do.	do	25	2925	J. E. Wess	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	116	52	Rule 25 and special; reason, cold weather prevented establishing residence; citizenship papers not taken out till after certificate issued.
Do.	do	25	2934	J. T. Ginther	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	116	55	Rule 25; reason, heavy snows prevented establishing residence.
Do.	do	25	2945	P. A. Stravag	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	110	54	Rule 25; reason, claimant's wife too ill to be moved.
Do.	do	(*)	3010	H. W. Markus	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	118	51	Special; reason, residence not established within six months; could not get transportation of household goods.
Do.	do	25	3017	G. B. Bjorson	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	110	57	Rule 25; reason, lack of means to establish residence.
Do.	do	25	3026	M. L. Geamaus	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	115	57	Rule 25; reason, heavy snows and blockade.

Do.....	do.....	25	3089	H. Stonna.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	115	54	Rule 25; reason, lack of means to establish residence.
North Platte, Nebr.....	do.....	(*)	329	J. McKone.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	11	24	Special; reason, was not qualified as to citizenship till after certificate issued.
Bismarck, Dak.....	do.....	25	176	L. K. Granteer.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	140	96	Rule 25; reason, heavy snow prevented establishing residence. Claimant was called upon to furnish affidavit of non-alienation subsequent to date of certificate, which he did September 12, 1887.
Do.....	do.....	25	292	C. A. Gregory.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	137	78	Rule 25; reason, lack of means to build.
Redwood Falls, Minn.....	do.....	24	1900	J. Jones.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	113	34	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of the law requiring proof within seven years.
Do.....	do.....	24	3368	Robert Gardner, guardian for Sarah E. Wy. ant.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$..	28	111	43	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3522	Atle O. Oberg.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$..	26	115	41	Special; reason, fault of the register, who set the day for taking proof beyond the statutory period.
Do.....	do.....	25	3538	J. C. Forbert.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	115	32	Rule 25; reason, claimant's wife too sick to be moved.
Do.....	do.....	24	3590	P. Casserly.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$..	2	111	39	Rule 24; reason, claimant too ill; injured by an accident.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	3610	J. T. Sweeny.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	111	24	Special; reason, claimant's attorney failed to notify him that it was time to make proof.
Mitchell, Dak.....	do.....	25	6685	H. Dubble.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (27), and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$..	34	102	52	Rule 25; reason, snow storms prevented establishing residence.
Do.....	do.....	25	6788	T. Dean.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	104	60	Rule 25; reason, claimant's wife too sick to be moved.
Do.....	do.....	25	6825	J. Anderson.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	104	54	Rule 25; reason, poverty and sickness prevented establishing residence.
Do.....	do.....	25	7151	J. G. Campbell.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	107	64	Rule 25; reason, impossible to obtain lumber in time.
Do.....	do.....	25	7194	H. K. Achmore.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	106	59	Rule 25; reason, severe winter prevented establishing residence.
Do.....	do.....	25	5902	N. Schmell.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	108	53	Rule 25; reason, sickness prevented establishing residence.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	6011	C. E. Bogley.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	105	52	Special; reason, proof not made within statutory period, due to neglect of attorney to forward papers to local office.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	6059	T. L. Callant.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	103	56	Special; reason, claimant had to work out to obtain means to erect a house to provide for his mother, and was thereby prevented from establishing residence.
Do.....	do.....	25	6149	C. D. Brown.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (31), and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$..	32	108	64	Rule 25; reason, lack of means to build.
Do.....	do.....	25	6187	P. A. Decker.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	103	63	Rule 25; reason, claimant's wife too ill to be moved.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Mitchell, Dak.	Final homestead.....	(*)	6284	W. Scott.....	NW. ¼	1	107	51	Special; reason, owing to a mistake in notice, first proof was rejected and new proof called for, which could not be accomplished within statutory period.
Do.	do	(*)	6289	T. D. Celle	NW. ¼	29	105	52	Special; reason, claimant's first proof, made before clerk of court, was lost in transmission, and he was forced to make new proof, which was after seven years expired.
Do.	do	25	6297	J. O'Neal	SE. ¼	30	106	58	Rule 25; reason, poverty and sickness prevented.
Do.	do	25	6300	C. Ripley	NW. ¼	10	108	53	Do.
Do.	do	25	6301	J. H. Grace	E. ¼ NW. ¼ and W. ¼ NE. ¼	34	108	54	Rule 25; reason, lack of money to build.
Do.	do	25	6306	K. K. Strand	S. ¼ SW. ¼ (10), and N. ¼ NW. ¼	15	102	60	Do.
Do.	do	25	6477	J. P. Willis	SW. ¼	12	107	62	Rule 25; reason, illness of claimant's wife and severe weather.
Do.	do	25	6516	E. T. Davis, widow of S. D. Davis.	SW. ¼	30	108	54	Rule 25; reason, claimant's wife too ill to be moved.
Do.	do	25	6583	C. J. Rilling.....	SW. ¼	33	105	53	Rule 25; reason, lack of means to complete his house.
Do.	do	25	6767	Jos. Rabe	NW. ¼	28	101	61	Rule 25; reason, could not obtain lumber to build.
Do.	do	25	6837	N. Nelson.....	NW. ¼	17	108	51	Rule 25; reason, lack of means to obtain material to build.
Do.	do	25	7040	J. J. Fitzgerald	NW. ¼	15	102	56	Rule 25; reason, snow blockade and blizzard.
Do.	do	25	7071	W. Craig.....	SE. ¼	24	101	60	Rule 25; reason, stormy weather and bad roads.
Do.	do	(*)	7159	G. Duxbury	NW. ¼	23	104	56	Special; reason, claimant wanted to keep his children at school that winter; no schools within reach of his claim, and because his grain and provender for stock were in Filmore County, Minn.; residence, therefore, not established within statutory period.
Do.	do	25	7239	F. Heinzmann	NE. ¼	14	105	61	Rule 25; reason, high water; unable to cross streams.
Do.	do	25	7357	O. Johnson.....	NE. ¼	23	107	55	Rule 25; reason, lack of means to buy material.
Do.	do	25	7361	T. Griffin	NE. ¼	35	107	56	Do.

Do.....do.....	25	7399	D. T. Newton	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	101	55	Rule 25; reason, severe winter and blockade of roads.
Do.....do.....	(*)	7400	J. T. Mabley	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	103	57	Special; reason, claimant advertised to make proof within statutory period, but severe blizzard and snow-storm delayed his appearing before the local office; this office required new proof, which could not be made within seven years.
Do.....do.....	(*)	7425	W. H. Mabley.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	103	57	Special; reason, same as next case above.

[Abstract No. 14. Submitted April 25, 1888. Entries confirmed May 31, 1888.]

Mitchell, Dak	25	7439	A. Doughty	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	103	67	Rule 25; reason, severe weather.
Do.....do.....	25	7460	T. Carmody	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	108	54	Rule 25; reason, lack of material to build.
Do.....do.....	25	7536	J. K. Hotchkin	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	101	57	Rule 25; reason, severe weather prevented building.
Olympia, Wash.....	24	1790	B. Hilchkanum	Lots 1, 2, 3, and 5	6	24	6	Rule 24; reason, ignorance (claimant Indian).
Do.....do.....	24	1996	J. Goodhue	Lots 4 and 5, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	25	1	Rule 24; reason, indorsement on certificate "accident," from which it is presumed claimant injured and prevented from making proof; affidavit must be lost.
Do.....do.....	24	1944	W. Benston	Lot 6 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	18	4	Rule 24; reason, ignorance; had to republish.
Huron, Dak	25	680	J. F. Johnson	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	111	59	Rule 25; reason, lack of lumber for building.
New Orleans, La.....	(*)	168	J. V. Dahon	Lots 2 and 5	32	10	9	Special; reason, claimant's agent failed to notify him till after seven years.
Do.....do.....	24	1388	B. Peirce	Lots 3 and 4 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3, 2	2	8	Rule 24; reason, ignorance.
Benson, Minn	(*)	7040	T. Judisch	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	122	42	Special; reason, claimant filed notice of intention prior to expiration of seven years; local officers changed date.
Grand Forks, Dak.....	25	419	J. H. Aarke	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	150	50	Rule 25; reason, poverty and extreme cold.
Spokane Falls, Wash	(*)	1172	D. B. Conrad	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	18	44	Special; reason claimant could not get witnesses.
Do.....do.....	(*)	1225	P. J. Keller	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	24	41	Special; reason, claimant had to send to New York for depositions showing when he landed in United States before he could get citizenship papers.
Do.....do.....	(*)	1800	M. Knight	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	22	42	Special; reason, claimant filed notice of intention to prove up within seven years, but local officers changed date.
Do.....do.....	25	1676	A. Gray	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	26	39	Rule 25; reason, claimant's wife too sick to be moved.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Little Rock, Ark.....	Final homestead.....	24	3019	W. H. Tipton.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	21	2	Rule 24; reason, ignorance of statutory time.
Do.....	do	24	3558	C. Douglass	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	1	11	Rule 24; reason, claimant was badly burned and could not get to local office.
New Orleans, La	do	(*)	1163	C. J. Herisson.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	9	8	Special; reason, claimant alleges he made proof within seven years, delivering same to attorney; no evidence to show it reached local office; new proof required.
Ironton, Mo.....	do	(*)	2647	W. C. Rycroft.....	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ lots 4 and 5, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 6, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	29	10	Special; reason, claimant's attorney failed to notify him when it was time to prove up.
Jackson, Miss	do	(*)	3408	J. G. Blackledge.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (13) and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	9	10	Special; reason, owing to distance from land office and lack of money, claimant could not make proof.
Marquette, Mich.....	do	(*)	784	J. McIver.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	35	27	Special; reason, lack of means.
Do.....	do	(*)	932	J. Stevenson.....	Lot 2 (28) and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	43	3	Special; reason, court not being in session, claimant could not take out citizenship papers.
Kirwin, Kans.....	do	(*)	9777	F. Smith	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	9	11	Special; reason, mistake of claimant as to year of making original entry.
Do.....	do	24	10338	D. C. Smith	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	9	13	Rule 24; reason, claimant thought he had been granted an extension of a year under act June 4, 1880.
Concordia, Kans	do	(*)	12749	H. L. Hall.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	4	2	Special; reason, error in published notice, requiring new advertisement.
Wichita, Kans.....	do	24	4306	T. McFadden, jr	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	22	8	Rule 24; reason, ignorant of requirement to publish notice; mislaid original papers; when found too late for notice.
Little Rock, Ark.....	do	24	4262	N. M. Gother.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	8	17	Rule 24; reason, sickness.

[Abstract No. 15. Submitted May 3, 1888. Entries confirmed June 16, 1888.]									
Little Rock, Ark.....	Final homestead.....	(*)	4380	G. W. Hurst	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34, 27	21	5	Special. Part of this land was appropriated by a homestead entry, which entry was subsequently canceled.
Do.....	do	(*)	4412	B. F. Ellis.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	6	16	Special. Only five publications.
Do.....	Adjacent farm, homestead.	(*)	4427	S. G. Lowery.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	8	7	Do.

Do.	Final homestead.	(*)	4457 5836 3148 1495 8444 8526 2395 3946 3220 1326	R. G. Curtis. Heirs of Clara A. Little, deceased. M. Stevenson A. Robertson J. Stenfoss M. C. Betts J. I. Deniston J. P. Mills J. Steele E. Daily	Lots 2 and 3 of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$. S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	6 18 12 32 20 32 10 27 1 14	2 107 106 7 16 11 22 25 10 26	9 44 22 6 2 14 1 15 20 42	Do. Special. Proof not made on day advertised; case of M. Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460. Rule 19. This tract appropriated by section, which was subsequently canceled for illegality. Special. Proof not made within statutory period. Special. Only five publications. Special. Only four publications. Special. Double minimum land; entry illegal when made as to 80 acres, but claimant would be entitled to all under act March 3, 1879. Special. Proof not made within statutory period. Special and rule 24. Proof not made within statutory period; case of M. Geraghty, 6 L. D., p. 460. Special. Only five publications.
Tracy, Minn.	do	(*)							
New Ulm (now Tracy), Minn.	do	19							
New Orleans, La.	do	(*)							
Salina, Kans.	do	(*)							
Do.	do	(*)							
Wichita, Kans.	do	(*)							
Larned, Kans.	do	(*)							
Jackson, Miss.	do	*24							
Spokane Falls, Wash.	do	(*)							

[Abstract No. 16. Submitted May 3, 1888. Entries confirmed June 23, 1888.]

Do.	Pre-emption, cash	(*)	1287 1173 1172 3151 3555 5298 5709 5710 5786 5821	O. C. Brandon J. Johnson O. Nelson A. Smail W. Lagergren M. A. Bingham J. S. Sumner E. Sumner C. Boylaw M. E. Edwards	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28 9 9 2 17 17 2 1 30 11	141 126 126 121 112 126 118 118 119 127	54 63 63 56 52 58 54 54 59 59	Do. Rule 20. Did not declare intention to become a citizen until after entry. Special. Claimant was prevented from making proof on day advertised owing to severe snow-storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460. Do. Special. Proof not made on day advertised owing to severe snow-storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 640. Special. Note in above case applies to this. Rule 20. Did not declare intention to become a citizen until after entry. Special. Proof not made on day advertised owing to a severe snow-storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460. Special. Note in next case above applies to this. Do. Special. Proof not made on day advertised owing to railroad accident. Claimant did not reach local office until next day. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Fargo, Dak.	do	20							
Aberdeen, Dak.	do	(*)							
Do.	do	(*)							
Watertown, Dak.	do	(*)							
Do.	do	(*)							
Do.	do	20							
Do.	do	(*)							
Do.	do	(*)							
Do.	do	(*)							
Do.	do	(*)							

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Watertown, Dak.	Pre-emption, cash	(*)	5823	F. Grimes	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	127	59	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Do.	do	(*)	5849	F. L. Roy	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	125	58	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to snow blockade. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	do	(*)	5892	O. Knudston	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	121	58	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Do.	do	(*)	5912	S. B. Sparks	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	127	59	Do.
Do.	do	(*)	5924	J. F. Feters	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	129	59	Special. Proof not made on day advertised; railroad collision caused delay. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	do	(*)	5925	A. L. Hart	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	127	59	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Do.	do	(*)	5927	J. A. Dickey	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	127	59	Do.
Do.	Com., homestead	(*)	9190	F. J. Pieper	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	113	59	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to a severe storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Huron, Dak.	Prepaid with Mil. B. Land Wt., R. and R.	(*)	{ 66310 } 19	C. C. Rolfs	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	111	75	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Do.	Pre-emption, cash	20	3271	J. M. Burke	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	113	61	Rule 20. Did not declare intention to become a citizen until after entry.
Do.	do	(*)	6668	W. H. De Wolf	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	116	65	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to heavy storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	do	(*)	6720	C. T. Eastman	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	112	65	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to snow blockade. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	do	(*)	7905	C. J. Ernest	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	111	76	Special. One witness did not testify on day advertised. Train was delayed; reached local office next day. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	do	(*)	7975	W. B. Butler	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	114	61	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to severe storm; was prevented from reaching office until next day. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	do	(*)	7978	E. Frank	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	120	77	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to severe weather and blizzard. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	Com., homestead	(*)	7979	G. R. Chase	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	111	69	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Do.	do	(*)	8016	R. A. Cavanaugh	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	115	80	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to deep snow. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.

Do.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	8027	E. Loveke	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	120	66	Special. One witness did not testify on day advertised, owing to a snow-storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8119	W. B. Stewart	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	118	66	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to snow blockade. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8207	J. H. Tait.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	114	70	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8212	F. H. Tillman	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	116	78	Do.
Do.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	8215	J. Hellner.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	111	63	Do.
Do.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	8223	W. Wilson.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	117	63	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8236	F. D. Taylor	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	114	63	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8470	J. R. Potts	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	115	70	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to snow blockade. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8531	T. J. Valentine	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	118	76	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8540	G. L. Potts.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	114	70	Do.
Do.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	12196	S. Bartlett	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	111	70	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to severe weather and great distance to place where said proof was to have been taken. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	12470	E. Alley	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3, 10	115	69	Special. One witness did not testify on day advertised on account of stormy weather. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	12473	C. Alley	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	115	69	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Mitchell, Dak.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	9377	S. R. Drake	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	104	64	Special. Proof not made on day advertised; delay caused by snow-storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	9600	J. Sip	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	105	60	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to very bad weather and almost impassable roads. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	10164	R. M. Scott	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	105	65	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, claimant being sick. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	10175	A. Heal.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	107	54	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, claimant being sick. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.)
Do.....	do.....	(*)	11649	J. Agnes.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	102	65	Do.
Do.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	13438	F. Meister	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	103	69	Special. Proof not made on day advertised; delayed by storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	13557	E. A. Bloomer, nee Pressnell.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	108	54	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to illness of claimant. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
McCook, Nebr.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	1003	C. Miller.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	4	32	Special. Only five publications.
Do.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	1678	W. Hastings	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	7	26	Do.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
McCook, Nebr.	Com., homestead.	(*)	1704	F. Gage.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	24	6	28	Special. Only five publications.
Do.	do.	(*)	1815	W. Norwood.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	8	29	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	1884	W. Winter.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	12	6	28	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	1991	R. A. Barton.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	31	7	26	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	1992	J. Ray.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	10	5	27	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	2007	W. Pracher.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	27	7	28	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	2023	W. Wieden.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$.	23, 24	7	28	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	2104	Joshua Palmer.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	8	27	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	2213	J. Glantz.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	31	4	31	Do.
Yankton, Dak.	Pre-emption, cash.	(*)	2205	F. Weisz.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20	99	61	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to stormy weather and intense cold. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	do.	(*)	2208	A. Haider.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	5	97	55	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Do.	do.	(*)	2355	I. Dangel.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	10	97	55	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	2249	H. Flaherty.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	4	97	62	Do.
Do.	Com., homestead.	(*)	2407	J. Wipf.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	34	98	56	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to claimant being sick. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	Pre-emption, cash.	(*)	2460	J. Olsen.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	22, 23	96	55	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to severe weather and impassable roads. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	do.	(*)	2535	J. F. Martin.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	17	95	61	Do.
Do.	do.	(*)	2824	J. M. Clusky.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	12	100	69	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to sickness of claimant. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	do.	(*)	3079	A. A. Van Arendouk.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	22	99	66	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to very bad weather. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.	do.	(*)	3133	W. N. Streeter.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	28	99	62	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to severity of weather and sickness. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
[Abstract No. 17. Submitted May 9, 1888. (Two entries rejected.) Entries confirmed June 23, 1888.]									
Huron, Dak.	Com., homestead.	(*)	7449	F. Richardson.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	23	114	60	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to severe cold and snow drifts. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.

Do.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	7426	T. M. Williams.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	115	66	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, claimant being sick. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	7518	L. C. Ingram.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	117	66	Special. Proof not made on day advertised by one witness, owing to severe cold and stormy weather. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	7538	S. G. O. Connor.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	118	65	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to severe cold and stormy weather. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	7539	H. Kramer.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	111	65	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	7541	J. B. Woodward.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	118	75	Special. Proof not made on day advertised by claimant, owing to severe snow storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	7570	E. L. Mapes.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	116	66	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to severe storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	7571	I. Fink.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	116	66	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.
Do.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	7661	F. How.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	115	66	Special. Witness did not testify on day advertised, owing to a blizzard. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	(*)	8263	M. A. Young.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	118	76	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to sickness. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Watertown, Dak.....	do.....	(*)	4895	C. S. Bartram.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	112	57	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, claimant being sick. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5691	L. A. Brooks.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	119	59	Special. Proof not taken on day advertised by claimant, owing to a severe blizzard. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	6016	R. C. Dickey.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	113	58	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to severe snow storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	6084	J. W. Delaney.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	124	58	Special. One witness failed to make proof on day advertised, owing to severe storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
La Grande, Oregon, timber, cash, act June 3, 1878.	Timber, cash.....	(*)	1839	W. W. Kennedy.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28, 33	4	27	Special. Only nine publications.
The Dalles, Oregon.....	Pre-emption, cash.....	20	793	G. D. Woodworth.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	6	Rule 20. Did not declare intention to become a citizen until after entry.
Lakeview, Oregon.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	387	J. Hoehenedle.....	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2	24	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	Special. Only five publications.
Kirwin, Kans.....	do.....	(*)	4572	U. A. Bean.....	NW. SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	5	23	Special. Proof not made on day advertised by one witness, owing to sickness. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.

Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Olympia, Wash	Pre-emption, cash	(*)	8259	T. P. Lamb	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	22	2	Special. Proof not made on day advertised by one witness; owing to high water could not reach clerk's office. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do	do	(*)	8385	A. W. Judd	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7, 18	22	3	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to claimant's being sick. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Central City, Colo.	do	(*)	436	B. F. Hoy	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	10	103	Special. Only five publications.
Pueblo, Colo.	do	(*)	2786	L. R. Frazier	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20, 21	16	57	Special. Claimant did not testify on day advertised, owing to severe snow storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do	do	(*)	2955	M. M. Meredith	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	24	68	Special. Only five publications.
Do	do	(*)	3028	R. Nawman	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	16	58	Special. Proof not made on day advertised; claimant was delayed by severe snow storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do	do	(*)	3104	W. J. Banta	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	17	68	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, claimant being sick. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do	do	(*)	3365	T. F. Farnsworth	Lots 1, 2, 3	33	21	60	Do.
Marysville, Cal	do	(*)	8303	B. L. Gross	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	19	5	Special. Proof not made on day advertised by claimant, owing to severe snow storm. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do	do	(*)	8328	H. Grob	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 1 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	24	1	Special. Proof not made on day advertised. Entryman supposed he could make proof before notary and went before him on day advertised, but found out he would have to go before the local officers; the only train to take him to the land office had left, therefore he was compelled to wait until the next day. The local officers accepted the proof and issued certificate and receipt. The land was subsequently sold and the entryman has since died.
Shasta, Cal.	Com., cash	(*)	1222	W. H. H. Dollarhide	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 12	37	4	Special. Proof not made on day advertised, owing to heavy rains and swollen streams. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do	do	(*)	1241	M. Pimental	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	43	2	Special. Note in next case above applies to this.

Niobra, Nebr.....	Pre-emption, cash....	(*)	6006	R. Brown	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	31	13	Special. Claimant was ill in bed on the day set to take proof. The clerk of the court, before whom proof was to be taken, sent his deputy on said day to claimant's house to take his testimony. Witnesses took their proof as advertised.
Eau Claire, Wis.....	Private, cash	11	6650	A. J. McGilvray	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	39	4	Rule 11.
Do.....	do	11	6656	do	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	39	4	Do.
Do.....	do	19	6532	M. Glucksman and W. E. McCord.	N. fr. half NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5, 9	31	4	Rule 19. Land offered prior to entry, but part (SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$) withdrawn by swamp selection which was subsequently (after this entry) canceled.
Do.....	do	(*)	6219	J. Churchill.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	39	11	Special. Land offered April 23, 1859, at \$2.50 per acre, and was reduced in price by act June 15, 1880. The local officers allowed claimant to purchase November 26, 1883, at \$2.50 per acre, as there had been no restoration. Notice after said act, the case is submitted under a special rule.

[Abstract No. 18. Submitted May 9, 1888. Entries confirmed June 18, 1888.]

Spokane Falls, Wash	F. C	(*)	990	Isaac N. Balthis	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	19	44	Special. Only two weeks' publication.
Jackson, Miss	do	(*)	3441	Reuben Woolverton	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	4	15	Do.
Concordia, Kans	Pre-emption, cash	(*)	12666	David E. Lower	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	4	2	Special. Only four weeks' publication.
Natchitoches, La	F. C	(*)	922	Hansford Addiscn	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	2	4	Do.
Little Rock, Ark.....	do	(*)	4283	George W. McPike.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	16	4	Do.
Do.....	do	(*)	4237	George Hughes	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 28-3	23	3	13	Do.
Concordia, Kans.....	do	(*)	12668	Frederick J. Randall	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	4	2	Do.
Kirwin, Kans.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	5378	Edw. A. Sayles	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	3	20	Do.

*Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

[Abstract No. 19. Submitted May 18, 1888. Entries confirmed June 23, 1888.]

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Reed City, Mich. Miles City, Mont.	Pre-emption, cash. do	(*) (*)	23013 110	W. McCool W. M. Meadors	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18 4	32 22	6 59	Special; only five publications. Do.
Boonville, Mo. Harrison, Ark Do	Com., homestead. Pre-emption, cash. Com., homestead.	(*) (*) (*)	42687 1821 2363	G. A. Skyles A. C. Caywood J. P. Crow	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27 36 24, 13, 14	38 21 13	7 27 30	Do. Do. Do.
Niobrara, Nebr	Pre-emption, cash.	(*)	6475	E. H. Walton	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30, 31	26	7	Do.
Valentine, Nebr Oberlin, Kans. Do Do	do Com., homestead. do Pre-emption, cash.	(*) (*) (*) (*)	500 2276 2234 231	M. O. Collender C. N. Mattox J. H. Sroufe J. C. Forncrook	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4 7 32 33, 34	34 2 1 3	29 35 35 25	Do. Do. Do. Do.
Do Garden City, Kans. Do	Com., homestead. do do	(*) (*) (*)	2254 3298 3469	J. S. Hanson H. O. Johnson H. D. Niles	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lots 1 and 2, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6 27 2	2 21 23	35 27 31	Do. Do. Do.
Tucson, Ariz Do Do Do Do	Pre-emption, cash. do do do do	(*) (*) (*) (*) (*)	257 258 259 260	G. W. Collins W. H. Cook B. F. Franklin S. H. Eckles	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22 28 14 28	1 2 2 15	2 3 2 24	Do. Do. Do. Do.
Do Tracy, Minn Do Do Do Do	do do do do do do	(*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*)	268 8050 8052 8056 8058 2138	H. D. Scott C. L. Miller A. W. Anderson D. Stewart T. C. Drinkwater H. G. March	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14 12 14 14 45 14	1 107 108 108 107 8	2 45 46 39 45 39	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Special; only nine publications.
Walla Walla, Wash.; timber culture act, June 3, 1878. Walla Walla, Wash. Do	do do do do	(*) (*)	2365 2400	R. F. Thompson S. Cole	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	13 28	10 8	40 39	Do. Do.

Do.....	do.....	(*)	2407	M. L. Cronler.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	10	41	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	2516	C. Nelson.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	9	40	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	2605	W. M. Robnett.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	9	40	Do.
Roseburgh, Oregon; act June 3, 1878.	do.....	(*)	5164	D. Grenot.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 6.	24	27	7	Do.
Roseburgh, Oregon	do.....	(*)	5592	C. La Point.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	27	7	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5600	S. J. Day.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23, 26	40	4	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5613	W. T. Kerley.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	23	4	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5634	S. Riddler.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	30	6	Do.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	5635	W. C. Tipton.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ lots 1 and 2.	8	26	3	Do.
Oberlin, Kans.....	Com., homestead.....	(*)	1240	A. E. McLain.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	3	28	Special; only four publications.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	2300	G. T. Malcom.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2	35	Special; only five publications.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	2324	G. H. Kessler.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2	35	Do.

[Abstract No. 20. Submitted May 24, 1888. Entries confirmed June 23, 1888.]

Natchitoches, La.....	Private, cash.....	13	18578	W. D. Simpkins.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	8	7	Rule 13; land offered June 18, 1849; purchased July 2, 1885; withdrawn June 26, 1880, by a homestead entry (temporarily).
Do.....	do.....	13	18662	W. B. Simpson.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	20	13	Rule 13; land offered June 24, 1839; purchased September 18, 1886; withdrawn February 24, 1886; homestead entry which was canceled.
Do.....	do.....	13	18838	H. J. Litcher and G. Bedell Moore.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	1	11	Rule 13; land offered February 11, 1839; purchased March 8, 1887; part of this land was withdrawn by homestead entry, but only temporarily.
Do.....	do.....	13	18839	do.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	1	11	Do.
Do.....	do.....	13	18862	C. H. Teal.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	10	5	Rule 13; land offered October 30, 1843; purchased March 24, 1887; land withdrawn temporarily by homestead entry.
Do.....	do.....	13	18947	W. B. Simpson.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	20	13	Rule 13; land offered June 24, 1839; purchased May 14, 1887; land withdrawn temporarily by homestead entry.
Do.....	do.....	13	18948	do.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	20	13	Do.
Do.....	do.....	13	18995	C. H. Hackley.....	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	1	10	Rule 13; land offered October 30, 1843; purchased May 17, 1887; land withdrawn temporarily by homestead entry.
Do.....	do.....	13	18997	do.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	10	Do.

*Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Natchitoches, La.....	Private, cash.....	13	19001	C. H. Hackley.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	1	2	10	Rule 13; land offered February 11, 1839; purchased May 17, 1887; land withdrawn temporarily by homestead entry.
Do.....	do.....	13	19016	do.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.	17	3	10	Rule 13; land offered February 11, 1839; purchased May 17, 1887; land withdrawn (part of) by homestead entry.
Do.....	do*.....	13	1245	J. H. Stephens and Thomas Gregory.	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	22	8	8	Rule 13; land offered February 11, 1839; purchased September 7, 1886; land withdrawn (part of) by homestead entry.
Dardanelle, Ark.....	do.....	13	8032	J. B. Evants.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	11	20	Rule 13; land offered February 6, 1878; purchased August 24, 1883; land withdrawn (part of) by homestead entry.
Do.....	do.....	13	8126	C. F. Evins.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	7	21	Rule 13; land offered February 6, 1878; purchased March 4, 1884; land withdrawn (part of) by homestead entry.
Do.....	do.....	13	8128	B. M. Eachin.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	5	31	Rule 13; land offered January 30, 1843; purchased March 11, 1884; land temporarily withdrawn under homestead laws of 1866.
Do.....	do.....	13	8129	J. P. Darden.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	6	30	Rule 13; land offered January 30, 1843; purchased March 12, 1884; land temporarily withdrawn under homestead laws of 1866.
Do.....	do.....	13	8364	L. C. Hall.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2	29	Rule 13; land offered February, 1878; purchased April 19, 1887; part of temporarily withdrawn under homestead laws of 1866.
Little Rock, Ark.....	do.....	19	15997	W. S. Morgan.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	18	3	Rule 19; land offered February, 1878; purchased November 28, 1884; land withdrawn by homestead entry, but canceled for illegality after cash entry was allowed.
Do.....	do.....	13	16155	J. H. Barrow.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	21	1	Rule 13; land offered January 4, 1886; purchased; land temporarily withdrawn by homestead entry, but subsequently released.
Do.....	do.....	13	16306	A. Highfill.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	21	5	Rule 13; land offered December 27, 1886; purchased; land temporarily withdrawn by homestead entry, but subsequently released.

Champagnolle (now Camden), Ark.	do	11	12916	J. Wynne.....	Erl. part S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, frl. $\frac{1}{4}$ south old Louisiana State line.	2	20	19	Rule 11; land offered December, 1860; purchased June 5, 1860; land not previously offered; no reason to presume fraud, nor any reason to presume bad faith on part of entryman.
Do.....	do	11	12956	J. M. Whaley	E. frl. part of SE. frl. $\frac{1}{4}$ south of old Louisiana State line.	5	20	20	Rule 11; land offered December, 1860; purchased June 26, 1860; land not previously offered; no reason to presume fraud, nor any reason to presume bad faith on part of entryman.
Falls of Saint Croix, Wis.	do	19	8700	H. J. Baldwin.....	NW. frl. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	31	14	Rule 19; land offered November 5, 1852; purchased March 11, 1887; withdrawn by State selection which was canceled July 18, 1887.
Springfield, Mo	do	19	32481	J. R. Reeger	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	24	12	Rule 19; land offered June 4, 1849; purchased March 19, 1886; homestead entry appropriated land at time cash entry allowed; homestead entry subsequently canceled; illegal.
Sioux City (now Des Moines), Iowa.	Location and Mil. B. L. Wt. No. 2942.	11	44	D. Phelps.....	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ frl. and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	3	94	38	Rule 11; land located June 15, 1857, prior to offering; land offered January 15 and June 7, 1858; no reason to presume fraud or bad faith.
Boonville, Mo.....	Private, cash.....	13	42679	T. Williams.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	15	39	16	Rule 13; land offered November 30, 1846; purchased October 22, 1886; temporarily withdrawn by homestead entry, which was canceled in 1872.
Do.....	do	13	42712	C. J. Harrison.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	37	24	Rule 13; land offered December 3, 1838; purchased February 18, 1887; temporarily withdrawn by homestead entry, which was canceled in 1879.
Do.....	do	13	42714	M. Little.....	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 4 of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	39	4	Rule 13; land offered August, 1831; purchased March 1, 1887; temporarily withdrawn by homestead entry, which was canceled in 1876.
Do.....	do	13	42717	C. J. Harrison.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	17	37	24	Rule 13; land offered December 3, 1838; purchased March 7, 1887; temporarily withdrawn by homestead entry, which was canceled in 1879.
Do.....	do	13	42743	James Boyle.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	14, 15	66	33	Rule 13; land offered November 23, 1846; purchased April 26, 1887; temporarily withdrawn by homestead entry, which was canceled in 1859.

* Paid for with military bounty land warrant No. 95370.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Newnansville (now Gainesville), Fla.	Location M. B. L. Wt. No. 6081.	11, 13	71	George B. Smithson.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	4	16	{ These four cases are submitted under rules 11 and 13. The lands in township 4, range 16, were, by Executive proclamation dated February 5, 1828, ordered to be offered at public sale May 12, 1828, at Saint Augustine, Fla. The lands in township 3, range 16, were in like manner ordered to be offered at public sale March 25, 1831, but no official record is now found showing what, if any, lands were offered in accordance with said orders. On February 10, 1848, the plat of survey locating the 20,000-acre grant to José de la Maza Arredondo was approved by the surveyor-general of Florida. After this date the lands were presumably reserved to satisfy said grant, and remained in a state of reservation until November 23, 1883, when the grant was floated and the lands embraced therein restored to the public domain. The lands embraced in the entries herewith submitted fell within the limits of this grant.
Do.....	Location M. B. L. Wt. No. 11459.	11, 13	853	do	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	4	16	
Do.....	Location M. B. L. Wt. No. 7564.	11, 13	26	do	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	3	16	
Do.....	Private cash.....	11, 13	555	A. Robarts.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	4	16	
Do.....	do	11, 13	3423	G. B. Smithson.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	4	15	
Fargo, Dak.....	Homestead application	25	1943	John Collins.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	148	50	Rule 25. Party arranged for building house with another party, who failed to fulfill contract in time. Special under Rule 20. Claimant failed to become naturalized within seven years from date of entry, being ignorant of the requirements as to citizenship.

[Abstract No. 21. Submitted June 4, 1888. Entries confirmed June 23, 1888.]

Do.....	do.....	25	9228	Imart Janson.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	137	61	Rule 25. Failed to establish residence upon land within six months from date of entry, being too poor to buy lumber for a house and wife being sick and not in a condition to travel.
Do.....	do.....	25	8693	Carl Frederik Edin.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	137	61	Rule 25. Residence not established within six months from date of entry; party taken sick immediately after making entry, and was obliged to return to his family; upon his recovery was destitute of means to build a house and was obliged to work at days' labor to obtain same.
Do.....	do.....	24	6799	Albert Ko-Kott.....	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	141	63	Rule 24. Proof not made within statutory period, being advised by attorney that it was not necessary to prove up until expiration of time.
Do.....	do.....	24, 25	4684	John J. Chose.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	134	52	Rules 24 and 25. Residence not established within six months from date of entry, party being disappointed in not receiving money due him was without means to build a house; proof not made within statutory period, party being advised that on account of failure to establish residence within time required by law, his proof should be made within seven years from date of actual residence.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8233	Aaron McDonald.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	136	53	Special. Proof not made on day advertised by reason of railroad accident. See Geraghty, 6 L. D., 460.
Do.....	do.....	(*)	8228	William Hutchings.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	136	53	Special. Proof not made on day advertised for reason as in case above.
Do.....	do.....	25	6484	Thomas Evanson.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	146	54	Rule 25. Residence not established within six months from date of entry by reason of being destitute of means to obtain building material.
Do.....	do.....	25	8790	Isaac I. Olliver.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	135	57	Rule 25. Residence not established within six months from date of entry by reason of his holding position as postmaster; resignation of same tendered at time of entry, but Department did not relieve him in time to allow compliance with law.
Do.....	do.....	25	6266	William Hyslop.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	142	54	Rule 25. Residence not established within six months from date of entry, being destitute of means by reason of loss of former home by fire and expense of bringing family to the land.

* Special.

Abstract of suspended cases adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.—Continued.

Office.	Class.	Rule.	R. and R. No.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
Fargo, Dak	Homestead application.	25	8281	Ole Erickson	SW. 1/4	32	147	54	Rule 25. Residence not established within six months from date of entry, party being without means to procure materials for building house.
Do.....	do	24	8976	Erick Lundin	SW. 1/4	24	134	53	Rule 24. Residence not established within six months from date of entry; sickness of wife.

DECORATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

*An estimate of an appropriation for decoration of public buildings during
the inauguration ceremonies.*

FEBRUARY 21, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1889.

SIR: In view of the elaborate preparations that are being made by the citizens of New York City for celebrating the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States, which occurs on the 30th of April, 1889, I deem it fitting that the United States buildings in the city named be properly decorated, and for that purpose I have the honor to recommend that an appropriation for such purpose not to exceed the sum of \$2,500 be made by Congress.

Respectfully yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
LETTER
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1880.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., in relation to the proposed sale of the public lands in the State of California, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith

The Secretary of the Interior

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate from the Secretary of War of an appropriation for furnishing and maintaining a lodge at the Washington Monument.

FEBRUARY 21, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 20, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of this date, submitting an estimate for an appropriation of \$500 for furnishing and maintaining the lodge at the Washington Monument.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith for transmission to Congress an estimate in duplicate (one for the Senate and one for the House of Representatives) of an appropriation for \$500, required for furniture for the lodge at the Washington Monument.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1889.

SIR: It will be necessary to have a small appropriation for furniture for the lodge recently erected by the Washington Monument Society in

the monument grounds. I suggest, in behalf of the society, the sum of \$500, as probably sufficient, and respectfully request that you make the necessary estimate at the earliest moment possible, so that an amendment of that amount may be put upon the sundry civil bill now pending.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
President Washington Monument Society.

Hon. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
ROOM 24, BASEMENT, WEST WING, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1889.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions, contained in the indorsement of this date, of the Chief of Engineers, calling upon me for a report upon the communication of Hon. John Sherman, vice-president Washington Monument Society, in reference to furniture for the lodge at Washington Monument, recently erected by the Washington Monument Society, I have the honor to state that in my opinion the lodge should be properly furnished, and that the amount named by the vice-president of the society (\$500) will be sufficient for the purpose.

If an estimate is submitted by the honorable Secretary of War it might be worded as follows:

For furnishing and maintaining in a neat condition the lodge at the Washington Monument, as follows: For desks, chairs, book-cases, file-cases, tables, curtains, oil-cloth, cocoa and straw matting, sofas, looking-glasses, towel-racks, lamps, step-ladders, spittoons, mats, mops, towels, brooms, dusters, sponges, chamois-skins, brushes, coal-hods, shovels, soap, sapolio, and all other articles necessary for properly furnishing and maintaining in clean condition and good order the lodge at the Washington Monument, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$500.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Colonel, U. S. A.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY, *February 19, 1889.*

* * * * *

Colonel Wilson's estimate is concurred in by me, and it is recommended that the estimate be submitted to the Senate as requested.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Washington Monument: For furnishing and maintaining the lodge at the Washington Monument, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War (submitted), \$500.

LORD SACKVILLE.

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Secretary of State in relation to the case of Lord Sackville.

FEBRUARY 21, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State of this day's date, with accompanying correspondence, touching the case of Lord Sackville.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 20, 1889.

To the PRESIDENT :

The Secretary of State has the honor to transmit herewith the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Her Britannic Majesty relating to the case of Lord Sackville, lately British minister at this capital.

T. F. BAYARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 20, 1889.

LIST OF INCLOSURES.

- A. Mr. Murchison to Lord Sackville. September 4, 1888.
- B. Lord Sackville to Mr. Murchison. September 13, 1888.
1. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps. Telegram. October 25, 1888.
2. Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard. Telegram. October 26, 1888.
3. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps. Telegram. October 26, 1888.
4. Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard. Telegram. October 28, 1888.
5. Report of the Secretary of State to the President. October 29, 1888.
6. Mr. Bayard to Lord Sackville. October 30, 1888.
7. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps. Telegram. October 30, 1888.
8. Lord Sackville to Mr. Bayard. October 30, 1888.

9. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps. No. 990. October 31, 1888.
 10. Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard. No. 842. November 2, 1888.
 11. Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard. No. 845. November 7, 1888.
 12. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps. November 20, 1888.
 13. Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard. No. 858. December 1, 1888.
 14. Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard. No. 861. December 5, 1888.
 15. Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard. No. 874. December 29, 1888.
 16. Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard. No. 893. January 12, 1889.
 17. Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard. No. 901. January 16, 1889.
 18. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps. No. 1054. January 30, 1889.
- Appendix: British White Book, United States, No. 4 (1888).

A.

Mr. Charles F. Murchison to Lord Sackville.

POMONA, CAL., *September 4, 1888.*

SIR: The gravity of the political situation here and the duties of those voters who are of English birth, but still consider England the motherland, constitute the apology I hereby offer for intruding for information.

Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress on the fishery question justly excites our alarm and compels us to seek further knowledge before finally casting our votes for him as we had intended to do. Many English citizens have for years refrained from being naturalized, as they thought no good would accrue from the act, but Mr. Cleveland's administration has been so favorable and friendly toward England, so kind in not enforcing the retaliatory act passed by Congress, so sound on the free-trade question, and so hostile to the dynamite school of Ireland, that by the hundreds—yes, by the thousands—they have become naturalized for the express purpose of helping to elect him over again. The one above all of American politicians they consider their own and their country's best friend.

I am one of these unfortunates, with a right to vote for President in November. I am unable to understand for whom I shall cast my ballot, when but one month ago I was sure Mr. Cleveland was the man. If Cleveland was pursuing a new policy toward Canada temporarily only and for the sake of obtaining popularity and continuation of his office four years more, but intends to cease his policy when his re-election is secured in November and again favor England's interest, then I should have no further doubts, but go forward and vote for him.

I know of no one better able to direct me, sir, and I most respectfully ask your advice in the matter. I will further add that the two men, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, are very evenly matched, and a few votes may elect either one. Mr. Harrison is a high-tariff man, a believer on the American side of all questions, and undoubtedly an enemy to British interests generally. This State is equally divided between the parties, and a mere handful of our naturalized countrymen can turn it either way. When it is remembered that a small State (Colorado) defeated Mr. Tilden in 1876 and elected Hayes, the Republican, the importance of California is at once apparent to all.

As you are at the fountain head of knowledge on the question, and know whether Mr. Cleveland's present policy is temporary only, and whether he will, as soon as he secures another term of four years in the Presidency, suspend it for one of friendship and free trade, I apply to you privately and confidentially for information, which shall in turn

be treated as entirely secret. Such information would put me at rest myself, and if favorable to Mr. Cleveland, enable me, on my own responsibility, to assure many of our countrymen that they would do England a service by voting for Cleveland and against the Republican system of tariff. As I before observed, we know not what to do, but look for more light on a mysterious subject, which the sooner it comes will better serve true Englishmen in casting their votes.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES F. MURCHISON.

To the BRITISH MINISTER,
Washington, D. C.

B.

Lord Sackville to Mr. Charles F. Murchison.

[Private.]

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada which have been unfortunately re-opened since the retraction of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected; but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I inclose an article from the New York Times, of August 22, and remain,

Yours, faithfully,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

BEVERLY, MASS., September 13, 1888.

No. 1.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 25, 1888.

Mr. Bayard states that the Murchison correspondence has been shown to him by Lord Sackville, who declared his reply to have been strictly private and not intended for publication. Mr. Bayard thereupon strongly expressed his amazement and condemnation of the minister's act. Subsequently to the appearance of the Murchison correspondence,

in interviews with newspaper reporters in defense of his letter, Lord Sackville is reported to have gravely reflected upon the motives of the President and the Senate as regards their action touching pending questions relative to Canada. The Government of the United States can not be indifferent to any interference in domestic issues by foreign representatives. Mr. Phelps will accordingly invite Lord Salisbury's attention to the occurrence, and express the confident reliance of this Government upon the action of Her Majesty's Government in the premises.

No. 2.

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayara.

[Telegram.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 26, 1888. (Received October 26.)

Mr. Phelps states that Lord Salisbury will be absent for several days, but that he shall spend the 28th instant with him in the country, and inquires whether it is certain that Lord Sackville reflected upon the President and the Senate, and whether he may not have been incorrectly reported.

No. 3.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 26, 1888.

Mr. Bayard states that Lord Sackville, in his correspondence and in frequent interviews intended to be published, has impugned the motives of the President and the Senate in regard to Canadian questions, and that his usefulness in this country is at an end. A strong public sentiment has been aroused, and Lord Salisbury should be permitted as speedily as possible to understand the necessity of immediate action.

No. 4.

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.

[Telegram.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 28, 1888. (Received October 28.)

Mr. Phelps telegraphs that he has communicated his instructions to Lord Salisbury, who declines to act until in receipt of the precise language of Lord Sackville and his explanation. Lord Salisbury does not regard the minister's letter alone as sufficient to warrant his recall, thus

ending his diplomatic career, which would not necessarily be the case, if he were dismissed by the Government of the United States, for which course there are precedents.

Mr. Phelps states he is convinced that there will be long delays, with no decisive result, if dependence is placed on the movement of the British Government and advises that if the case is thought by you to require effective action, it be taken upon the intimation of Lord Salisbury.

He says that this view is sustained by the tenor of the London press. All requirements of comity have been satisfied by Mr. Phelps's application to the British Government, and formal explanations of the action of the United States may follow.

No. 5.

Report by the Secretary of State to the President.

To the PRESIDENT :

The undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement, with a view to receive your direction thereon :

On the 4th of September last a letter purporting to be written by one Charles F. Murchison, dated at Pomona, Cal., was sent from that place to the British minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the approaching Presidential election. He stated that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth, but that he still considered England the motherland, and that this fact led him to seek advice from the British representative in this country. He further stated that the information he sought was not for himself alone, but to enable him to give certain assurances to many other persons in the same situation as himself, for the purpose of influencing and determining their political action as citizens of the United States, of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligation of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained gross reflections upon the conduct of this Government in respect to questions now in controversy and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, and both directly and indirectly imputed insincerity in such conduct.

To this letter the British minister at once replied from Beverly, Mass., under date of the 13th of September last. In his reply he stated that—

any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of that fact ;

and that in respect to the—

questions with Canada which have been unfortunately re-opened since the rejection of the (fisheries) treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message, to which you allude, all allowances must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election.

The minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to.

Thus under his correspondent's assurance of secrecy, in which the minister concurred by marking his answer "private," he undertook to

advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of many others.

Upon this correspondence being made public, the minister received the representatives of the public press, and in frequent interviews with them, intended for publication, added to the impugnants which he had already made of the good faith of this Government in its public action and international dealings. Although ample time and opportunity have been offered him for the disavowal, modification, or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statements first found publicity.

The question is thus presented, whether it is compatible with the dignity, security, and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign Government in this country not only to receive and answer without disapproval and confirm by his repetition aspersions upon its political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons formerly his countrymen as to their political course as citizens of the United States.

As between this country and Great Britain there can be no controversy as to the complete severance of the ties of original allegiance by naturalization. Disputes on this point were finally put at rest by the treaty of naturalization concluded between the two countries on the 13th of May, 1870. Therefore it will not be contended, nor was such a contention ever admitted by us, that citizens of the United States of British origin are subject to any claim of the country of their original allegiance.

The undersigned also has the honor to call attention to the provisions of section 5335 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, by which severe penalties are visited upon the citizens of the United States who, without the authority or permission of this Government, "commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof," either with an intent to influence the action of such Government or its agents, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or with an intent "to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States." Those penalties are made equally applicable to every citizen of the United States, not duly authorized, who "counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence" with similar unlawful intent.

The undersigned respectfully advises that the attention of the Attorney-General of the United States be directed to these enactments in order that an investigation may be made with a view to ascertain whether they have not been violated in the present case by the correspondent of the British minister.

By your direction, the attention of the British Government has in a spirit of comity been called to the conduct of its minister, as above described, but without result. It therefore becomes necessary for this Government to consider whether, as the guardian of its own self-respect and of the integrity of its institutions, it will permit further intercourse to be held through the present British minister at this capital. It is to be observed that precedents are not wanting as to the question under consideration. It is a settled rule, essential to the maintenance of international intercourse, that a diplomatic representative must be *persona grata* to the Government to which he is accredited.

ited. If by his conduct he renders himself *persona non grata*, an announcement of the fact may be made to his Government.

In the present case all the requirements of comity have been fulfilled, the facts having been duly communicated to Her Majesty's Government with an expression of the opinion of this Government in regard thereto.

Respectfully submitted.

T. F. BAYARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 29, 1888.

No. 6.

Mr. Bayard to Lord Sackville.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 30, 1888.

MY LORD: The President of the United States has instructed me to inform you that for good and sufficient causes, which are known to yourself, and have been duly brought to the knowledge of your Government, he has with great regret become convinced that it would be incompatible with the best interests and detrimental to the good relations of both Governments that you should any longer hold your present official position in the United States, and that accordingly the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will without delay be informed of this determination, in order that another channel may be established for the transmission of such communications as may be found desirable by the two Governments in the transaction of their business.

Whenever it is your pleasure to depart from the United States, I am instructed to furnish you with the usual facilities, and with that view I now beg leave to inclose a passport in the customary form.

I avail, etc.

T. F. BAYARD.

No. 7.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 30, 1888.

PHELPS, Minister, London:

By direction of the President, I have to-day informed Lord Sackville, the British minister at this capital, that for causes heretofore made known through you to Her Majesty's Government, pursuant to my dispatch of the 25th instant, his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries.

It becomes, therefore, necessary that another channel of intercourse between the two Governments should be opened.

A passport, to facilitate his withdrawal, has been issued to Lord Sackville.

You will inform Her Majesty's Government of this determination.

BAYARD.

No. 8.

Lord Sackville to Mr. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, *October 30, 1888.* (Received October 31.)

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day's date, informing me that the President of the United States has become convinced that it would be incompatible with the best interests and detrimental to the good relations of both Governments that I should any longer hold my present official position in the United States, and transmitting my passports.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

SACKVILLE.

No. 9.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps.

No. 990.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 31, 1888.

SIR: Referring to my personal communication of the 26th instant, in relation to the correspondence of Lord Sackville with a person signing the name of Charles F. Murchison, I now transmit copies of the text of the cipher telegrams * sent you since that date, dated respectively the 25th and 26th instant.

Although in that letter of the 26th I inclosed copies of the Sackville-Murchison correspondence, and also printed slips of the report of the published statements of Lord Sackville made to the correspondents of certain newspapers, yet, for the purpose of unbroken statement of this most regrettable incident and the results it has brought about, I now transmit other copies of the letters† referred to, and of the interview of Lord Sackville with the reporter of the New York Tribune, as it appeared in that newspaper in its issue of the 24th instant.

An examination of the letter of Murchison, dated Pomona, Cal., September 4, 1888, and of the reply thereto of Lord Sackville, dated Beverly, Mass., September 13, 1888, discloses the facts that a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth, made therein full recital of the supposed issues of the political canvass now pending in the United States, avowing British interests to be paramount with him, and seeking to obtain the advice of the representative of Great Britain in the United States as to how the writer should cast his vote in the approaching Presidential election. The letter contains, in varied form, repeated avowals of the writer's British sympathies, and the minister is asked to inform him which candidate will most favor English interests, because it would put the writer at rest and enable him to assure many of his countrymen that they would do England a service by voting for

* Printed *supra*, Nos. 1, 3, and 7.

† Printed *supra*, A and B.

a certain candidate if the opinion of the British minister should be favorable thereto.

To this letter, as you will perceive, Lord Sackville readily replied and gave the advice as asked for, combining therewith, by innuendo at least, unfavorable reflections upon the Senate and the President in relation to important and unsettled international questions.

The date and tone of Lord Sackville's reply indicate not the slightest hesitancy, nor suggests rebuke to a correspondent exhibiting such gross perfidy toward the country whose citizenship he had assumed, nor denounces the disrespect to himself personally of applying to him—the official of a foreign government, admitted to the especially privileged position of envoy to the United States—for secret advice whereby to influence the most important function of our citizenship.

Lord Sackville overlooked or disregarded all this, and fortified his advisory letter by inclosing an extract from an editorial article in a New York newspaper expressing with vigor and clearness the views he was disposed to favor.

Such an answer to such a letter can only be characterized as a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and decorum—an unjustifiable abuse of his lordship's position here as the accredited envoy of a friendly power. His conduct was wholly inconsistent with prudent, delicate, and scrupulous abstention from intermeddling with the domestic affairs of the country by whom he had been so kindly and hospitably received. He dangerously invaded the exclusive sovereignty of this Government over its own soil, its own citizens, and its affairs of the deepest moment.

Furthermore, on the 23d of October, Lord Sackville held an interview with a reporter of the New York Tribune—which was published in that journal on the 24th—in which he distinctly impugned the sincerity of the President and the Senate, and, in phrases of disrespect and derision, aspersed the integrity of both. His lordship has since signified no disposition to make public or official modification or retraction of his statements.

You will also observe that the letter of his lordship's correspondent promised to keep the information sought for entirely secret, and in this Lord Sackville co-operated by making his reply "private," thereby participating in an avowed underhand endeavor to influence not only a single American citizen, but many others in the exercise of the highest and most sacred civic franchise—that of voting in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Conduct so dangerous to the integrity and safety of our political institutions and so conspicuously at war with international duty and good faith could not, when discovered, be suffered to be passed by or to become a precedent in this country, and therefore, as soon as I had read the letter of Murchison, together with Lord Sackville's reply, you were directed, by order of the President on the 25th instant, to lay the facts before Her Majesty's Government, and on the following day I renewed and emphasized my statements in terms which clearly intimated to Her Majesty's Government the impossibility of Lord Sackville continuing to represent his Government in this country. It was the hope and desire of the President that Her Majesty's Government would immediately recognize the propriety of taking steps to relieve the situation thus created by the action of Her Majesty's minister, which has given rise to strong feeling and exceeding regret in the United States. But, after thus having fulfilled the requirements of comity, and having awaited action on the part of the Government of Great Britain, and having received from you information that delay attendant upon an extended discussion of the facts—

which was deemed by the President to be wholly unnecessary—would in all likelihood ensue, the President felt constrained by the duty of his office, under the circumstances I have detailed, to exercise the high discretion inherent in every sovereign state of terminating the official residence in this country of a foreign minister who was no longer acceptable.

I inclose for your further information a copy of a report* made by me on this subject to the President, and with it a copy of the letter addressed to Lord Sackville on the 30th instant,† terminating his official relations to this Government, and his lordship's acknowledgment thereof.‡

This Government is ready to receive any communication in relation to the affairs and interests of Her Majesty's Government through such other channel as may be established.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

[Inclosure in No. 990.—From the New York Daily Tribune, Wednesday, October 24, 1888.]

Lord Sackville doesn't care—The British Minister acknowledges that he wrote the Los Angeles letter—extremely friendly towards Mr. Cleveland's administration—Not in the least afraid that his recall will be demanded.

WASHINGTON, October 23, 1888.

Lord Sackville, the British minister, was seen by the Tribune correspondent to-day in reference to the letter printed in yesterday's Tribune in a dispatch from Los Angeles, alleged to have been written by him to an American citizen of English birth, who had asked the minister's advice as to how he should vote at the coming election.

* * * When asked if the Los Angeles letter was genuine, he replied that it was.

"Was the gentleman who wrote to you a friend?" asked the Tribune correspondent.

"Oh, no," was the reply. "I never saw or heard of him until I received his letter. He wrote asking my advice, as other people do, and I answered him as you have seen."

"Did you expect that your letter would find its way into print?"

"No, indeed; especially as I marked it private. But now that it is published, I don't care."

"What do you think of the suggestion in the New York Sun to-day that if the letter is genuine Secretary Bayard should immediately send you your passports?"

Lord Sackville had not read the article referred to, and when it was handed to him he perused it carefully, with a smile upon his face, and then said:

"I am not alarmed at that threat. There has been so much said about me in the past that I have become indifferent to such comment. The man wrote to me asking my advice upon a subject in which he was interested, as he had perfect right to do. I answered him, giving him my views upon the matter, as I had a right to do. That's all there is of it."

"Then you don't feel at all uneasy over the demand for your recall?"

"Oh, dear, no. I have done nothing that is at all prejudicial to my position or that is in violation of any international custom or courtesy."

"Has anything been done in regard to the fisheries question since the rejection of the treaty by the Senate?"

"No. Since that time matters have been at a stand-still on both sides. Of course I understand that both the action of the Senate and the President's letter of retaliation were for political effect. In a general election it is but natural that every point should be seized upon by both parties which would have an effect upon the voters. It is not at all likely that any trouble will result over this fisheries matter. It will be amicably adjusted in the end."

* * * * *

"Well," said the correspondent, as the interview was brought to a close, "then there is nothing more that you wish to say, either in reference to the Los Angeles letter or the demand for your recall?"

"No," was the reply. "I wrote what I believed in the former and I shall give myself no uneasiness about the latter."

* Printed *supra*, No. 5.

† Printed *supra*, No. 6.

‡ Printed *supra*, No. 8.

No. 10.

No. 842.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

London, November 2, 1888. (Received November 13, 1888.)

SIR : Referring to your instructions* by cable message of October 26, 27, and 30, and to my several replies† thereto, I have now the honor to acquaint you that on Saturday, October 27, I had an interview with Lord Salisbury, Her Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, in which I laid before him the purport of your instructions and expressed to him the desire of the United States Government that Lord Sackville, the British minister at Washington, should be recalled. I referred to the letter addressed by Lord Sackville to Murchison and published in the American newspapers; and also informed Lord Salisbury that I was instructed by you that Lord Sackville had in correspondence and interviews intended for publication impugned and gravely reflected upon the motives of the President and Senate in their action touching the subject of the Canadian fisheries; that public sentiment in the United States was strongly aroused thereby; and that in the opinion of the United States Government Lord Sackville's usefulness as minister at Washington was ended.

Lord Salisbury in reply expressed the opinion that the Murchison letter having been intended to be private, did not of itself afford ground for any action by Her Majesty's Government. He further remarked that without being apprized of the language used by Lord Sackville, and giving him an opportunity for explanation or disavowal, Her Majesty's Government could not act. He observed that a recall by his own Government would be ruinous to Lord Sackville, whereas such a result would not necessarily follow if he was dismissed by the Government to which he was accredited, and that for such a course there were precedents. Further general conversation ensued not material to be repeated. I became satisfied that the British Government would take no immediate action in the premises, but would await the reception of further information and the explanation of the minister; and while no direct intimation of their probable course was given me, I was not encouraged to believe that it was likely to be decisive, and I inferred from the remark above mentioned that the British Government would prefer that action should be taken, if at all, by the Government of the United States. It is proper, however, to add that this inference was based only upon the remark above quoted, and though I believe it to be correct, was not justified by any more direct expression of Lord Salisbury.

I therefore sent you cable dispatches of October 28‡ and 29.

On receipt of your instruction by cable of October 30,§ communicating the action of the President in respect to Lord Sackville, I addressed a note under date of October 31 to Lord Salisbury, informing him of the purport of that instruction, and addressed to you a cable dispatch of the same date.

On yesterday I received from Lord Salisbury a note in reply to mine of October 31, to which I have this morning sent an answer, and have sent you by cable the substance of both notes.

I inclose herewith copies of my cable dispatches to you of October 26, || 28,‡ and 29, and of this date; of my notes to Lord Salisbury of October 30 and of this date, and of his note to me of November 1.

* Printed *supra*, Nos. 1, 3, and 7.

† Printed *supra*, Nos. 2 and 4.

‡ Printed *supra*, No. 4.

§ Printed *supra*, No. 7.

|| Printed *supra*, No. 2.

I inclose also various editorial articles on the subject in leading London newspapers that have from time to time appeared. You will observe that previous to the dismissal of Lord Sackville it was generally conceded in these newspapers that it was impossible that he should remain longer at Washington as British minister.

Since the action of the President some of them have characterized the manner in which the British minister was treated and the publicity given to it as an affront to Great Britain.

I presume you will deem it proper to furnish me with the details of the language used by Lord Sackville and the attendant circumstances desired by Lord Salisbury, and which I have promised to furnish to him when received.

I have the honor, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 842.—Telegram.]

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 29, 1888.

Mr. Phelps states that it is conceded by the London press that the British minister must leave. Prompt action advised.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 842.—Telegram.]

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 31, 1888.

Mr. Phelps informs Mr. Bayard of the reception of his telegraphic instructions of the 30th instant, and of their communication, in substance, to Lord Salisbury.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 842.—Telegram.]

* *Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 2, 1888.

Mr. Phelps states that on the preceding evening he received from Lord Salisbury a note in reply to his announcement of the dismissal of Lord Sackville. Lord Salisbury stated that not having been informed of the language used by the minister, he was unable to form a judgment upon the request of the United States for Lord Sackville's recall or upon his subsequent dismissal.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 842.]

Mr. Phelps to Lord Salisbury.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 31, 1888.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acquaint you that I received at a late hour last night instructions from the United States Government to communicate to your Lordship that, by direction of the President, the Secretary of State on yesterday informed

Lord Sackville, Her Majesty's minister at Washington, that for reasons heretofore made known to your lordship his continuance in that official position was no longer acceptable, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two Governments, and that a passport to facilitate his withdrawal has therefore been issued to Lord Sackville.

And I am further instructed to express the hope of the President that another representative from Her Majesty's Government may be accredited to the Government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 842.]

Lord Salisbury to Mr. Phelps.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 1, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, intimating to me that Mr. Bayard had informed Lord Sackville, Her Majesty's minister at Washington, for reasons heretofore made known to me, his continuance in that official position was no longer acceptable, and would be consequently detrimental to the relations between the two Governments, and that in consequence his passports had been sent to him.

On Saturday last, when I had the honor of an interview with you, you informed me that the Government of the United States desired the recall of Lord Sackville; and you stated that the ground for that application was not the letter to a California gentleman which has been much canvassed in the newspapers, but the language which Lord Sackville had employed to certain reporters who "interviewed" him, and which, in the judgment of your Government, imputed discreditable motives to the President and the Senate of the United States.

I asked if you could give me a copy of the speech or speeches to which exception was taken—but you had not received them; I refer to this interview on account of the intimation which, as you inform me, the Secretary of State conveyed to Lord Sackville, that the reasons for which his lordship's continuance was no longer acceptable had been heretofore made known to me. Nothing has been made known to me except what you did me the honor to communicate on Saturday evening, and by that communication I was only made acquainted with the interpretation which Mr. Bayard put upon certain speeches made by Lord Sackville. What those speeches contained, or to whom they were made, were circumstances not included in your communication; and indeed were, as I gathered, not known to yourself. I have not since received any further information on these points; and therefore I am unable to form any judgment upon the considerations which dictated the request which I received from the United States Government on Saturday, or the action which they took on Tuesday.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

SALISBURY.

[Inclosure 6 in No. 842.]

Mr. Phelps to Lord Salisbury.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 2, 1888.

My LORD: I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday.

My recollection of what passed between us in the conversation of Saturday last differs slightly from that of your lordship in one particular. I did not intend to be understood as saying that the letter of Lord Sackville formed no part of the reasons of the United States Government for desiring his recall; though I did say that the principal reason was the published imputation by Lord Sackville to the President and to the Senate of discreditable motives in their action touching the subject of the Canadian fisheries.

As the instructions I had received from the Secretary of State of the United States had been by cable message only, I was not then and am not now in possession of the precise language attributed to Lord Sackville nor the particular circumstances under which it was used; but only of its general purport and effect as communicated by me to your lordship in the conversation above mentioned.

I have, however, transmitted a copy of your lordship's note to the Secretary of State, and have requested to be furnished with all details of language and circumstances, and on receipt of his reply I shall lose no time in placing them before your lordship.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

[Inclosure 7 in No. 842.—Editorial from the London Times, Monday, October 29, 1888.]

It seems to be certain that the Government of the United States have taken a step which must render it impossible to continue Lord Sackville at the head of the British legation at Washington. An intimation has been conveyed, it is stated, to Her Majesty's foreign office to the effect that a good understanding between the two countries would be promoted by a change in the person of the British representative. Even if no formal communication had been made on the subject, the disturbance of public opinion in the United States would be sufficient to settle the question. An ambassador or minister accredited to a foreign Government can be only useful so long as he maintains a *persona grata* to those with whom he has to transact business. It is a part of international comity to pay attention to the hints of sovereigns in this matter, and to withdraw diplomatic representatives who have the ill-luck to provoke dislike or friction at the courts they have to do with. In the United States the sovereign people claim the same right, and insist upon it without much regard for the dictates of good manners. That, however, is the affair of the Americans themselves. We have only to deal with the fact that a vehement outcry has been raised against Lord Sackville, whose indiscretion has been, unfortunately, indisputable and indefensible, and we can come to no other conclusion than that Her Majesty's Government are bound to replace him by a diplomatist whose name can not be dragged, by the utmost perversity of rancour or prejudice, into the party strife of the United States. When the fury of the Presidential contest has spent itself, which, we take it, will be at the latest about forty-eight hours after the election of to-morrow week, important negotiations must be resumed between the British and American Governments, and it would be improper to confuse and complicate them by permitting the importation into the controversy of any paltry personal question. It is for this country to do what is right and becoming in the circumstances of the case, without wasting time or temper over the conduct of the Americans. About that conduct, indeed, there can hardly be two opinions among intelligent and fair-minded men; and, if the Americans were not at the present moment in the thick of the demoralizing quadrennial struggle for the spoils of office, it is possible that some of them would enter a protest in public against the undignified vulgarity and interested unfairness shown by both their political parties throughout the whole transaction.

Lord Sackville's indiscretion, though a few weeks old, has been brought to light just in time to create a stir which may last till the Presidential election is over. The whole business, indeed, appears to be what is styled, in vulgar parlance, a "plant," originating, we are told, in the enterprise, unincumbered by scruples, of a smart Californian reporter, who undertook to "draw" the British minister and succeeded probably beyond his utmost expectations. In reply to a letter purporting to come from a British naturalized citizen settled at Pomona, Sir Lionel Sackville-West, as he then was, wrote, at considerable length, on the 13th of September, giving his advice, marked "private," to his unknown correspondent on the question whether a well-wisher of England might vote for the Democratic ticket in spite of President Cleveland's recent message. The British minister's letter contained nothing that had not been published over and over in hundreds of newspapers, nothing that any shrewd observer living in the United States might not discern for himself. He pointed out that "any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity," and that "the party in power was fully aware of the fact;" but while declining to predict President Cleveland's course, should he be elected, in the matter of retaliation, he expressed his belief that the Democrats were "still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain." The substance of this letter, it will be seen, was the most harmless commonplace, but it is equally obvious that it never ought to have been written by a diplomatist, who should be careful in any country, and especially in a Democratic country, to avoid even the appearance of interfering in domestic politics. The case was not made better, but worse, by Lord Sackville's belief that he was writing to a British subject who had become a naturalized American citizen. The Americans are very jealous of any assertion by foreign Governments of rights over the naturalized citizens who form so large a proportion of the population of the United States, and they have been persevering in their diplomatic efforts to put an end to the system of double allegiance. Nor is it any answer to objections to say that Lord Sackville was entitled to form his private opinions and to express them in his private correspondence. It is evident

that the British minister was appealed to by the supposititious British resident at Pomona as the representative of British interests in the United States, and in that character—not as a private individual, for as such he was unknown to the querist—he must be regarded as having written his answer. This was manifestly an indiscretion. We are not prepared to censure Lord Sackville because he formed no suspicion that the letter was a sham one, intended to extract from him, as it did, some declaration favorable to the Democrats which might be used against them by their opponents. A British minister, whether at Washington or elsewhere, must be an English gentleman, and may be forgiven if he is not up to all the dirty tricks of American politicians.

But when all has been said that ought to be said of Lord Sackville's error, and when it is admitted that the fuss which has been made about it has disastrously impaired his usefulness in the United States, we may ask what is to be thought of the conduct of those who have turned an occurrence, in itself of no conceivable significance, to the basest purposes of party warfare? What sense of the honor of their nation or of the obligations of truth can exist among men who deliberately endeavor to work up popular animosity to England on the ground that Lord Sackville's trumpety letter is "an unpardonable affront to the intelligence and patriotism of the country," and an "official attempt on the part of the British minister to array citizens of English and Canadian birth against the Republican party?" Those who write such stuff as this can hardly expect to obtain credence for what they assuredly do not believe themselves, yet the chance of injuring their opponents among the most ignorant of the Irish voters is too precious to be lost. Mr. Blaine, with the cynical irony which he has often shown in his public conduct, has delivered an impassioned harangue, denouncing Lord Sackville's interference in American affairs, at a mass meeting in New York, presided over by Patrick Ford and addressed by Patrick Egan. The behavior of the Democratic politicians is quite as contemptible and dishonest. They were, at the outset, inclined to pooh-pooh the affair, but they have taken alarm at the vigor with which the Republicans have begun to beat the big drum, and they have taken all the pains imaginable to show that they are not more well-disposed towards England than their rivals. To be charged with being "still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain" is an imputation which, it seems, is not to be borne in view of the elections of to-morrow week. During the President's flying visit to New York on Saturday, he had interviews with the leading politicians of his party, among them "two prominent Boston Irishmen, Messrs. John Boyle O'Reilly and Patrick Collins," and it was decided that something positive must be done about the "Sackville incident." The Democratic newspapers cry "Sackville must go" as loudly as the Republicans. Both parties, we presume, will claim the honors of victory when the withdrawal of the minister is announced, and each will possess the internal satisfaction of having seized, for party purposes, on a trivial error in judgment, and so distorted it and exaggerated it as to create a public scandal, if not to run the risk of setting up an international quarrel. It is our most sincere desire that the English and American peoples should remain always united by the ties of amity and concord; but for the maintenance of that happy state of things no thanks will be due to professional politicians of either party in the United States.

[Inclosure 8 in No. 842.—Editorial from The London Times, Thursday, November 1, 1888.]

If the interests of two of the greatest communities in the world were not at stake, the treatment of what is called "the Sackville incident" by the politicians of the United States would merely excite a passing sensation of amusement. A more ridiculous spectacle has rarely been witnessed in any civilized country than the flurried and unmannerly haste with which the Government of President Cleveland has endeavored to put a slight on this country, obviously for electioneering purposes, before Her Majesty's ministers could deal, one way or other, with the alleged indiscretion of the British representative at Washington. It is perfectly plain that the Democrats have been put upon their mettle to show that they are not less uncivil and overbearing in the conduct of diplomatic negotiations than the rudest of their Republican critics. Mr. Bayard has had the satisfaction of proving to the world at large that he can be as contemptuously disregarding of the decencies of international intercourse and of the dignity of the nation he represents as Mr. Blaine himself. Whether he will be repaid or not by securing the Irish vote for his party at the Presidential election next week is a matter of supreme indifference to Englishmen. We have a strong conviction that the masses of the American people are animated by sincere good will towards the mother country, and are well aware that a quarrel between the two main branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, whatever its issue, must be disastrous to civilization and progress. But we have also been taught by experience that American poli-

ticians, whether Republicans or Democrats, are ready, during the degrading traffic of a Presidential contest, to put all such considerations behind their back, and to engage deliberately, and, we believe, insincerely, in a scandalous competition to win the support of the Irish vote by devising means to insult the British Government. Self-respecting Americans are to be commiserated for their ill-fortune—which is, to a large extent, their own fault—in being politically represented by persons thus careless both of the best traditions of diplomacy and of the interests of two kindred nations. So far as this country is concerned, there is nothing more to be said. It was never denied that Lord Sackville's indiscretion, even apart from the impolite and ungenerous outcry raised against it in the United States, constituted a reason for removing him from a position in which he could not continue to be useful when he had become the object, not so much of popular distrust, as of partisan misrepresentation. The announcement that the British minister at Washington has obtained or is about to obtain leave of absence, and that at the end of his leave he will not return to his present post, is what was, in the circumstances, unavoidable. The American Government can have had no serious doubts upon the subject, and if Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard had thought it necessary or expedient to adhere to the usual practice of civilized states, they would have waited, at all events, to be sure that Her Majesty's Government intended to do nothing, before beating, with an absurd show of peremptory vehemence, at an open door.

The report of the American Secretary of State, reciting the reasons for Lord Sackville's recall, is the more remarkable, because it is in direct contradiction with the very proper sentiments expressed by President Cleveland two or three days ago in the course of an interview with a representative of the principal Democratic newspaper in New York. Mr. Cleveland said truly that the matter was "one of great delicacy;" that the Government "must do all these things with all due dignity, in accordance with the amenities which must prevail between two Governments on friendly terms with each other," and, he added, "without unseemly haste." How far these excellent views are in harmony with Mr. Bayard's blustering report to the President and his dispatch, sent off in hot haste, in order to intercept and anticipate any action on the part of Her Majesty's Government, the British public are in a position to judge for themselves. It must be remembered that Lord Sackville's unfortunate letter to his bogus correspondent in California was only published a week ago, and Mr. Bayard's first communication to the British Government on the subject was of still later date. Yet in sending Lord Sackville his passports Mr. Bayard conceives, or asserts, that all the requirements of international comity have been fulfilled. The Democrats did not, at first, bestow any great attention on Lord Sackville's error, which the President himself traces to a "campaign trick;" but when they found that their opponents were making capital out of it, they set to work to show that they could make as much noise about an insignificant piece of business as any fire-eating follower of Mr. Blaine or any ardent disciple of Patrick Ford. The President's reserve appears to have melted at the Cabinet council held on Tuesday, when, no doubt, electioneering arguments were freely applied, and when Secretary Bayard's dispatch to Mr. Phelps was sanctioned. The leaders of the Irish Americans who still adhere to the Democratic side—Ford and Egan have linked their fortunes with those of the Republican party—will now be able to assure their followers that England has had a slap in the face. Lord Sackville will not continue to represent the British Government at Washington, a fact of which, though Mr. Bayard ignores it in his published report, every intelligent man must have been assured from the moment the circumstances of the case were brought to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government. No self-respecting state can desire to force on another country a *persona non grata* as a diplomatic representative; but Mr. Bayard ought to understand that Lord Salisbury, in dealing with Lord Sackville, can not use the "unseemly haste" which President Cleveland deprecated before he had to yield to the remonstrances of the Democratic wire-pullers.

It seems not improbable, after all, that this undisguised pandering to the exigencies of electioneering may do the Democratic cause more harm than good. The most powerful and widely-circulated newspaper in the United States rebukes the Secretary of State for the tone of his report, and remarks that if so unpleasant a thing was to be done, it should have been done "quietly and decently, without bluster." Mr. Cleveland is recommended to get a new Secretary of State without delay instead of one "who scolds like a hysterical woman," and makes the Government of the United States "ridiculous in the face of the whole world." We do not take much interest in these recriminations. Mr. Blaine would probably be as indifferent to diplomatic decencies, if he saw it to be his interest to conciliate the Irish vote, as Mr. Bayard. We trust that when the Presidential contest is over, the native good sense of the American people will keep the State Department in order, and prevent professional politicians from embroiling two great nations who have no really antagonistic interests. The controversy about the Canadian fisheries, which has been unhappily prolonged and widened by American electioneering, would easily be closed if the dis-

putants would be content to dismiss excited feelings and to grapple with the plain facts of the case. Even so able and well-informed an advocate as Mr. Hurlbert is led, as Sir George Baden-Powell, in a letter we publish this morning, shows, into some extraordinary errors, and if his countrymen are under the influence of the same misconceptions, it is not surprising that the settlement of the question has been grievously impeded and delayed. Mr. Hurlbert, for instance, asks, in the letter we recently published from him, how the provisions of the treaty of 1818 were suspended, and hints that this was effected by some mysterious "order in council." If the rights thereby secured to Canada were modified by any subsequent treaty, why, he contends, are not those modifications still operative and in force? Sir George Baden-Powell points out that the modifications in question were introduced by special conventions for a limited term of years, which in each case were brought to an end by the action of the United States in 1866 and 1885. A third attempt to arrange the matters in dispute by an alteration of the treaty of 1818, the only treaty now in force, has failed through the domination of party interests in the Senate. Canada, while determined not to be coerced by her great neighbor into the abandonment of the British connection, has been, and is, willing to forego her strict rights for the sake of peace, and to concede, as was arranged in the convention negotiated by Mr. Chamberlain, all that the American fishermen can legitimately demand.

[Inclosure 9 in No. 842.—The Daily Telegraph, Friday, October 26, 1888.]

Her Majesty's minister at Washington has been writing a letter on American politics. The mere announcement of such an act is enough to make our old and departed diplomatists turn in their graves. If there is one elementary rule more rigid than another in the canons of international custom and law, it is that which forbids an envoy to interfere in any manner with the internal politics of the country in which he resides. We should think a French or Russian ambassador had taken leave of his senses if, on the eve of a general election here, he were to express an opinion in favor of Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone. We are not, as a people, quite so sensitive in this matter as the French, the Germans, or the Americans, but John Bull is still ready to resent anything like suggestion from abroad as to the management of his affairs. During the great debate in 1850, when Lord Palmerston was accused of carrying matters with a high hand on the continent, and thus making England unpopular, he referred to the allegation that he had used English influence in France against M. Guizot. He denied the fact, and added that such conduct would defeat itself. "For if the people of any country," he continued, "believed that one of their statesmen was persistently assailed by the envoys of a foreign power, it would induce them not to desert but to rally round him." His hearers, applying the words to himself, cheered again and again, since there was no doubt that Lord Palmerston's popularity in England was greatly due to the fact that, above all our foreign ministers, for many years he was most disliked by Russian, Austrian, and French rulers. This kind of irritable jealousy of all "foreigners," simply because they are not Englishmen, has greatly faded away with us, but it is to this day rampant abroad. It flourishes in France, where M. Ferry is still an object of distrust, because, when in power, he worked cordially with Prince Bismarck. A recent painful controversy indicates how Germans dislike any claim of superiority by English over native men of science or skill. The Americans have had this feeling ever since the colonies coalesced into a state. They believe that England is plotting here and conspiring there, and that, whether she denounces slavery, or befriends the Confederates, or attacks the protective system, her one aim is to cripple and paralyze the Great Republic. The caricature is obvious, yet there are Senators, Representatives, and leading journalists who speak and write as if this picture of John Bull were a true portrait.

Dealing with a people so preposterous in their prejudices and sensibility, Lord Sackville might certainly have been more guarded in the expression of his opinions on the Presidential contest. It appears that a British naturalized citizen wrote to him for information to guide him as to his vote in the impending contest. Lord Sackville answered him privately, but he should not have answered him at all. The letter was addressed to him as British minister, and it is not the business of our representative at Washington to guide American citizens, of English birth or otherwise, in their political acts. It may be said that correspondence is sacred, and that, as the letter was marked "private," the recipient had no right to publish it. This would be a legitimate excuse if Lord Sackville had written to a friend; but his correspondent was a complete stranger, and therefore the letter does not come under the category of ordinary communications from one gentleman to another in the unreserved intercourse of private life. Moreover, Lord Sackville is well aware of the customs and manners of American politicians during a Presidential campaign. He

knows that nothing is sacred to the managers on these occasions, and that they would publish their own or their enemy's most confidential love-letters—and, if necessary, forge them—if thereby they could affect the issue. The moment he received the inquiring epistle he ought to have suspected a trap, and have left it unanswered, or else answered it declining to give advice. Instead of this obvious course, he sat down and penned a letter expressing his opinion that notwithstanding President Cleveland's threat of retaliation, the Democratic party is "still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and of settling all questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the retraction of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message to which you allude. * * * There is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he (President Cleveland) has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message." This English certificate to the character and good intentions of one of the candidates has of course been eagerly seized by the opposing party as a convincing proof of his depravity. One Republican journalist says: "The British minister is right in his facts—the President is England's man. He stands for foreign rather than for American interests. But it is an unpardonable affront to the intelligence and patriotism of the country that Lord Sackville, in the pending elections, should take advantage of his official position to influence the naturalized citizens of his own nationality. Americans want no advice from the representatives of foreign courts respecting their political affairs, and they must resent official attempts on the part of the British minister to array citizens of English and Canadian birth against the Republican party." This indignation is, of course, assumed. Lord Sackville's letter is really one of the most precious documents that Republican election agents can command. Already they have denounced Mr. Cleveland as England's nominee. They have published forged extracts from leading London papers expressing an anxious desire for his election. They represent English manufacturers gloating over their gains when, on the reduction of the American tariff by the free trade party, they will pour in their goods, undersell and ruin the rising native manufacturers, and drive to starvation and misery the American workingman. Now, however, they need not rely on inferences and forgeries; they have Lord Sackville's own words intimating his preference for "Cleveland" and his objection to "Harrison." We suppose that the British minister is not at heart a friend to the Republicans, but if he were he could not have helped them better than by allowing it to appear in an official, though private, letter, that he was a partisan of the Democrats. We must acquit him of such disingenuousness, but at the expense of his acuteness and common sense.

The extent to which public men in America pander to the national prejudices is illustrated in an amusing way by some recent utterances of Senator Ingalls to the inevitable interviewer. This wild Senator, whose position alone gives his words some claim to attention, said: "England is the only enemy we have among the nations, and sooner or later we shall be compelled by self-respect, if not for self-preservation, to obliterate every vestige of British power from this hemisphere. There is no alternative. The guns of Halifax and Vancouver are pointed at us. The Canadian Pacific Railroad, built by England's subsidies, makes our northern frontier more vulnerable than our sea-coast. Great Britain, jealous of our supremacy, is inexorably opposed to our territorial expansion toward the pole and the equator. Her circumvallation is complete. Her navy stations and fortresses menace us from every point of the compass." It is perhaps impossible to cram into a short space a greater amount of inflammatory nonsense. Every Englishman knows that there is no concession we would not make, consistent with honor, to avoid what all would consider a most painful calamity—a war with the United States. It would be ungrateful, as well as unnatural, if any Englishmen regarded with jealousy the growth and prosperity of the Great Republic, for it may some day be the sphere of his own exertions or the home of his own children. In fact every English-speaking man has an interest in the future of America. As to hindering the expansion of the United States towards the equator, not we, but Mexico, stands in the way, and the worst enemies of the Yankee race could not wish it a worse fate than an attempt to incorporate the most troublesome people on the face of the earth. As to the north pole, it is the Canadians, with ideas and interests of their own, who object to annexation. If America marches, as the Senator says, on Montreal or Quebec, she will attack England in form, but Canada in fact, and she has to thank her tariff if Canada has developed national manufactures of her own. Every threat of political force or commercial retaliation intensifies the feeling of Canadian nationality, not against us, but against the Republic itself. As to the issue of the Presidential contest, it is no longer of any great interest to people in this country. Although General Harrison is a protectionist President Cleveland is not a free trader, while the retaliation message and recent jobs show that in pandering to international jealousies, and in the arts of political corruption, there is not much to choose between the two parties. An Englishman abroad may write a silly letter, but Englishmen at home care very little who enters the White House next year.

[Inclosure 10 in No. 842.—Editorial from The London Daily Telegraph, Monday, October 29, 1888.]

By the ignoble little electioneering trick lately played in America, a diplomatic difficulty has been created between the United States Government and that of Great Britain, which is causing a turmoil ludicrously out of proportion to the importance of the matter. A Republican wire-puller with more cunning than honesty wrote, as all know, an innocent-looking letter to the British minister at Washington, representing himself as a naturalized Englishman, and inviting advice as to the course which such a voter should pursue between the rival claims of Mr. Cleveland and General Harrison. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred such a dodge would have had no success with any experienced diplomat, and least of all with our minister in the States, who has an established reputation at the foreign office for caution and reticence. The simplicity of the stratagem, however, betrayed Lord Sackville; in an unguarded instant he seized the pen lying before him, and gave a frank opinion on the subject to his absolutely unknown correspondent, marking the communication "private." Of such a word the person concerned took, of course, no sort of notice; what binds the lips of honorable men could have no force of sanctity for him; the thief who said that "a locked carpet bag makes my knife laugh" must have felt about as much hesitation as this Californian "politician." He instantly published the unfortunate avowal of sympathy with the Democratic side, and then "the fat was in the fire." Nowise loth to profit by the trick thus practiced, the Republican journals instantly blazed out against the ambassador and "England's man," as they denominated Mr. Cleveland, and raised a demand that Lord Sackville should be at once sent home. He himself, being an English gentleman as well as an envoy, instantly acknowledged the hapless letter, with expressions of natural chagrin at having been both deceived and betrayed. Meantime the American President's Cabinet could not well ignore the incident. In the present disgraceful condition of subserviency to the Irish vote in the States, nobody wants to be suspected of friendliness to this country. Upon the two questions of home rule and protection, there are stratagems, tergiversations, and intrigue current on the other side of the Atlantic which would make the least conscientious election agents among us blush, and would disgust a caucus. Something, however, had to be done to wipe off this stain of English good opinion, and accordingly Secretary Bayard suffered himself to say: "It is still to be hoped that we will be able to settle the issue involved in the pending canvass without the importation of foreign interference or intermeddling in our domestic affairs." Mr. Bayard is further reported to be greatly annoyed about the affair, and to have observed, after an interview with Lord Sackville: "The persons who dug the pit for the ambassador to fall into will find it a costly experiment. I do not think any fair-minded man can be influenced by it. So far as the Presidential campaign is concerned, I have no fear. What to me is inexplicable is the ease with which Lord Sackville allowed himself to be drawn into the snare. It would seem to me he had lived in America long enough to imbibe at least a little of our Yankee smartness, but it seems he has not."

All this, of course, has to be reduced to diplomatic and official fact and record before Her Majesty's Government can take any cognizance of it. Lord Salisbury can have no knowledge of, and no concern about, a private communication of Lord Sackville's addressed to an eastern "sharp," any more than if it had been the reply to a begging letter or the payment of a hatter's bill. When, however, as seems inevitable now, the matter emerges, by the avowal of our minister of his indiscretion and by the fuss made over it in Washington, into an international "difficulty," then certain considerations must arise. The Americans have somewhat odd and special ways of handling these affairs. Twice before, in the brief history of their States, they have requested a British representative to leave without much notice, and he has quitted his post accordingly. Yet in such cases the ambassadorial career of a public servant guilty of no fault was not marred; on the contrary, means have been found to render the undeserved dismissal a fortunate event for its object in his subsequent service. If, therefore, the United States Government should demand the withdrawal of our representative, it is likely that the personal effect of their too ready compliance with the bad and bitter spirit of the contest would end there, and Lord Sackville might find his indiscretion purged by their forcible action. It is quite another thing when an ambassador's own Government directs the retirement of an envoy. This is in a high degree serious, and must have for its consequences the official "black-marking" of the injudicious diplomatist. Were it to issue even in such a pass, Lord Sackville would be, like the ancient Roman, "happy in the opportunity" of his fall; for he has just come into a peerage, and the family money which his predecessors willed away to the maids of honor has been, it is said, declined by those high-minded ladies. There is a third possibility midway between dismissal by Mr. Cleveland's cabinet and withdrawal by our own foreign office; that is, the resignation of the minister himself, and of course, were it felt necessary or desirable, Lord Sackville would have hastened ere now to place the offer of retirement in the hands of Lord Salisbury. We are half ashamed to discuss so gravely the

alternatives which spring from so ignominious a trick, for a trick it certainly was. Investigation at Los Angeles, Cal., has shown that no such a person ever lived there as the correspondent purporting to sign the missive. The plot was laid by Californian Republicans to catch the Irish vote. The Republican press throughout the country, however, declare that Lord Sackville's action was both impudent and dangerous. One journal goes so far as to say, "The letter is not only an impertinent interference in American affairs on the part of a foreign official, but in its terms it is so grossly insulting to the people of the United States and to public men of both parties, from the President down, that the best thing the writer can do is to leave Washington forthwith. If he does not leave of his own accord, he should be put under compulsion." Language like that renders the affair more difficult, of course, to compose with dignity. The character of the agitation raging around the unfortunate simplicity of our representative may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Blaine spoke, on October 23, at a meeting organized by Patrick Ford, who presided. Mr. Blaine made the letter the chief topic of his speech, and appealed to the Irish electors of the country to vote against the candidate approved by the British minister. The speech is described as the lowest kind of demagogic harangue, the following being a fair sample: "The letter has done its perfect work. It was written for Mr. Cleveland; was written to aid him to bring the whole of the naturalized English voters to his support. Are we to have the British minister installed at Washington, giving his opinion as to what we should do in this country in our political and domestic contests?" Nobody knows better than Mr. Blaine how absurd all this is; but it is a season of brazen humbug just now in the States, and the Republican wire-pullers would employ if they could the "thirty pieces of silver" of Judas himself.

The line to take in this country should, it seems to us, be one of the amused and good-tempered indulgence. Nothing can excuse the incontinence of Lord Sackville's pen, except his transparent good faith and candor, and these unhappily exaggerate while they qualify the indiscretion. Diplomatically the blunder, once avowed, is pardonable only by the two parties in the States, one of which can not and the other will not condone it. In the long run, we believe that thousands of honest Americans will be too much disgusted at the disgraceful trick played on behalf of General Harrison to allow the flatterers of the Irish voters to profit by it. Nevertheless we can all understand without admiring the course taken by Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, who have good electoral reasons for wishing to be relieved from Lord Sackville's dangerous patronage. It may be hoped, therefore, that the ignominious plot of the Californian Republicans will not be crowned by talk on this side of offended dignity, or such demonstrations as would force Mr. Cleveland into fresh testimonies of his terror of English friendship. Underneath all the foolish turmoil there is a compliment to Great Britain implied in the prodigious weight attached to our opinion of the struggle. The dishonest rogue who penned the false letter, and broke the sanctity of the private seal in the reply, may find his party lose more than it gains by the frank declaration of Lord Sackville. He can not, however, after such a *betise*, be allowed to embroil the two nations, and we doubt not that a suitable way will be found to close with propriety and a fair amount of satisfaction the ridiculous event, which might prompt whole volumes of political satire, and has nothing to match it in its disproportion between the circumstances and their outcome since the famous "bucket of Modena."

[Inclosure 11 in No. 842.—Editorial from the London Daily Telegraph, Thursday, November 1, 1888.]

Nobody will be astonished, although many may be amused and some few offended, at the step to which the letter of a Californian trickster has driven President Cleveland and his Cabinet. Since the disclosure of the British minister's indiscretion currents of telegrams have passed backwards and forwards across the Atlantic between the White House and Mr. Phelps, and the latter, as all know, has been in close communication with Lord Salisbury. It would probably have best suited the authorities at Washington if the prime minister here, being also secretary of state for foreign affairs, had advised Her Majesty to recall Lord Sackville, but for the reasons explained in a previous issue this was, of course, out of the question. The *faux pas* committed by our minister at Washington was personal, and takes what color of trouble and mischief it possesses from circumstances beyond the official cognizance of Her Majesty's Government. It is very intelligible, therefore, that if the United States minister pressed for the recall of Lord Sackville during his stay at Hatfield, or subsequently, reasons of a commanding nature were explained to him which forbade the possibility of any such course. Indeed, it may be doubted if the Washington Cabinet could for a moment expect that the British Government would even entertain the idea of recalling a representative more sinned against than sinning, whose first false move, after a long service of perfect propriety, was to fall into a mean and malignant

snare, carefully baited to catch an honorable and frank-minded man. Mr. Phelps accordingly had to cable to Mr. Bayard that whatever had to be done must be done by the United States authorities. We should like to believe that not only Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet, but all the more honest members of the Republican party, would have been glad to do nothing at all, or, at the most, to disown Lord Sackville's dreadful imputation of friendship to England in a way to show they were ashamed of the means by which it had been made public. The terror inspired by the use which Republican wire-pullers were making of the letter has, however, proved too great for the instincts of chivalry and courage which will return when the Presidential election is over. "Sackville must go" had become a cry on one side and a necessity on the other, so that on Tuesday night it was announced far and wide that the President had given our representative his congé. By Mr. Cleveland's order the American Secretary of State informed Lord Sackville that, "for causes heretofore made known to Her Majesty's Government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries."

If under these circumstances Lord Sackville should be inclined to think his political peccadillo harshly visited, Mr. Bayard, in a communication to the President, has done his best to blacken it into the dimensions of something absolutely heinous. The innocent and confiding word "private" is transformed into a diplomatic sin. Under this cover, writes the American Secretary, "Lord Sackville undertook to advise a United States citizen how to exercise the franchise suffrage in an election for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of others." How many votes, forsooth! A dozen, or half a dozen, for certainly nothing was further from our good, honest representative's mind than that his letter should be used as an electioneering manifesto. This, therefore, is palpably absurd, and equally senseless is the charge that "Lord Sackville, in responding to inquiries from representatives of the press, had added to the impugnments already made upon the good faith of the American Government in its public action and international dealing by not disavowing or correcting his statements, notwithstanding that his attention had been called to them." Was our minister, then, to enter upon a series of palinodes with every editor who asked for explanations, and sit on the stool of repentance in all the newspaper offices of the States? The idea is ridiculous, and the Washington Cabinet would have acted more wisely in issuing their notice to quit to our unlucky representative without "painting the town red" in this undignified fashion. It is a farce all round, except upon the side of Her Majesty's Government, which preserves a wise attitude of observant regret, and everybody in America understands the *mot pour rire* in the matter, and plays his part demurely. Mr. Cleveland must go through with his role of aggrieved horror at the bare charge of being just-minded towards England; General Harrison and his party must keep up the comedy of pretending that an incautious note, marked "private," could influence the casting of millions of votes; and all the world knows all the time that if the precious revelation had been made next Wednesday instead of last week, nobody would have taken notice of it. That Mr. Cleveland and his cause will not profit by preferring electioneering tactics to simplicity and manliness is shown in the statement sent by our special correspondent from the other side of the Atlantic. The New York Herald expresses the general feeling in the States that the action of the White House comes too late and too ungraciously. Mr. Bayard, in his communication to the President, inquires if it be not necessary "for the American Government to consider whether, as the guardian of its self-respect and the integrity of its institutions, it could permit further intercourse with Great Britain through the present minister." It evidently occurs to many Americans to ask whether the self-respect of the United States Government might not have been better consulted by treating the ignoble dodge of the Californian rogue with contempt, and Lord Sackville's slip with a reasonable indulgence. The intrinsic innocence of it was plain; but to "twist the tail of the British lion" was a policy the profits of which could not be abandoned to the Irish voters and their friends, so all the good work and guarded conduct of our minister forgotten in a moment, and this inconsiderate measure resolved upon. It is not, and it can not, happily be turned into anything serious. The elements of the farcical and the fictitious abound in the situation, which has no danger because it has no dignity. We confess ourselves, however, far too much the friends of the Great Republic to enjoy the spectacle of its Government being driven by an ignoble trick and by an election howl to heave good manners and great principles overboard, and for the sake of a handful of votes to adopt a course which in private life would be called by painful names.

Lord Sackville is rather to be congratulated than otherwise upon the excessive emphasis of the policy adopted towards him. It first of all saves him from another alternative; that is to say, resignation or withdrawal. It marks and records the matter as being wholly personal, which of course it is. The diplomatic consequences of a step like the present turn largely upon the question whether the discontent

against an ambassador be due to an international difference or an individual offense. In 1809 Mr. Smith, American Secretary of State, quarreled with our envoy over certain phrases which the latter had employed in a correspondence, and he had to leave. Three years before that Madison demanded the departure of the Spanish minister over a boundary question; but the Spaniard staid on at Washington to suit his personal convenience until a vote of the Senate compelled his exit. Indeed, the American Government procured the dismissal of the Russian envoy for entirely personal causes, and no doubt it is a well-established international rule that an administration may object to the person of an ambassador, and claim his withdrawal. All these points are clearly exposed in "Wharton on International Law," if, indeed, there were any need to consult the high authorities on diplomatic practice. But there is none. Bowed out of America for too much simplicity and candor, Lord Sackville will probably not desire to prolong his stay there. The first secretary of the legation will discharge the business until it be convenient for Her Majesty's Government to appoint a successor who, whatever his other faults, will assuredly never confide his personal sentiments to that seal of privacy which suffices in some countries to protect a well-meaning man. Anybody may make a slip, after years of caution and reticence; and certainly the action of the United States Government is precisely calculated to purge the venial fault of our representative, and to remit him to his official chiefs not in the least disqualified for some high post, if he should aspire to it, where the rules of friendly and civilized intercourse are not liable to be cast aside at the clamor of a faction or to win the "sweet voices" of Irish-American conspirators.

[Inclosure 12 in No. 842.—Editorial from the London Standard, Monday, October 29, 1888.]

The indiscreet conduct of Lord Sackville has not, as will be seen from our New York telegram this morning, been allowed to pass without diplomatic action. It is not correct to say that the United States Government has already asked for the recall of the British minister at Washington; but it has taken a step little short of that extreme measure. Mr. Bayard has instructed Mr. Phelps to lay the facts of the case before Lord Salisbury; and as the American minister proceeded to Hatfield on Saturday, some definite announcement on the subject may be expected in the course of a few hours. Mr. Phelps, as we have said, is not authorized to request the immediate withdrawal of our ambassador, but he is clearly empowered to point out to the prime minister that Lord Sackville is no longer a *persona grata*, to use the technical language of diplomacy, at Washington, and that communications between England and the United States would be more satisfactorily conducted through another channel. This is the substance of the statement which President Cleveland is said to have made on the subject. The initiative of relieving the strain is left with the British Government, but if they decline to take action, we are given to understand that the Americans will act for themselves. It does not, of course, follow that so unpleasant an alternative as the expulsion of our envoy will be resorted to either at all or at once. In an analogous case the ambassador of another European power remained at Washington for six months after his Government had received an official intimation that his withdrawal from the the Federal capital would be welcome. The more blustering politicians in America tell us that Lord Sackville will be allowed less indulgence, and that if a speedy decision be not arrived at by the British foreign office, the State Department will expedite matters by sending him his passports. Of course this is an exaggeration, but in any case the situation is sufficiently delicate. Lord Salisbury finds himself in one of those difficult and trying positions which may well make men of strong will and resolute character shrink from what Macaulay calls "that invidious, that closely-watched slavery, which is mocked with the name of power." We do not doubt that the prime minister will come to the right decision, nor can we have much misgiving as to what that decision ought to be. We shall not suffer ourselves to be browbeaten; at the same time we are not going to quarrel with the United States Government over Lord Sackville. It is unpleasant for an English prime minister to be called upon to inflict a stigma on a trusted representative of this country, more particularly when nothing can be urged against him but a single act of imprudence, and that, in itself, comparatively trivial. The natural inclination of every foreign minister is to support his subordinates, and to make their quarrels his own. But this praiseworthy loyalty can not be carried so far as to injure the national interests. The Americans have a clear case against Lord Sackville. He committed what they are pleased to consider a grave breach of international comity, and what was, at any rate, an infraction of diplomatic etiquette. When, therefore, they declare that they can not transact business with this ambassador, we are bound to admit that they are, technically at least, in the right, and that the speediest method of ending an embarrassing episode will be to find some other sphere of usefulness for our present representative at Washington.

In saying this, we do not in the least desire to cast any serious reflection upon Lord Sackville. The Americans have made too much of the incident. They are in the thick of a fierce Presidential contest, and in the fever of political excitement which it generates all other interests are temporarily forgotten. It was not to be supposed that either party would fail to make use of so promising a subject. The one faction finds in it an admirable opportunity to inflame that anti-English sentiment which can always be counted upon as a certain force in American politics; the other, anxious to show that its nationalism is no whit less intense, is still more energetic in denouncing the author of the mischief. True no great harm has been done. The chances of General Harrison and Mr. Cleveland are not in the smallest degree influenced by the fact that an English gentleman has allowed himself to express a cautious and mildly-worded opinion on the merits of the controversy. Nor is there anything in Lord Sackville's letter to which a large number of American citizens would not willingly subscribe. Indeed, when we recollect the indecent fashion in which American legislatures and officials have openly approved, encouraged, and abetted a dangerous agitation in these islands, we find it difficult to believe in the reality of the anger which finds such vigorous expression in the New York journals. To show a slight and guarded preference for one of the political parties in America is a very different thing from passing votes of condolence with men whom English tribunals have been compelled to punish as criminals. But two blacks do not make one white. We may well believe that the wrath of the Americans is very much in excess of what the occasion demands, and that nothing would have been heard of the affair if it had occurred in connection with anything else than a Presidential election. We may assume, and with abundant justification, that Lord Sackville's letter is regarded as no more than a missile with which each party can conveniently inflict some damage on the other. None the less, Lord Sackville has put himself in the wrong. It is contrary to all international usage for an ambassador to interfere, even informally, in the internal politics of the State to which he is accredited; nor does the fact that the Americans habitually meddle with our domestic affairs excuse this violation of a useful custom. We do not know that matters are improved by the statement that the letter to which Lord Sackville replied was something very different from what it purported to be. It probably was a mere ruse, intended to draw from the British envoy an expression of opinion which would be damaging to a party already accused of too much complaisance towards England. Such tricks as these are not very creditable to the American sense of honor. They show considerably more of that quality which the Americans call "cuteness" than of delicacy or integrity. Lord Sackville says that a trap was laid for him by unscrupulous partisans. Possibly. But it was his business not to fall into traps. An ambassador who allows himself to be betrayed into indiscretion by such a clumsy piece of malevolent imposture discredits himself. We sympathize, to a certain extent, with Lord Sackville, but there would have been no occasion for sympathy if he had practiced that habit of reticence which is about the first lesson a diplomatist has to acquire.

By this time, no doubt, Lord Sackville sees all this quite as clearly as his critics. Fortunately, there is one obvious way in which he can make atonement for his error of judgment. The most simple and satisfactory solution of the difficulty he has innocently created would be for him to tender his resignation. This would, no doubt, be accepted, and it would not prevent his further employment in some other office or at some other capital. It would be a pity if the public service were deprived of the knowledge and the experience he has acquired; nor is it likely that he will again offend by writing political memoranda in answer to casual and unknown inquirers. If this course is adopted nobody, not even Lord Sackville himself, will be much the worse for the incident. If it is not, we are not at all sure that the affair, trivial and unimportant as it really is, will pass over without leaving some unpleasant memories behind. The removal of Lord Sackville, if he should fail to see the advisability of retiring voluntarily, can hardly be effected with the headlong haste which some thoughtless American politicians expect; still, every day that he remains at Washington must add to the difficulties of a situation which is already sufficiently strained. The sooner both parties in America are able to forget Lord Sackville's indiscretion, the better will it be for them as well as for us; for it certainly can not be in the true interests of the Union that a furious outcry against a foreign and friendly power should be on the programme of an electioneering campaign. The wisest men in America must deplore the outburst of anti-English feeling which has accompanied the present contest for the Presidency. Knowing as we do the conditions under which American party leaders retain their ascendancy, and the unfortunate necessity which forces them to court the Irish vote at all hazards, we do not attach undue importance to the Chauvinistic clap-trap which has been current in the United States for some months past. For their own part, Englishmen have no other desire than to remain on good terms with their kinsmen beyond the Atlantic; but they can not help feeling that their friendship has been exposed to a rather severe test by the repudiation of the fisheries treaty and the recent acts and speeches of a good many American politicians. There is no

necessity to allow any fresh cause of irritation to arise; and since Lord Sackville, in perfect simplicity and good faith, has rendered himself an object of invective and distrust in Washington, the best thing he can do to make amends for a slight, but very unfortunate, mistake is to offer to withdraw.

[Inclosure 13 in No. 842.—Editorial from The London Standard, Thursday, November 1, 1888.]

We print elsewhere the text of the letter in which Lord Sackville was made acquainted with the wishes of President Cleveland for his withdrawal, and it forbids all further hope that the object of the American Government was not to do an offensive thing in the most offensive way. The matter would have been serious enough had Mr. Bayard confined himself to informing the British ambassador that he was no longer a *persona grata*, and that, as a corollary to this, it would promote the easy course of diplomatic relations if some other representative were occupied in his room. But delicacy of this kind was carefully eschewed in the State Department. The art of composition was exhausted in straining after coarse effect. "Lord Sackville," who was no longer recognized, even in the address on the envelope, in his official capacity, was told, with studied curtness, that his stay at Washington would be detrimental to good relations; and, to point the insult, he was furnished, as an inclosure to the notification, with a letter of safe conduct through the Territories of the United States. There is nothing here to translate; no innuendo to develop; no covert sarcasm to explain. Everything is blunt and plain. The British ambassador is ordered out of the country, and pains are taken to make the order wear the aspect of an unmistakable affront. American diplomacy can be polite when it pleases; in this instance the object was to be disagreeable, and the only fault the critic can find is that the thing was overdone. Of course, there are precedents for the dismissal of an ambassador; but the search for them will take the student into cases of gross provocation and the extreme of enmity between nations. We are less concerned, however, to examine Mr. Cleveland's reasons than to consider the actual result of his deliberations. He has done to the minister of Great Britain what British statesmanship would hesitate, save for grave cause, to do to the representative of the smallest State in the world. No option is given; no chance of keeping up dignity and saving appearances. The President is not satisfied to renounce diplomatic intercourse with the accredited agent of a friendly power, but must needs, of his own motion, strip him of all title to the functions for which he is accredited. He degrades our ambassador before ordering him to leave the country. Lord Sackville is not allowed the ordinary hospitality of American soil; he is told to go, and go at once. If war had been declared between the two nations, the State Department could have done nothing more obtrusively unfriendly. We may even say that in such a case the same care would have been taken to mitigate the personal unpleasantness as, thanks to Mr. Bayard's trenchant style, has now been taken to emphasize it. Considered as a mere matter of etiquette, the course pursued at Washington will not redound to the credit of American manners. But that, of course, concerns the Americans; for Englishmen it is quite enough to feel that their ambassador is being hustled out of the United States in the most contumelious fashion.

The worst feature in the case is that, outside of political circles, there is not an intelligent man in the United States who considers the incident that gave rise to this discourtesy one which statesmen burdened with any sense of true dignity would have thought worth a moment's notice. We are glad to observe that, even within the limits of the President's authority, there are many publicists clear-headed enough to see the absurdity of the figure which Mr. Cleveland and his advisers insist upon cutting in the eyes of the whole world; and it is only just to add that if a Presidential election were not in the air, sanity would not be the exception. Mr. Cleveland, we doubt not, personally despises the follies and the littlenesses which he has to humor by this descent into petty spite. He is the slave of his wire-pullers and managers, and since they think that his Republican rivals may make capital out of the affair, the President, who sincerely desires to be re-elected, must not be too nice about the decencies of diplomacy. During the electoral period everything is at sixes and sevens, and the rules of sound sense and good taste are by common consent suspended. The "narration of facts" which Mr. Bayard has communicated to the American press is welcome, so far as it implies that the Secretary of State is conscious that the course he has taken needs explanation. We gather that the point in Lord Sackville's conduct on which the Washington cabinet fastens as matter of particular offense is his imputation of personal and partisan motives to the President. It is not so much foreign interference that stings as the incidental comments on the ways of American party men. We should not have thought this, we confess, an adequate or even a colorable excuse. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Lowell have more than once told Englishmen

wholesome though unpalatable truths about the tendencies of their domestic politics. Yet neither of them ever received his passport. "The attention of the British Government," Mr. Bayard continues, "had been drawn, in a spirit of comity, to the conduct of its minister, with an expression of the opinion of the American cabinet in regard thereto, without result." And because there was no result, in the sense desired, the President, we are to understand, was driven to the extreme step of summary dismissal. It is much to be regretted that the English nation has to depend for material for a judgment on the action of our foreign office on the fragmentary and *ex parte* statements made at Washington. The English people, who are aggrieved by the insult offered, rightly or wrongly, to their representative, are entitled to know, on the best authority, how far reasonable satisfaction has been offered to the United States. Whether Mr. Bayard be justified or not, the indignity to Great Britain is the same. If Lord Sackville has been rightly treated, we can not reproach Mr. Cleveland; but, in that case, we must certainly blame Lord Salisbury for having exposed us to a public affront. If, on the other hand, our foreign office made such concessions as usage demands to American susceptibilities, it is well that the country should be reassured on the subject. Indignation will not be lessened if it turns out that there was no color of pretext for the wrong of which we complain; but there will be no element of self-reproach to add to our chagrin. There is, of course, a well-understood rule in cases of disputes between two governments, that neither side shall without the consent of the other, disclose the communications that pass between them. Mr. Bayard, though he lays stress upon the rule, appears to have interpreted it very laxly. We do not ask Lord Salisbury to follow his example, but the English people have a right to some official information from our own foreign office regarding a matter which deeply affects our honor, and which is the common property of every politician in the United States. It is possible for a prime minister, in a matter of this sort to be too reticent.

With regard to Lord Sackville personally, we can only say that what is done can not be undone. Under any circumstances he could have had no long stay at a capital where his presence had become distasteful, and we assume that he will not make a feint of staying after he has received an unmannerly *congé*. The miserable trick out of which the business grew does not fortunately touch in the remotest way on the general political relations of the United States and Great Britain. Even the fisheries question will not be prejudiced by Lord Sackville's anticipations that Mr. Cleveland would, in spite of campaigning rhetoric, do whatever fairness and the spirit of conciliation prescribed. But in the meanwhile are we to take no notice of the slight offered to us? Are we to sit down quietly while our ambassador is sacrificed to the exigencies of American party life? We understand too well the origin of the unpleasantness to resent it with any lasting depth of feeling. No one thinks a whit the more harshly of our friends beyond the Atlantic on account of the little piece of unfriendliness into which their domestic rivalries have betrayed them. But, while we keep our resentment strictly within the narrow sphere of the provocation, the question of retaliation is not to be dismissed at once. Mr. Phelps is distinctly popular here; conforming in that respect to the all but uniform precedent set by his predecessors. Still, if the strife of Democrats and Republicans has involved Lord Sackville's disgrace, it might be deemed proper to show our sense of wounded dignity by tendering Mr. Phelps his passports. Every Englishman would regret the loss of so excellent a guest, and, no doubt, the feeling that we were following about the worst possible example that could be set would, in itself, serve to deter us from taking this course. But the instinct of retaliation does not always wait to argue or to discriminate about the virtues of individuals.

[Inclosure 14 in No. 842.—Editorial from the London Standard, Friday, November 2, 1888.]

Everybody in England is agreed that we have just received a deliberate affront from the Government of the United States. Now, there are various ways of encountering an insult; but, whatever mode of treating it be adopted, the offended party ought, at least, to make it apparent that his conduct is not inspired by timidity or want of spirit. If he fails to do this, he will naturally become the favorite butt of all those ill-conditioned persons who love to exhibit their insolence when they can do it without fear of retaliation. And what is absolutely true of private individuals is substantially true in an equal degree of nations and communities. It has pleased the republican Government of the United States to put an affront of the most ill-mannered and unwarrantable character on this country; nor does the outrage lose its significance because it was avowedly inspired by the lowest and most unworthy motives of party interest. What ought to be the response of Great Britain to the curt and summary expulsion of Lord Sackville from Washington? Ought we to turn our cheek to the smiter, to send another ambassador across the Atlantic, and

to treat the letter of Mr. Secretary Bayard and the act of Mr. Cleveland with contemptuous indifference? We observe that there is a disposition at home to take this line, nor do we for one moment seek to deny that there are abundant elements, both of the grotesque and despicable, in the incident. But it should be remembered that though, in private life, a gentleman may abstain from taking notice of a gratuitous piece of rudeness from some underbred fellow, without laying himself open to the suspicion that he is afraid of entering into a quarrel with a forward adversary, no two nations can occupy a relation of that kind towards each other. England and the United States are supposed to be on a footing of perfect equality; and the moment the idea of equality prevails the obligation of reciprocity is forthwith established. Now, let us ask ourselves, what would have been the reply of the Government of the United States if, on the assumption that Mr. Phelps had done no more than was inadvertently done by Lord Sackville, the American ambassador had been given his passports, and ordered, in a rude letter from Lord Salisbury, to quit London? Does anyone imagine that, under such circumstances, the British minister at Washington would have been permitted to remain there by the American Government. No: no one does. We all know that he would at once have received precisely the same treatment that had been accorded to the representative of the United States in this country. We should most assuredly have read nothing in the New York journals about the exacting necessities of party politics in England, nor would the Americans have been satisfied with shrugging their shoulders, and saying that John Bull always was rather a testy sort of person. We very much doubt whether the Government of Washington would even have been satisfied with a mere tit for tat. On the contrary, we are pretty sure that it would have replied to the insult by an affront of a yet more offensive character, and that the relations of the two countries would have been seriously endangered.

But it will, perhaps, be said that, notwithstanding Mr. Bayard's affectation of injury, both he and the President of the Republic, and the people of the United States, are perfectly well aware that Lord Sackville has, in reality, done them no wrong whatever, and that Lord Salisbury and the English nation are expected to understand this and to make allowances for the straits in which American politicians of the highest rank find themselves, on the eve of a Presidential election. Will it not, therefore, be better, it is urged, to enter into the spirit of the comedy, and not to spoil sport by taking seriously what is not seriously intended? This line of argument is not unintelligible, and, up to a certain point, the English people have a sufficiently keen sense of humor to enter into the joke, vulgar and coarse though it may be. But it is rather a strong proposal to suggest that our good-natured toleration of American Presidential exigencies should go to the extent of allowing the Queen's representative to be treated, in the face of the whole world, in an offensive, insolent manner. However superior we may think ourselves in the matter of good breeding and seemly behavior, we can hardly, without loss of reputation, permit our ambassador at Washington to be expelled from the United States as though he had been guilty of some heinous crime, or as though no reparation whatever were to be obtained for a trivial indiscretion. Unless it should appear that Lord Salisbury categorically refused to recognize that Lord Sackville had committed an error of any kind, the allegation of Mr. Bayard that ample time had been given to the English Government to consider what course it would pursue is simply a piece of impudent disingenuousness. A glaring offense, concerning which there is no dispute, is visited by prompt punishment. A fault of a trivial character, such as that undoubtedly committed by Lord Sackville, is usually inquired into, by fair and honest men, before any penalty is affixed to it. But, indeed, there is no necessity to argue this point. It is no more denied on the other side of the Atlantic than it is doubted on this, that the Government of the United States jumped at a timely though not even plausible excuse for insulting England, in order to win back the wavering Irish vote for the Democratic party. We recognize, in one sense, the overpowering cogency of the motive. But we should be curious to know if the same cynical experiment would have been ventured upon with Germany, or Russia, or France? No doubt the English minister is the only minister out of whose improper treatment any valuable party capital is to be made. But, if it were otherwise, does anybody believe that Prince Bismarck would have been called on to deal with such an affront as that concerning which Lord Salisbury is now deliberating? If the answer be given in the affirmative, we can only say that Prince Bismarck would assuredly make uncommonly small allowance for the "exigencies of American politics" and Presidential elections, but would quickly show Mr. Cleveland that Germany has not the smallest desire to be civil to the United States, the moment it becomes apparent that the United States is wanting in civility and consideration to Germany. To ask what Lord Palmerston would have done, under similar circumstances, is a waste of breath; for in the days of Lord Palmerston no English ambassador would have been exposed to such scurvy treatment.

We yield to none in the desire that the relations of Great Britain and the United

States should be not only friendly, but intimate and cordial, and in the feeling that a serious quarrel between the two nations would be one of the most deplorable calamities that could befall the world. But we are unable to believe that those relations can be cordial, intimate, friendly, or even tolerably good, while one nation periodically permits itself to assume an insolent attitude, and the other nation tamely submits to the pretension. No doubt, quickness to take offense is the mark of the *parvenu*, whether among individuals or among nations. England is a powerful and an old-established state, and we can afford to ignore certain breaches of good manners which a younger or weaker nation would be disposed to resent on the spot. But it will not be for our advantage to acquire a character for tamely putting up with affronts and contumely which other states would not suffer for an instant. Neither, in the long run, will it be for the advantage of the United States. For the belief that England may be insulted with impunity will grow with repeated practice, until the American people will come to believe that, under the "exigencies" of their domestic politics, there is nothing in the shape of diplomatic outrage they may not safely attempt against us. At last some intolerable affront will be offered. The recollection of past affronts of a minor character would come into play, and there would be an open quarrel between the two countries. We are all in favor of a calm and composed consideration of insults, real or alleged; but we are by no means in favor of a pusillanimous toleration of them, when they are proved to be insults. In this case, the insult is avowed, deliberate, and calculated—not, indeed, with the object of insulting or irritating us, but of using our good nature or want of spirit for their own domestic purposes. Writing in this most tranquil temper, we are forced to add that Lord Salisbury will either have to devise some means of giving expression to the displeasure of this country, or he will fall below what is expected of him, and what is due to the honor of his sovereign and his nation. Whether Mr. Phelps be or be not left here in peace, some expedient must be discovered for conveying to the Government and the people of the United States our sense of the unfriendliness and unmannerliness of their conduct. Unless this be done, what man of ordinary spirit can be expected to accept the post of representative of the cabinet of St. James at Washington? Who will care to be the successor of Lord Sackville, if the outrageous affront to which he has been subjected—outrageous because out of all proportion to his offense—be treated as of no consequence? What, too, will be thought in Canada, in Australia, in India? Even if we were disposed to permit ourselves to be insulted with impunity, it would be necessary to remember that we can not afford to do so.

[Inclosure 15 in No. 842.—Editorial from the London Daily News, Monday, October 29, 1888.]

LORD SACKVILLE'S LETTER.

It is announced that the Government of the United States has communicated to Lord Salisbury a remonstrance against the conduct of the English minister at Washington and a request for his recall. To retain a representative in a foreign country where his presence annoys the Executive is practically impossible, and Lord Sackville will in all probability be speedily removed to another post, unless he should prefer to retire from the diplomatic service altogether. Nothing but a sense of duty could make the owner of Knole Park desire to "lie abroad for the good of his country." But Lord Sackville has served England so faithfully, and has recently done such important work in connection with the great fisheries dispute, that every one would regret so untoward a termination of his official career. Lord Sackville has been for more than forty years a professional diplomatist. He has been for seven years head of the legation at Washington, and we are not aware that any complaint has ever been made of him before. In June, 1885, when Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Lord Salisbury became prime minister for the first time, Mr. Sackville West, as he then was, received the honor of a knight commandership in the order of St. Michael and St. George. A week ago most people would have described Lord Sackville as one of those valuable agents of international affairs who are so little conspicuous because they are so completely successful. Now our New York correspondent informs us that a popular heading in the American newspapers is "Sackville must go." If the fishery negotiations had been left to him, instead of being intrusted to a boisterous bungler from Birmingham, it is practically certain that a permanent treaty between Great Britain and the United States would by this time have been ratified by the American Senate. The verse of Menander about the effect of evil communications is something musty. But it would really seem as if Mr. Chamberlain's bad example had thrown Lord Sackville off his diplomatic balance. That Her Majesty's plenipotentiary at Washington should advise an American citizen how to vote in an impending

Presidential election is one more astounding addition to those "follies of the wise," which unhappily sometimes occur before the "last scene" where the poet would charitably confine them. Seldom, indeed, has a mischievous act been committed in so transparently innocent a manner and with such a complete absence of adequate motive.

Lord Sackville, we are told, now realizes what he might have suspected before, that the letter of inquiry addressed to him was an electioneering trick. It purported to come from a resident in California named Murchison, who described himself as a natural-born British subject. There was in reality no such person, and Lord Sackville was the dupe of a local reporter. It must be perfectly obvious to the humblest intelligence that the fact of the pseudo-Murchison having once owned allegiance to the Queen would have given him no special claim upon Lord Sackville, and that the last thing he had a right to demand from the British minister was political advice. No man can be at once a British subject and an American citizen, though Lord Brougham is said to have contended that he himself could be at the same time a member of the English House of Lords and the French Chamber of Peers. If "Mr. Murchison" was a British subject he had no right to vote in the Presidential election next month. If he had been an American citizen he would have had nothing to do with Lord Sackville. These are the beggarly elements of international law which has long since abandoned the absurd doctrine that no one can divest himself of his nationality. Lord Sackville, by some extraordinary mischance, "fell headlong into the trap which had been laid for him. He wrote a letter which in a lucid interval he marked "private," but which the demon of mischief prevented him from tearing up as soon as he came to read it through. In this singular document, "Mr. Murchison" is, with much circumlocution, recommended to vote for President Cleveland's continuance in office. Lest there should be any mistake about the minister's meaning, he inclosed an article from the New York Times in support of Mr. Cleveland's candidature. The publication of what Lord Sackville had so indiscreetly written was of course absolutely indefensible. It is a grossly dishonorable act to print any private letter without the consent of the writer. There is no exception to this rule, which no respectable paper would transgress. But what did Lord Sackville expect? People who play tricks on the eve of elections are not bound by nice scruples of conscience, and he had apparently never heard of any Mr. Murchison before. His letter has been placarded far and wide by Republicans who care more for the success of General Harrison than for the security of personal correspondence.

Every Englishman must sincerely hope that Lord Sackville's indiscretion will not in any way affect the great contest in which the United States are about to engage. Our New York correspondent assures us that the respectable leaders of the Irish party despise the attempts to influence their votes by this paltry maneuver. The letter itself is as harmless as such an effusion could be. There is not a word in it about purely American politics, such as tariff reform. There is no reflection whatever upon the Republican party, and no allusion to the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Lord Sackville, in short, could not have done an improper and imprudent thing in a less offensive and objectionable manner. Our correspondent does indeed represent that the President and Mr. Bayard regard as an unpardonable affront the reference to the political object of Mr. Cleveland's message. But we can not help thinking that this is a misinterpretation on their part. Only boobies believe what Lord Sackville is supposed to have said. It has, indeed, been argued by some too ingenious apologists of Lord Sackville that, as Mr. Cleveland is still President of the United States, the British minister was only upholding constituted authority. But this will not do. Mr. Cleveland was elected for four years, and at the end of that term his commission ceases. He may be re-elected, as several of his predecessors have been. That contingency, however, depends upon a popular vote, which has not yet been taken, which may be hostile to him, and with which Lord Sackville has no legitimate concern. The election will in all probability turn far more upon the financial or economic question, and upon the individual merits of the candidates, than upon the issues in which Lord Sackville is naturally so much interested. We do not believe that there is any party or body of Americans unfriendly to this country, except that most Irishmen, whether they live in the United States or elsewhere, detest and abhor the coercive government of Lord Salisbury. If the Paper Union were worth the dangers and inconveniences it occasions, Englishmen would know how to confront and bear them. It is not worth them. That, however, is a matter to be decided at another election, which can not come too soon. Lord Sackville has done nothing for which an honest man need be ashamed. But there are blunders, as the last Lord Derby was not the first to discover, which are worse than crimes. Lord Sackville's error is in reality far smaller and of far less consequence than the blazing indiscretions of Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Sackville only believed that everybody was as simple and straightforward as himself. He "remembered to forget" Sir Henry Totten's famous saying that a diplomatist could cultivate a frank demeanor, and keep his opinions to himself.

[Inclosure 16 in No. 842.—Editorial from The London Daily News, Thursday, November 1, 1888.]

LORD SACKVILLE AND MR. BAYARD.

Lord Sackville may be congratulated upon having involved his country in the most serious misunderstanding with the United States since the settlement of the Alabama Claims. As we have already said, there was not very much in his letter, apart from the fact of his having written it, which ought to have excited American feeling. But the English minister did not, unfortunately, mend matters by the interviews which he granted to American correspondents at Washington, or by the language which he held on those occasions. The palpable result of departing from diplomatic reticence, if it taught him nothing else, might at least have taught him to hold his tongue. He has succeeded in making bad worse, and has deepened the impression, previously a very slight one, that he intended to charge the American Government with insincerity in its international dealings. That is an accusation which, even if it were true—perhaps especially if it were true—no high-spirited people would endure from the representative of a foreign power. We have never seen any reason, and we see no reason now, to charge President Cleveland with inconsistency or want of candor in reference to the question of Canadian fisheries. He did his best to procure the conclusion of an honorable treaty. The Senate, in the exercise of its undoubted right, and for causes which, whether good or bad, were relevant, declined to ratify the instrument. Thereupon the President took retaliatory measures, of which we need say no more than that a competent judge might honestly regard them as the best alternative to the rejected treaty. Englishmen ought to be ashamed of the childish pettishness which attributes to the supposed weakness of American institutions every hitch in the business of diplomacy. One of the ablest American journals regrets the undue importance which has been attached to Lord Sackville's letter, and so do we. But we must take things as we find them, and the man who has made a mistake, however innocently, can not complain of the inevitable consequences. Lord Salisbury's Irish policy has inflamed a number of American citizens, who never forget that they are Irishmen, with hatred of the British Government. The dispute with the Canadians has made the maritime States jealous of any favors shown to British interests. The Republican leaders have rather absurdly represented Mr. Cleveland's zeal for tariff reform as what Mr. Goschen would call a "surrender" to British principles of free trade. In these circumstances, the President naturally desires to clear himself from all suspicion of courting British support in a matter where this country is not concerned. If he had taken no notice of Lord Sackville's indiscretion, the election might have been decided by a false and collateral issue, to the serious detriment of American politics.

It is much to be regretted that the American Secretary of State should have acted with an apparent want of personal courtesy towards the British minister. Unfortunately, it is not easy to understand the position or the conduct of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Bayard has, it seems, communicated with Lord Salisbury, but has elicited from him no satisfactory reply. Thereupon he has informed Lord Sackville that the latter's continuance at Washington would not be acceptable to the American Government. This is an extreme step, which is very seldom taken except on quite different and infinitely more serious grounds. But our New York correspondent informs us that it meets with general approval, and that the members of the President's own party are especially jubilant. It is impossible to form a comprehensive judgment upon Lord Salisbury's behavior in this delicate matter until he has had an opportunity of describing and explaining his own course. On the face of things, however, it would seem as if the very unpleasant complication into which this extraordinary blunder has now grown might have been avoided by a little more vigor and promptitude in Downing street. Lord Palmerston's principle of standing by his own subordinates has much to recommend it where attacks are made upon character, and where the truth of the allegations is doubtful. But Lord Sackville's character is not impugned, the facts are patent to all the world, and the possibility of a minister's usefulness is gone when he has ceased to be on good terms with the Government to which he is accredited. If Lord Salisbury had recalled Lord Sackville on the first receipt of a complaint from Mr. Bayard, much unpleasantness would obviously have been averted. This is emphatically one of those cases heads are better than one. Often as we have had occasion to deplore the combination of two incompatible parts in the person of Lord Salisbury, there has never been a stronger instance of the inconvenience than this incident affords. Every foreign secretary, except Lord Palmerston in his later tenure of the office, has been subject to the control of the prime minister, and when Lord Palmerston became too independent he was finally dismissed by Lord John Russell. There is much in Lord Salisbury's foreign policy with which we have been able entirely to concur. It is as different as possible from the reckless adventures of Lord Beaconsfield, and we do not wish to make any attack upon it now. But we must once more protest against England's relations with the world being exclusively determined by a single man.

Mr. Bayard's view of the matter is plain enough, and it may be found in an interesting passage from his letter to the President, which our New York correspondent has telegraphed to us. Lord Sackville has, according to Mr. Bayard, aggravated his original misconduct, first by repeating the allegations in his letter to representatives of the American press, and secondly by not disavowing his imputations upon the Executive when his attention was called to them by Mr. Bayard. We can not help thinking that Mr. Bayard exaggerates the meaning of Lord Sackville's letter, which was certainly not directed against the persons who more particularly complain of it. But there is no use in going back upon that now. Lord Sackville can do no more good in Washington, and to keep him there after the President has practically refused to receive him merely adds fuel to the flame. Lord Salisbury is a man of great ability, and as a dispatch writer it would not be easy to surpass him. But his judgment is not equal to his cleverness, and there are many far duller statesmen in whom the public would feel greater confidence at a crisis like the present. When the New York Times says that "the British authorities failed to act with the promptness which we had a right to expect," it is disagreeable to feel, but impossible to help feeling, that there may be some foundation for the reproach. Lord Salisbury, however, it must in fairness be remembered, is bound to take the Queen's pleasure, and Her Majesty is at a considerable distance. Nobody, except perhaps the President, comes out of this quarrel very creditably, and even he had better not have given publicity to his opinion that Lord Sackville is wanting in common sense. Mr. Bayard, who complains of Lord Sackville's garrulity, was equally garrulous himself; and the New York Herald roundly urges, not the recall of Lord Sackville, but the dismissal of Mr. Bayard. "Lord Salisbury," says that journal, "has by mere silence gained the advantage for his Government." Lord Salisbury would certainly have been very wrong to make speeches about international negotiations before they were completed. If, however, Lord Salisbury has pushed his reticence so far as to make no adequate response to the American Government's demands, he has only invited for Lord Sackville additional and avoidable humiliation.

[Inclosure 17 in No. 842.—Editorial from the London Daily News, Friday, November 2, 1888.]

LORD SACKVILLE'S EXIT.

The American Government has unfortunately proceeded to the last extremity with the British minister at Washington. On Tuesday afternoon Lord Sackville received from Mr. Bayard a letter which practically amounted to a notice to quit. Lord Sackville was informed that his continuance in his present official situation is not desirable, and that a safe-conduct was therefore forwarded to him. The incident is an unhappy one, and will not improve the relations between the two countries. But it undoubtedly has its comic side. Lord Sackville tried to do a little bit of mild electioneering on behalf of President Cleveland, and the result is that the President sends him packing. As the Presidential election is fixed for next Tuesday, Mr. Cleveland was doubtless pressed for time. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, seems to have thought that he had better not make up his mind in a hurry, and that the opportunity was favorable for a series of protracted negotiations. A foreign minister, however, can not always act with the deliberation which befits a judge, and in this case the iron should have been struck while it was hot. The dignity of the country has not in the least been saved, nor the character of Lord Sackville protected by Lord Salisbury's imprudent hesitation. If the United States had acted with undue precipitancy, or with an insufficient regard for diplomatic propriety, that was their affair and not ours. Rudeness injures the party guilty of it, and not the party against whom it is employed. Individuals are the proper guardians of their own honor, but for a nation to resent a slight in the only substantial way is a grievous crime. As the wildest shrieker of "Rule Britannia" would not dream of going to war for Lord Sackville, the obvious course—the one dictated alike by self-respect and common sense—was to recall him as soon as his recall was desired by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard. The usefulness of an ambassador or a minister depends partly upon his acceptability to the court or Government which receives him, and they possess a practical veto upon his retention in office, as well as upon his original appointment. A foolish and ill-bred attack was made in the House of Commons some years ago upon the selection of M. Challemel-Lacour as ambassador of the French Republic in London. It led to a long and acrimonious discussion, in the course of which M. Challemel-Lacour was entirely forgotten. But if M. Challemel-Lacour had been obnoxious to the Queen, or to Mr. Gladstone, or to Lord Granville, instead of to Mr. O'Donnell, his nomination could not have been made, or must have been afterwards canceled.

The suggestion that Mr. Phelps should be treated in the same manner as Lord Sackville is theoretically illogical and practically foolish. It probably results as much from sheer ignorance as from any less respectable quality of the human mind. When nations have determined to fight the departure of one minister is naturally the signal for the departure of the other. A total cessation of diplomatic intercourse is independent of persons, and the motives which apply to the conduct of one belligerent must also direct the proceedings of the other. But because Lord Sackville has given offense at Washington it scarcely follows that Mr. Phelps has made himself intolerable in London. Mr. Phelps has not, so far at least as the public are aware, written to advise a naturalized American of whom he never heard before to vote for a Tory candidate at the next general election, because the Tories were more likely than the Liberals to cultivate a good understanding with America. Nothing could have made Lord Sackville's singular indiscretion more than a personal matter except Lord Salisbury's strange inability to appreciate the necessity of speedy action. The wiseacres assure us, with their curious knack of imparting an element of falsehood into the merest platitude, that President Cleveland has yielded to electioneering necessities. Lord Sackville could scarcely have advised even an imaginary person how to vote if there had been no election for him to vote in; and so far we must all bow to the oracle. Let us suppose, however, as a help towards clearing our minds of cant, that the President had taken the serenely dignified course of doing nothing. What would have been the result of his masterly inactivity, his statesmanlike reserve? It would have been said by many, and believed by some, that he was intriguing with the British Government to influence the votes of American citizens. If that were all, it might plausibly be urged that he should have despised such an absurd imputation. But that is not all. Every one might have said, for no one could have denied, that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, who happens to be also President, had silently accepted the support of Her Majesty's representative at Washington, and had allowed it to be tacitly inferred that his famous message of retaliation to Canada was not sincere. If, for this or other reasons, Mr. Cleveland had been unsuccessful in the Presidential contest, General Harrison would probably have taken the first opportunity of intimating that Lord Sackville's room was preferred to his company.

But while we very much regret the stupid attacks which have been made upon Mr. Cleveland, it would be affectation to pretend that American politics are not totally deranged once in every four years. The large, easy tolerance which is even more characteristic of Americans than the exceptional smartness attributed to them, would certainly not, in ordinary circumstances, either demand or approve such a note as Mr. Bayard has addressed to Lord Sackville. The late General Sheridan's motto, "Let everything go in," is remembered at Washington on the eve of the great struggle, when other more important principles are forgotten. The Irish vote is an important element on such occasions, but the Irish vote is not everything. Lord Sackville will have done some good, as well as much mischief, if he reminds enthusiasts that the American Constitution is not perfect. To the ignorant contempt for that "leviathan," as Hobbes would call it, which formerly prevailed among English Tories has succeeded an equally ignorant admiration. The political heirs of the men who regarded Lincoln as a kind of Elijah Pogram, and were confident that the Yankees would be licked by the gentlemen of the South, now turn fondly to America as a country where Irish members would be shot out of hand. Mr. Balfour has deduced from his profound study of comparative politics the lesson that the United States are the most conservative community in the world; and it is of course true that slavery, which was abolished there more than twenty years ago, can only be abolished once. The magnitude of that revolution, which English conservatism intensely abhorred, has dwarfed all subsequent changes. The election for the American Presidency is not an admirable performance. It is entirely different from what it professes to be, for the electors who are supposed to choose the President are of course merely dummies, pledged to vote for a particular candidate. The choice by an English dean and chapter of a bishop already chosen by the prime ministers is not a more ludicrous farce than the second part of the double process invented as a check upon democracy by the founders of the American Republic. We hear much vague abuse of American politicians. But the misfortune of America is that her citizens are not political enough. When the mass of a people abandon politics to those who make of it a profession or a game, the result may not be jobbery or corruption, which are far less common in the United States than hasty book-makers have asserted; but it is certain to destroy the moral perspective of public men, so that such trifles as the temporary aberration of a respectable diplomatist are enough to convulse half a continent.

No. 11.

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.

No. 845.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 7, 1888. (Received November 19.)

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government gave to the press last evening the correspondence in respect to Lord Sackville, which will probably be laid before Parliament to-day. I inclose herewith copies of it, and also leading articles on the subject from the Times, Standard, Telegraph, and Daily News, London papers of this morning.

As soon as the members of Her Majesty's Government express themselves in Parliament on the subject, I shall send you an account of what is said and my views in regard to it. Meanwhile I respectfully suggest that until we are fully informed of the proposed action of Her Majesty's Government, no publication of correspondence should be made by the United States Government.

I send you this morning a cable dispatch of which I inclose a translation.

I have, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 845.—Telegram.]

*Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.*LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 7, 1888.

Mr. Phelps states that the Sackville correspondence was published in England on the preceding day and suggests the withholdment of publication by the United States for the present moment.

[Inclosure 2 in No 845.—Extract from the London Times, Wednesday, November 7, 1888.

LORD SACKVILLE'S RECALL.

The following correspondence respecting the demand of the United States Government for the recall of Lord Sackville from Washington was issued yesterday:

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Sackville.*FOREIGN OFFICE, *October 27.*

MY LORD: Mr. Phelps, who is staying in my house, informed me in the course of this evening that he had received a telegram from Mr. Secretary Bayard respecting the correspondence which has been creating so much excitement in the United States, and instructing him to request Her Majesty's Government that you should be recalled. He did not base his request on the letter which you had written to a resident in California, but on some expressions used subsequently in two interviews with a newspaper reporter, which, in the opinion of the United States Government, imputed discreditable motives to the President and the Senate.

I replied that I was glad to find there was no truth in the rumor that any diplomatic representation was to be made in regard to your private letter, which had become public only by a betrayal of confidence. It was, I said, hardly practicable to lay down the principle that a diplomatic representative was prohibited from expressing, even privately, any opinion on the events passing in the country to which he was accredited.

With respect to the language imputed to you in the interviews with newspaper reporters the case is different. You must be taken to have intended it for publication. But to recall you on a formal request from the Government of the United States,

made under circumstances of considerable publicity, was a course which implied the censure of two Governments, and therefore before acceding to any such request Her Majesty's Government were bound, in justice to you, to satisfy themselves of the objectionable character of the language you had uttered. I accordingly begged Mr. Phelps to be good enough to give me a copy of the expressions imputed to you that I might in the first instance ascertain from you whether you had been accurately reported, and might then bring the matter before my colleagues. Mr. Phelps replied that he had not as yet received any copy of the speeches referred to, but that he would take steps to procure one. It was consequently understood that until such a copy had been received by Her Majesty's Government they could give no answer to the request addressed to them by the Government of the United States.

I am, etc.,

SALISBURY.

Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 28.)

[Telegraphic.]

WASHINGTON, October 28.

The letter received by me was a political plot of a Republican.

By yesterday's mail I have written to explain the situation arising out of the publication of my private reply.

It will be on account of Presidential election if my recall is demanded.

Beg to express deep regret at what has occurred.

Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 31.)

[Telegraphic.]

WASHINGTON, October 30.

I have been informed by the Secretary of State that the President, for causes good and sufficient which he says are known to me and have been brought to the cognizance of Her Majesty's Government, has become convinced that the official position which I now hold in the United States is not compatible with the best interests, and is detrimental to the good relations between the two Governments, and that he has therefore sent me my passports.

With regard to the charge of this legation I have to request your lordship's instructions.

Mr. Phelps to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 31.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

London, October 31.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acquaint you that I received at a late hour last night instructions from the United States Government to communicate to your lordship that by direction of the President the Secretary of State on yesterday informed Lord Sackville, Her Majesty's minister at Washington, that for reasons heretofore made known to your lordship his continuance in that official position was no longer acceptable and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two Governments; and that a passport to facilitate his withdrawal has therefore been issued to Lord Sackville.

And I am further instructed to express the hope of the President that another representative from Her Majesty's Government may be accredited to the Government of the United States.

I have, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 31.)

[Telegraphic.]

WASHINGTON, October 31.

I beg to repudiate statement of Secretary of State, giving reasons for my dismissal, as an unjust attack on my integrity.

H. Ex. 150—3

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Sackville.**

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 31.

MY LORD: I have received your telegram of yesterday informing me that you had received your passports from the President of the United States.

I have therefore to request that you will place the honorable Michael Herbert, who is the senior secretary at present on the spot, in charge of Her Majesty's legation.

I am, etc.,

SALISBURY.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Phelps.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 1.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, intimating to me that Mr. Bayard had informed Lord Sackville, Her Majesty's minister at Washington, that, for reasons heretofore made known to me, his continuance in that official position was no longer acceptable, and would be consequently detrimental to the relations between the two Governments; and that, in consequence, his passports had been sent to him.

On Saturday last, when I had the honor of an interview with you, you informed me that the Government of the United States desired the recall of Lord Sackville and you stated that the ground for that application was not the letter to a Californian gentleman, which has been much canvassed in the newspapers, but the language which Lord Sackville had employed to certain reporters who "interviewed" him, and which, in the judgment of your Government, imputed discreditable motives to the President and the Senate of the United States.

I asked you if you could give me a copy of the speech or speeches to which exception was taken, but you had not received them.

I refer to this interview on account of the intimation which, as you informed me, the Secretary of State conveyed to Lord Sackville, that the reasons for which his lordship's continuance in office was no longer acceptable had been heretofore made known to me. Nothing has been made known to me except what you did me the honor to communicate on Saturday evening; and by that communication I was only made acquainted with the interpretation which Mr. Bayard put upon certain speeches made by Lord Sackville. What those speeches contained or to whom they were made were circumstances not included in your communication, and indeed were, as I gathered, not known to yourself. I have not since received any further information on these points; and, therefore, I am unable to form any judgment upon the considerations which dictated the request which I received from the United State Government on Saturday, or the action which they took on Tuesday.

I have, etc.,

SALISBURY.

*Mr. Phelps to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 2.)*LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 2.

MY LORD: I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday.

My recollection of what passed between us in the conversation of Saturday last differs slightly from that of your lordship in one particular. I did not intend to be understood as saying that the letter of Lord Sackville formed no part of the reasons of the United States Government for desiring his recall; though I did say that the principal reason was the published imputation by Lord Sackville to the President and to the Senate of discreditable motives in their action touching the subject of the Canadian fisheries.

As the instructions I had received from the Secretary of State of the United States had been by cable message only, I was not then, and am not now, in possession of the precise language attributed to Lord Sackville, nor the particular circumstances under which it was used, but only of its general purport and effect as communicated by me to your lordship in the conversation above mentioned.

I have, however, transmitted a copy of your lordship's note to the Secretary of State, and have requested to be furnished with all details of language and circumstance, and on receipt of his reply I shall lose no time in placing them before your lordship.

I have, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

* Substance sent by telegraph.

Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 4.)

WASHINGTON, October 26.

MY LORD: With reference to telegraphic correspondence which has appeared in the London newspapers, I have the honor to inclose to your lordship copies of the letters alluded to therein, the unjustifiable publication of which has given rise to it. The letter I received I had every reason to believe was genuine, and I had no idea at the time of its real object. Under these circumstances I wrote my reply, stating what appeared to me to be the situation created by the President's message, as a private communication.

I have now certain information that the letter from Los Angeles, in California, was fictitious and concocted by a well-known firm in conjunction with the Republican committee in New York, and that it was sent from southern California in order to prevent any suspicion on my part of its genuineness.

Mr. Bayard, whom I saw to-day, said that he regretted the incident very much, and accepted my disclaimer of any thought or intention to interfere in the domestic policy of the country. It was a campaign "trap," into which I had inadvertently fallen, but he frankly told me that he thought I had been indiscreet. I expressed my deep regret at what had occurred, and he assured me that he bore me no ill-will.

I have, etc.,

SACKVILLE.

(The correspondence inclosed has been already published.)

[Inclosure 3 in No. 845.—Extract from London Times leader, November 7.]

The Presidential election in the United States was decided yesterday in the ballot-boxes, but no information concerning the result is likely to reach this country until a late hour to-day. We must accordingly wait a little longer to ascertain what influence, if any, the "Sackville incident," as it is called, has exercised on the fortunes of the contending parties. The prime minister was asked yesterday by the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords whether he could give the house any information concerning this "painful incident." He replied, naturally enough, that he preferred to present the papers to Parliament without previous comment. The papers have now been published, and we print to-day the text of the dispatches interchanged. They do not add much to our previous knowledge of the subject except upon one point, and they entirely confirm the opinion which we had previously formed and expressed upon the matter. It appears from the correspondence that when Lord Salisbury's attention was first called to the incident by Mr. Phelps, the American minister in this country, the latter explained that he did not base the request for Lord Sackville's recall, which he had been instructed by his Government to prefer, on the private letter written by Lord Sackville to a correspondent in California, but on some expressions subsequently used in two interviews with a newspaper reporter. Lord Salisbury replied by first drawing a very proper distinction between a private letter, the contents of which could only be made public by a betrayal of confidence, and a conversation which must be taken to be intended for publication. As to the latter, he added that, before concurring in the censure passed upon Lord Sackville by the United States Government and consenting to recall him, Her Majesty's Government felt bound, in justice to Lord Sackville, to satisfy themselves of the objectionable character of the language uttered by him. As Mr. Phelps was not able to supply the foreign secretary with a copy of the expressions complained of, it was understood that until they received such a copy Her Majesty's Government could give no answer to the request addressed to them. The sequel we know already. Lord Sackville was summarily and unceremoniously dismissed by the Government of President Cleveland, when, as the correspondence shows, only half their complaint against him had been brought to the knowledge of the British Government, and that not the more important half. Had the Government of the United States desired to be courteous they might have used the telegraph for the purpose of placing Mr. Phelps in possession of all the information necessary to his case. Whether it was necessary for them to hold the card of summary dismissal in reserve for the purpose of trumping their adversaries' trick is a question which need not now be too curiously discussed. The "Sackville incident" has, we are told, already been almost forgotten in the United States, each party having apparently played its cards so skillfully and with so little regard to international courtesy that neither is thought to have made much by the game. The only other matter illustrated by the correspondence is the undoubted indiscretion of Lord Sackville, which, as we acknowledged from the first, was calculated to render his continuance at Washington undesirable. It is pretty clear that this would have been Lord Salisbury's own conclusion after he had had time and opportunity to consider the matter in all its bearings, if he had not been relieved of all further responsibility by the electioneering emergency which compelled the Government of the United States to terminate the incident by putting themselves in the wrong.

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[Inclosure 4 in No. 845.—Extract from The London Daily News, Wednesday, November 7, 1888.]

THE SACKVILLE PAPERS.

The correspondence respecting the demand for Lord Sackville's recall which was laid before Parliament yesterday places the precedent in a somewhat different light from that in which it has hitherto been regarded. Lord Salisbury's first dispatch to Lord Sackville, dated the 27th of October, explains very clearly that the American Government did not demand the British minister's recall on account of a private letter improperly published, but because he had in an interview with some representatives of the press "imputed discreditable motives to the President and the Senate." This explanation considerably improves the position of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard, for it shows that Lord Sackville would not have been molested if he had not followed up an indiscreet letter by an unwarrantable speech. Lord Salisbury observes with much plausibility that it is "hardly practicable to lay down the principle that a diplomatic representative was prohibited from expressing even privately any opinion on the events passing in the country to which he is accredited." But there are private letters, and private letters, and Lord Sackville in this correspondence candidly admits his error, which, as we have seen, he supplemented by another. Lord Salisbury justifies his refusal to act promptly upon the communication made to him through Mr. Phelps by the plea that he had not seen, any more than Mr. Phelps himself, an authentic report of the language attributed to Lord Sackville. He could not, he said, take a step which involved "the censure of two Governments" without proper evidence and without giving the incriminated party an opportunity to reply. We sympathize with Lord Salisbury's anxiety to protect a subordinate, and every one must admit that the general principle he lays down is right and just. The haste with which the President acted is only to be excused by the necessity of removing from the great national contest which was decided yesterday an irrelevant and objectionable element. Lord Salisbury's error lay in not perceiving that the recall of Lord Sackville in such peculiar circumstances involved no personal discredit, and that an envoy ceases to be useful the moment he ceases to be acceptable.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 845.—Extract from the London Standard, November 7.]

It was generally expected that Lord Salisbury would be pressed to make some statement concerning what Lord Granville properly called the "painful incident" of the dismissal of Lord Sackville from Washington. But the leader of the opposition in the Upper House was unusually forbearing, and the prime minister availed himself of the alternative left him by Lord Granville, and postponed making any observations on the subject until after the publication of the official correspondence. We print this correspondence in another column. It might have been thought impossible to exhibit American diplomacy in a worse light than was thrown upon it by the information supplied to the public by the State Department. But while the documents now published add a fresh touch of absurdity to the behavior of Mr. Bayard, they will be valued by Englishmen, because they show that Lord Salisbury has throughout acted with dignity and discretion. The last extenuation that could be pleaded for Mr. Cleveland disappears, the British foreign office being acquitted, once for all, of the suspicion that it was responsible, in any degree, for the discreditable episode. On Saturday week Mr. Phelps made his first representation on behalf of his Government, requesting that Lord Sackville should be recalled. The application was based, not on the private and confidential letter, but on some expressions used subsequently by the British ambassador, in an interview with a newspaper reporter. These remarks, in the opinion of the Washington Government, imputed discreditable motives to the President and the Senate. It will not be denied, we suppose, that Lord Salisbury was justified in asking for a copy of the offensive expressions imputed to Lord Sackville, before taking a course which, as he justly observes, implied the censure of two Governments. Mr. Phelps, however, was not able to supply the required text, for the sufficient reason that he had not himself received a copy of the "speeches referred to." Apparently, the representative of the United States was imperfectly informed of the character of the Government whom he represents in London, for he did just what any right-minded ambassador would do—that is to say, he agreed to procure the necessary details, it being, of course, understood that until Lord Salisbury had had a chance of seeing what Lord Sackville had really said he could not possibly decide whether there was a case for recalling him. Mr. Bayard, however, was in far too great a hurry with his electioneering *goup* to observe the ordinary decencies of international intercourse. Enough has been said already about the unparalleled rudeness of his message to Lord Sackville, but the papers show that he outraged truth as

well as courtesy in his communication. The "good and sufficient causes" which rendered Lord Sackville's official position detrimental to the maintenance of friendly relations had been—Mr. Bayard stated—brought to the cognizance of the British Government, "without result." As a matter of fact, the cause mainly relied on was only indicated in general terms. It is trifling with sense to pretend that the impression which certain remarks left on the mind of Mr. Cleveland should be accepted by Lord Salisbury as a substitute for the remarks themselves. Nor is it further from the mark to complain of the fruitlessness of the representations made. Lord Salisbury did all that any self-respecting minister of a great power could, under the circumstances, have done. The question of future measures remains yet for consideration; but it is satisfactory to know that Mr. Bayard monopolizes the whole responsibility for the disgraceful incident of Lord Sackville's dismissal.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 845.—Extract from the London Daily Telegraph, November 7.]

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Another matter of national interest was touched upon for a moment during the brief sitting of the Upper House, when Lord Granville's qualified request for a ministerial statement with reference to the Sackville incident was met by Lord Salisbury with an intimation that papers on the subject would be placed almost immediately in the hands of the members. These papers have now been presented, but they prove on examination, to carry the matter no further than the point to which the public have been able to follow its progress by means of unofficial information. The story closes—for the present, that is to say—with Lord Sackville's abrupt dismissal by the Washington Government, and the *ad interim* appointment by Lord Salisbury of a subordinate official of the British legation to discharge the duties of the vacated post. What communication it is proposed to make to Mr. Bayard with reference to the summary step just taken by him we have yet to learn. Upon a review of that which has already passed we can form only a provisional judgment of the proceedings of the respective parties to what Lord Granville has justly called this "painful incident." It has been suggested by the American defenders of the extremely prompt action of their Government that it was justified by Lord Salisbury's "delay" in promising satisfaction for the British minister's escapade; and the dates of the correspondence undoubtedly show that what an American Government, in the flurry of a Presidential contest, may perhaps have regarded as "delay" did occur. In other words, while Lord Salisbury took instant notice of the complaint made to him by Mr. Phelps, by addressing a dispatch to Lord Sackville to inform him that the foreign office was awaiting accurate details of his imputed transgressions, it does not appear that the prime minister made any attempt in the meantime to soothe the ruffled susceptibilities of President Cleveland through the medium of the Atlantic cable. His letter to the British minister was dated October 27, the same day on which he had received Mr. Phelps's representations; and he apparently thought—so deliberately does British diplomacy move—that, in these days of fairly expeditious ocean transits, the Washington Government would be content to await a reply to their remonstrances by mail. He was to learn, however, that he had estimated the patience of that Government at more than 100 per cent. above its actual amount. To rest for longer than three days under the imputation of enjoying English patronage is evidently more than can be expected of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States; and accordingly on the 30th of October Lord Sackville received his passports. It was, in the parlance of the hunting-field, a "quick thing;" and a slow-going "Britisher" may be excused for finding the pace too good for him. Indeed, it is to be feared that our diplomacy will never learn to keep up with it; and we are not quite sure that the public of this country would think any better of that diplomacy if it contrived to do so. Celerity at the expense of courtesy is not altogether to be admired.

[Inclosure 7 in No. 845.—Extract from the London Times, Wednesday, November 7.]

PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF LORDS,
Tuesday, November 6.

Their lordships re-assembled to-day for the first time after the adjournment of Parliament on Monday, the 13th of August. About forty peers were present.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock.

* * * * *

LORD SACKVILLE.

Earl GRANVILLE. The other question I desire to ask the noble marquis is this, whether he is prepared to make any statement to the House or lay any papers on the table in regard to the painful incident in relation to our minister in the United States. I should be glad if he could answer either by making a statement or promising papers, but I do not press either course unless he thinks it convenient to do so.

The Marquis of SALISBURY. I think I should prefer to take advantage of the choice which the noble earl has given me, and avoid making any observations on that subject, merely saying that papers are now in the printers' hands, and I believe they will be in the hands of noble lords to-morrow morning; and, of course, if noble lords should then think fit to raise any discussion we shall be perfectly ready to join in it.

The House rose at five minutes to 5 o'clock.

No. 12.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 20, 1888.

SIR: Since my communication to you of the 31st ultimo, I have had the honor to receive your No. 842 of November 2, and No. 845 of the 7th instant.

By this mail I send you marked copies of certain newspapers* containing reports of Lord Sackville's statements to the representatives of the press, and the New York Tribune of the 4th instant, containing a fac-simile of Lord Sackville's letter addressed to Charles F. Murchison.

All of Lord Sackville's interviews on the subject referred to appear to have been held in this city, and were telegraphed hence to points throughout the United States.

The number of reporters to whom his lordship made these statements I can not precisely state, because each correspondent represents usually several different newspapers, and the same or similar reports were telegraphed simultaneously to many different points.

But I have already (on the 31st ultimo) transmitted to you newspaper cuttings containing these interviews, and their reduplication would be unnecessary.

No contradiction or retraction of any of these alleged statements has yet appeared from Lord Sackville.

The widespread publication of these "interviews" by the newspaper press of the United States can most conveniently be proven by reference to the files of American newspapers in London.

I am, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

No. 13.

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.

No. 858.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, December 1, 1888. (Received December 11.)

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information an extract from the Times newspaper of 27th ultimo, containing a question asked by Mr. Gourley in the House of Commons and answered by

* For these papers see *infra*, inclosures in No. 14.

Sir James Ferguson, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, with respect to the appointment of a new minister to the United States.

I also inclose a leader from the Daily News on the subject.

I have, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 858.—Extract from the London Times, Tuesday, November 27, 1888.]

A NEW MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Gourley asked the first lord of the treasury whether Her Majesty's Government intended appointing a new minister to the Government of the United States at Washington on the departure of Lord Sackville, or not until the President-elect entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. W. H. Smith. The Government are unable at present to make any statement as to the appointment of a new minister to the United States.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 858.—Editorial from the London Daily News, Tuesday, November 27, 1888.]

LONDON AND WASHINGTON.

The first lord of the treasury informed Mr. Gourley, in the House of Commons yesterday, that her Majesty's Government did not intend to take any step at present towards filling up the vacant post of British minister at Washington. Lord Salisbury's determination is much to be regretted, and we venture to hope that suitable pressure may induce him to reconsider it. Lord Sackville, now on his way home, was guilty of an unpardonable indiscretion. The letter might have been forgiven. But the subsequent interview went beyond all bounds, and would have been tolerated by no European Government. Lord Sackville, though he probably meant no harm, behaved in a manner which would have excited the keenest resentment in this country against any American minister so conducting himself. His recall was a matter of course, and ought not to have been resented. National dignity, as well as common sense, forbids the exhibition of a childish sulkiness, although the Conservatives who cheered Mr. Smith's answer seemed to be of a different opinion. Lord Salisbury may provoke President Cleveland to withdraw Mr. Phelps from London, and may suggest to vigilant economists that England could contrive to get on without any representative at Washington at all. But we fail to see what other object he proposes to himself by the unusual course he has seen fit to adopt. He can not put Lord Sackville in the right, because Lord Sackville is hopelessly in the wrong. He can not wish to make himself responsible for an inexcusable blunder, and then annoy the American people. He can not wish to curry favor with General Harrison by insulting the general's predecessor and unsuccessful rival. Yet, unless he is waiting for the opportunity of a job, these suggestions seem to exhaust the possibilities of accounting for a most unwise and unfortunate delay in doing the right thing.

No. 14.

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.

[Extract.]

No. 861.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, December 5, 1888. (Received December 17.)

SIR: I inclose herewith copy of a note which I addressed yesterday to Lord Salisbury concerning the action of the President in respect to Lord Sackville, and transmitting certain papers thereto related.

I have, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

[Inclosure in No. 861.]

*Mr. Phelps to the Marquis of Salisbury.*LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, December 4, 1888.

MY LORD: In accordance with your lordship's request, I have the honor to transmit herewith certain papers having relation to the recent action of the President of the United States in respect to Lord Sackville, Her Majesty's late minister at Washington. I much regret that accidents not within my control have so long delayed them.

They are copies of a correspondence between Lord Sackville and a person signing himself "Murchison," bearing date the 4th and 13th September last; a copy of an article in the New York Times newspaper, referred to by Lord Sackville in that correspondence; the report of an interview between Lord Sackville and a reporter of the New York Tribune newspaper on the 23d October, published in that paper on the 24th; the report of an interview between Lord Sackville and a reporter of the New York Herald newspaper on the 24th October, published in that paper on the 26th; and an enlarged fac-simile of Lord Sackville's letter to "Murchison," above mentioned, published in the New York Tribune of the 4th November.

All these publications were very widely copied and circulated throughout every part of the United States between the 23d October and the 6th November last; and various other interviews between Lord Sackville and the reporters of newspapers of similar import with the one contained in the Tribune were likewise widely published and circulated.

It will not fail to be observed by your lordship that the letter addressed to Lord Sackville by "Murchison" contains very grave insinuations against the integrity of the motives of the President of the United States in his action upon important questions of foreign policy. These insinuations do not appear to have been regarded by Lord Sackville as a sufficient reason for declining to answer the letter, nor did they encounter any rebuke or dissent in his reply. That the reply was marked "private" only to distinguish it from official correspondence, and was really intended to be made public, is apparent, as well because that was the professed and only object of the "Murchison" letter as from the statement of Lord Sackville himself in the interview with the reporter of the New York Herald; and in the interview with the reporter of the Tribune, which was, of course, understood to be for publication, the imputation of discreditable motives, not only to the President, but to the Senate of the United States, is distinctly made by Lord Sackville. No contradiction or explanation by Lord Sackville of the statements imputed to him in these interviews has ever been published.

Both the correspondence and the Tribune interview appeared to the Government of the United States to constitute a very grave and unprovoked affront by Lord Sackville to the President and the Senate.

Perhaps further comment upon these incidents is unnecessary, as it is certainly unpleasant; but it is difficult to understand their significance without reference to the circumstances under which they took place.

The Presidential election in the United States occurred on the 6th November, and was preceded by an earnest and excited canvass. The number of British subjects of Irish descent who have sought and obtained naturalization in the United States under the existing very liberal laws on that subject is sufficiently large to exercise at the decisive points a very considerable influence upon the result of such an election. A strong appeal had been made throughout the discussions which preceded the election to the prejudices of this body of citizens against the Government of Great Britain. And the President had been persistently charged with being the especial friend of that Government, and with having been controlled in his foreign and domestic policy by British influence. That these charges were without foundation was not enough to prevent them from having serious effect in the quarter to which they were addressed, and becoming one of the leading topics in the canvass. It was in this state of affairs that the "Murchison" letter was addressed to Lord Sackville. That it was intended to draw out from him a reply that could be used against the administration in the election, becomes very apparent upon perusal of it. The answer of Lord Sackville, as might have been expected, was immediately circulated throughout the United States, in large type and in fac-simile. I can not encumber this note with extracts from numberless speeches and newspapers, to show the use that was made of it or the construction that was put upon it. They are easily accessible. If it did not influence many voters of a certain class, it was not for the want of most persistent efforts to that end.

An interference in the political discussions of the United States that, under other circumstances, might, however erroneous, have been of less consequence, became at the time it took place, and under existing circumstances, of very serious and mis-

chievous consequence; and, as it appeared to the Government of the United States, should have been avoided with even unusual care and circumspection.

In asking from Her Majesty's Government the recall or withdrawal of its minister, upon a representation of the general purport of the letter and statements above mentioned, the Government of the United States assumed that such request would be sufficient for that purpose, whatever consideration the reasons for it might afterwards demand or receive.

It was believed that the acceptance or retention of a minister was a question solely to be determined, either with or without the assignment of reasons, by the Government to which he was accredited; and the Government of the United States was not therefore prepared for your lordship's intimation, that particulars of the language complained of should be furnished, and that the action of Her Majesty's Government in respect to withdrawing the minister would await the reception of it, and the hearing accorded to the minister in regard to it.

I need hardly assure your lordship that it is from no feeling of unkindness to Lord Sackville, whose previous intercourse with the Government of the United States had been acceptable, that I am instructed to bring these facts to the attention of Her Majesty's Government. The Government of the United States deeply regrets the occurrence that, in its judgment, rendered necessary the termination of Lord Sackville's official residence at Washington, as it must always regret any incident that might impair in the slightest degree the most friendly relations that exist between the two Governments.

I have, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

[Inclosure 1 in Mr. Phelps's note of December 4, 1888, to Lord Salisbury.—Mr. Murchison to Lord Sackville, September 4, 1888.]

(Printed *supra*, A.)

[Inclosure 2 in Mr. Phelps's note of December 4, 1888, to Lord Salisbury.—Extract from the New York Times of August 22, 1888.]

There is this further consideration in favor of supporting the administration on this issue—it will leave the question still open for friendly means of settlement of some kind, while a support of the Senate's position would close all avenues of future negotiations and bring upon the country the disastrous consequences of retaliation, hostility, and possible war. It would put an end to all prospect of improving the commercial relations of the United States and Canada. This is one of the questions which the people should keep in mind in casting their votes next November.

[Inclosure 3 in Mr. Phelps's note of December 4, 1888, to Lord Salisbury.—Extracts from the New York Daily Tribune of October 24, 1888.]

(Printed *supra*, inclosure in No. 9.)

[Inclosure 4 in Mr. Phelps's note of December 4, 1888, to Lord Salisbury.—Extract from the New York Herald of October 24, 1888.]

Lord Sackville's letter.—Her British Majesty's Minister acknowledges his written views of the administration.—No impropriety in it.—He says he wrote in his private character to a correspondent he considered reputable.

[From our regular correspondent.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, NW.,
Washington, October 23, 1888.

Sir Lionel Sackville West, the British minister, while at his summer home at Beverly, Mass., received by mail on the 12th September a letter from a resident of Pomona, Cal., to which he sent the following reply, written on the 13th September.

[Private.]

"SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at

the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada which have been unfortunately re-opened since the retraction of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected, but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I inclose an article from the New York Times of the 22d of August, and remain, yours, faithfully,

"L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

"BEVERLY, MASS., *September 13, 1888.*"

Its publication in the New York papers did not attract attention of officials and others until to-day, when the question was naturally raised as to whether it was a genuine letter, and whether it called for action on the part of the administration.

IT IS GENUINE.

The bell-pull at the office of the British legation has not been so busy for many a day as it was this morning. Inquiries were made from every part of the country through correspondents as to whether the letter was written by Lord Sackville. To all inquiries the reply was made briefly and without evasion that the British minister did write the letter, and had no apology or explanation to offer for doing so.

It was a personal letter, not intended for publication, and therefore he would not discuss it.

In the absence of Secretary Bayard there was no one at the State Department who would give expression as to what was thought of the tenor of the letter, or whether it called for action on the part of the administration. Some of the officials thought it very indiscreet on Minister West's part to confide in writing his opinion about political matters to anybody.

At the White House the genuineness of the letter was questioned, but in the absence of the Secretary of State there was no one who had any opinion to give even if the letter was written by the British minister. Mr. Bayard has been absent for two weeks on his vacation, and is expected here the latter part of the week.

IT WILL NOT PASS UNNOTICED.

From an official source, however, I learned that the action of the British minister will not pass unnoticed.

The policy of our Government in sending representatives to foreign countries is to prohibit their taking part in any way in the political concerns of the country to which they are accredited. They are instructed that "it is forbidden to diplomatic agents abroad to participate in any manner in the political concerns of the country of their residence, and they are directed especially to refrain from public expression of opinion upon local, political, or other questions arising within their jurisdiction. The plain duty of the diplomatic agents of the United States is scrupulously to abstain from interfering in the domestic politics of the countries where they reside. This duty is especially incumbent on those who are accredited to Governments mutable in form and in the persons by whom they are administered. By taking any open part in the domestic affairs of such a foreign country they must, sooner or later, render themselves obnoxious to the executive authority, which can not fail to impair their usefulness."

The State Department, as far as possible, impresses upon all foreign ministers accredited to the United States the propriety of following the explicit instructions given our own diplomatic agents abroad. It is very seldom that a minister resident in Washington will give an opinion on any political question, and never for publication.

A POLITICAL TRICK.

In the present instance, it is the opinion of those who have carefully read Minister West's letter that the writer of the letter, to which his is a reply, was instigated by political motives in trying to draw him into saying something that could be used in the Presidential campaign to the injury of the Democratic party.

I went this evening to the British legation for the purpose of receiving the explanation that Lord Sackville had expressed himself willing to make to the Herald of the circumstances under which he had written the letter.

An English-born citizen of California had sought from him an approval of his expressed desire to vote for the re-election of President Cleveland.

The minister first confirmed the accuracy of the copy of his letter that I had taken to him for verification, and then producing from his cabinet the original of the letter addressed to him by his unknown correspondent at Pomona, Cal., asked me to read it and tell him, if I could, what reasonable objection had been or could be raised to his answering it, or to the matter and quality of his answer.

I informed Lord Sackville that certain gentlemen, prominent in the Republican party, deemed his letter of sufficient importance to their cause to make use of it for the purpose of creating a prejudice against the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland in the closing weeks of the campaign, and that those who took that view and made that use of the letter considered that its publication had put him so far on the defensive as to require him to justify or excuse the writing of the letter.

HIS POINT OF VIEW.

Lord Sackville declined to accept that view, or to say anything to placate, help, or hinder any partisan interest connected with the pending contest for the Presidency, adding that he did not write letters, nor refrain from writing them, out of regard to political exigencies within the United States, which were matters that in no way concerned him otherwise than as a friendly and impartial spectator, but solely with reference to what was courteous and proper between himself and those that saw fit to honor him with their communications. He was aware that the native ingenuity of the American people was apt to come out strongly at the time of their national elections, and he thought the enthusiasm and enterprise that they threw into such struggles were indications of a sound political constitution, but he would like to know how any of the present contestants are to gain an advantage from the publication of his letter, which contained nothing but statements of well known and indisputable facts.

He had stated "that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity." Dose anybody dispute this attribution of fervid patriotism to the American people? He had added that "the party in power is fully aware of this fact." He reads all the leading journals, and knows whereof he speaks on this point.

He had expressed the belief that the party in power was "desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain," and still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada, and he might say the same of all parties in the United States upon the authority of all the recognized party leaders and organs. His knowledge that the Republican majority in the Senate had rejected the fisheries treaty was derived from the official report of the proceedings of the Senate, published by order of that chamber itself.

THE MINISTER NO PROPHET.

He had written that it was "impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected," and if anybody can make any authoritative prediction on that point in advance of the situation or circumstances requiring the President to act, the person so enabled is in possession of a valuable piece of information which it is impossible he should long keep to himself. He had told his correspondent that "there is every reason to believe that while upholding the position he has taken, he (the President) will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message" (meaning the so-called retaliation message). His authority for that expression of belief is to be found in the American press at large, and he (the minister) can not conceive how he could have justified his words to himself, or have escaped the just censure of the people of this country at large, had he presumed to tell anybody that the President would not uphold any position he has taken on a grave question, or that he would approach such a question in any other than a becoming spirit.

The letter of his correspondent, while professing to see in the past conduct of President Cleveland much to commend him to the suffrages of an elector holding the views and opinions set out in the letter, expressed a fear that partisan exigency might lead the President, in case of his re-election, to do certain things that the writer could not approve, and inasmuch as Lord Sackville was not in possession of a commission to tell anybody, or even to learn for himself whether the President would or would not do the things reprobated by his correspondent, he deemed it proper and sufficient to remind the latter that "allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation" in estimating the meaning and value of the rhetoric of campaign editors and orators.

The minister does not understand that popular leaders in America, any more than elsewhere, are in the habit or are willing to be held strictly to an account or perform-

ance of all they may happen to say in the heat of a political canvass, and hence his soothing reminder to his anxious correspondent.

POSSIBLY ENTRAPPED.

The letter to Lord Sackville, which elicited his much discussed reply, covers four closely written pages of note-paper, and I could not refrain from imparting to the minister my suspicion, based upon the matter and form of the letter, that it was a fraudulent and deceptive communication intended to entrap him into some unguarded expression that could be turned to the disadvantage of one of the candidates for the Presidency. It had not occurred to him that there could be any such purpose in the letter, but he admitted the plausibility of the suggestion, though he declined to take it into serious consideration in the absence of any proof that his correspondent was other than the sincere and conscientious person he held himself out to be in his letter. He declined to permit me to take the letter for publication unless and until the consent of the writer can be obtained.

IN HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER.

The inscription of the word "private" upon Lord Sackville's letter was explained by him to be the ordinary mode of distinguishing letters written in his personal character from those written or signed by him on the business of the legation.

He would cheerfully have given his consent to the publication of the letter if the formality of asking his consent had occurred to those concerned in its publication. He understood, from what was said in the letter to which he was replying, that his answer would be shown to other people than the recipient of it. Consequently, it was advised that he use the term "private" to distinguish the letter from those that he had occasion to write on the public business of his office.

The suggestion that a foreign ambassador should not write unofficial letters on the domestic politics of the country to which he is accredited was dismissed by Lord Sackville in a summary fashion. It happens constantly, he says, in his intercourse with people, that statements are made to him, and information, opinion, and advice asked of him touching matters beyond his sphere and duty as a diplomatic agent of Her Majesty, and in all such instances he acts as any rational and considerate person would. What he would say in a personal interview he would, of course, not hesitate to write to an absent informant or inquirer, and he wrote to the gentleman at Pomona substantially what he should have told him at Beverly had he been called upon there.

In thanking Lord Sackville for his patience and courtesy, I told him that because of the supposed interests of one of our political parties he would probably be severely attacked in the papers for a few days on account of his letter. He replied, laughingly: "Indeed! Well, let them come on. I read all the papers, you know, and I shall enjoy it greatly, I assure you."

No. 15.

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.

No. 874.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, December 29, 1888. (Received January 10.)

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a note received from Lord Salisbury on the 27th instant, relative to the case of Lord Sackville. I have acknowledged the reception of it, and said that I had transmitted it to my Government for its consideration. This leaves it open to such reply as you may deem it advisable to make.

It will be observed that in my note to Lord Salisbury of the 4th instant, to which his note is an answer, I merely stated the view that I conceive to be the correct one, in respect to the obligation of a Government to withdraw its minister at the request of the Government to which he is accredited, without attempting to support it by argument or citation, or expressing any anticipation that it would be thought open to question.

I inclose a copy of a telegram sent you this morning.

I have, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS

New-York



Tribune.

SUNDAY EDITION.
NOV. 4, 1888.

THE BRITISH LION'S PAW THRUST INTO AMERICAN POLITICS TO HELP CLEVELAND.

FAC-SIMILE OF BARON SACKVILLE'S EXTRAORDINARY LETTER TO CHARLES F. MURCHISON.

ADVISING HIM THAT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY NATURALIZED AMERICANS OF BRITISH DESCENT.

Private.



Beverly / Mass.
13. Sept. 1888.

Sir,

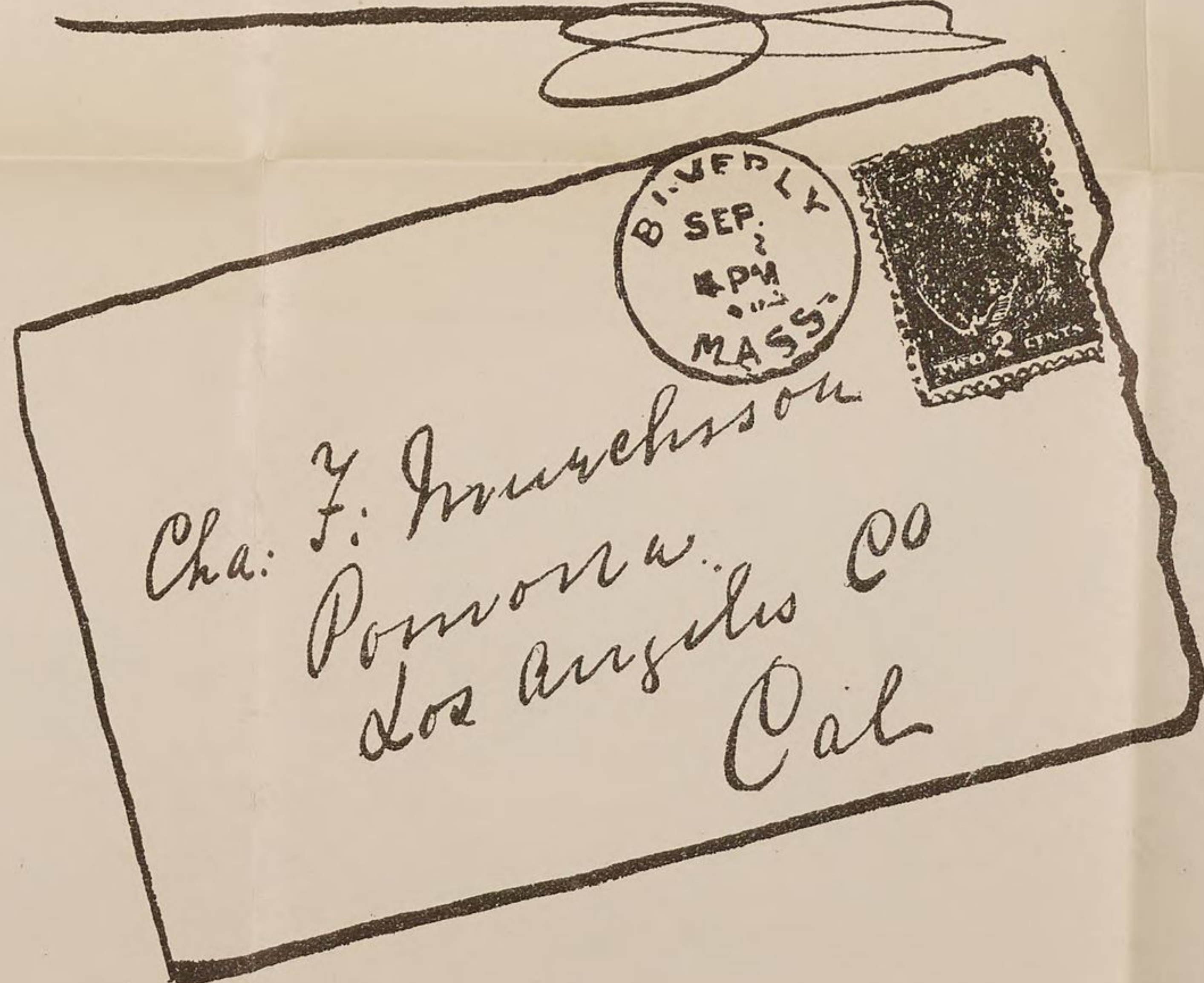
I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the Mother Country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. That party however is I believe still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all the questions with Canada which have been unfortunately re-opened since the rejection of the Treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and the President's message to which you allude. Allowance must therefore be

made for the political situation as regards the Presidential Election thus created. It is however plainly impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected, but there is every reason to believe that while upholding the position he has taken he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing

with the questions involved in his message.

I enclose an article from the New York Times of the 22nd of August & remain.

Yours faithfully,
L. Sackville West



AN ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY.

THE A, B, C OF LORD SACKVILLE'S PROFESSION.

It is forbidden to diplomatic agents abroad to participate in any manner in the political concerns of the country of their residence. (Secretary Bayard's Instructions to American Diplomatic Agents, 1885).

HIS OPINION SOLICITED.

ON WHAT WAS NONE OF HIS BUSINESS.

Pomona, Cal., Sept. 4, 1888.
To the British Minister, Washington, D. C.:
Sir: The gravity of the political situation here and the duties of those voters who are of English birth but still consider England the mother land constitute the apology I hereby offer for intruding for information.
Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress on the Fishery question justifies our alarm and compels us to seek further knowledge before finally casting our votes for him as we had intended to do. Many English citizens have for years refrained from being natural-

ized, as they thought no good would accrue from the act, but Mr. Cleveland's Administration has been so favorable and friendly toward England, so kind in not enforcing the Retaliatory Act passed by Congress, so sound on the free-trade question, and so hostile to the dynamite school of Ireland, that by the hundreds—yes, by the thousands—they have become naturalized for the express purpose of helping to elect him over again. The one above all of American politicians they consider their own and their country's best friend.
I am one of these unfortunates with a right to vote for President in November. I am unable to understand for whom I shall cast my ballot, when but one month ago I was sure Mr. Cleveland was the man. IF CLEVELAND WAS PURSUING A NEW POLICY TOWARD CANADA, TEMPORARILY ONLY, AND FOR THE SAKE OF OBTAINING POPULARITY AND CONTINUATION OF HIS OFFICE FOUR YEARS MORE, BUT INTENDS TO CEASE HIS POLICY WHEN HIS RE-ELECTION IS SECURED IN NOVEMBER AND AGAIN FAVOR ENGLAND'S INTEREST, THEN I SHOULD HAVE NO FURTHER DOUBTS, BUT GO FORWARD AND VOTE FOR HIM.
I know of no one better able to direct me, sir, and I most respectfully ask your advice in the matter. I will further add that the two men, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, are very evenly matched and a few votes may elect either one. Mr. Harrison is a high-tariff

man, a believer on the American side of all questions and undoubtedly an enemy to British interests generally. This State is equally divided between the parties, and a mere handful of our naturalized countrymen can turn it either way. When it is remembered that a small State (Colorado) defeated Mr. Tilden in 1876 and elected Hayes, the Republican, the importance of California is at once apparent to all.
As you are at the fountain head of knowledge on the question, and KNOW WHETHER MR. CLEVELAND'S PRESENT POLICY IS TEMPORARY ONLY, AND WHETHER HE WILL, AS SOON AS HE SECURES ANOTHER TERM OF FOUR YEARS IN THE PRESIDENCY, SUSPEND IT FOR ONE OF FRIENDSHIP AND FREE TRADE, I apply to you privately and confidentially for information, which shall in turn be treated as entirely secret. Such information would put me at rest myself, and if favorable to Mr. Cleveland enable me, on my own responsibility, to assure many of our countrymen that THEY WOULD DO ENGLAND A SERVICE BY VOTING FOR CLEVELAND AND AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF. As I before observed, we know not what to do, but look for more light on a mysterious subject, which the sooner it comes will better serve true Englishmen in casting their votes. Yours very respectfully,
CHARLES F. MURCHISON.

BUT JOHN BULL'S MOUTHPIECE

REPLIES WITH AMAZING FRANKNESS.

(Private.)

Beverly, Mass.

Sept. 13, 1888.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus

created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation, should he be elected; but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I enclose an article from "The New-York Times" of August 22, and remain,

Yours faithfully,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

From "The New-York Times," Aug. 22.

There is this further consideration in favor of supporting the Administration on this issue. It will leave the question still open for friendly means of settlement of some kind, while a support of the Senate's position would close all avenues of future negotiations, and bring upon the country the disastrous consequences of retaliation, hostility, and possible war. It would put an end to all prospect of improving the commercial relations of the United States and Canada. This is one of the questions which the people should keep in mind in casting their votes next November.

New York

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[Inclosure 1 in No. 874.]

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Phelps.

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 24, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, inclosing the reported conversations upon which, on the 27th October last, you principally based the request preferred by the President of the United States that Lord Sackville, Her Majesty's minister at Washington, should be recalled. That letter, with its inclosures, has been referred to Lord Sackville, and I have now the honor to transmit to you a copy of his reply so far as it relates to them.

The request in answer to which you have been good enough to forward these papers was made in order that Her Majesty's Government might be enabled to form a judgment on the complaint against Lord Sackville which was based upon them. But it has ceased to be of any practical importance, inasmuch as on the following Tuesday morning, the 30th October, the President of the United States terminated all diplomatic intercourse with Lord Sackville and forwarded his passports to him.

In your letter under reply you explain the course thus pursued by observing:

"In asking from Her Majesty's Government the recall, or withdrawal of its minister, upon a representation of the general purport of the letter and statements above mentioned, the Government of the United States assumed that such request would be sufficient for that purpose, whatever consideration the reasons for it might afterwards demand or receive.

"It was believed that the acceptance or retention of a minister was a question solely to be determined, either with or without the assignment of reasons, by the Government to which he was accredited."

The general principles admitted by the practice of nations upon this matter are of more importance than the particular case in reference to which the above doctrine is laid down. Her Majesty's Government are unable to assent to the view of international usage which you have here laid down. It is, of course, open to any government, on its own responsibility, suddenly to terminate its diplomatic relations with any other state, or with any particular minister of any other state. But it has no claim to demand that the other state shall make itself the instrument of that proceeding, or concur in it, unless that state is satisfied by reasons, duly produced, of the justice of the grounds on which the demand is made.

The principles which govern international relations on this subject appear to Her Majesty's Government to have been accurately laid down by Lord Palmerston on the occasion of Sir Henry Bulwer's sudden dismissal from the Court of Madrid in 1848:

"The Duke of Sotomayor, in treating of that matter, seems to argue as if every Government was entitled to obtain the recall of any foreign minister whenever, for reasons of its own, it might wish that he should be removed; but this is a doctrine to which I can by no means assent.

"It is quite true, as said by the Duke of Sotomayor, that the law of nations and international usage may permit a Government to make such a demand; but the law of nations and international usage also entitle the Government to whom such a request may be preferred to decline to comply with it. I do not mean to say that if a foreign Government is able to state to the Government of Her Majesty grave and weighty reasons why the British minister accredited to such Government should be removed, Her Majesty's Government would not feel it to be their duty to take such representations into their serious consideration, and to weigh them with all the attention which they might deserve. But it must rest with the British Government in such a case to determine whether there is or is not any just cause of complaint against the British diplomatic agent, and whether the dignity and interests of Great Britain would be best consulted by withdrawing him, or by maintaining him at his post." (Viscount Palmerston to Señor Isturiz, 12th June, 1848.)

What view Her Majesty's Government would have taken of Lord Sackville's action if the President of the United States had laid before them "grave and weighty reasons" for his removal, it would be superfluous now to consider. Private communications made by an ambassador in good faith have never, I believe, before been made the subject of international complaints; and considerable doubt seems to rest upon the precise purport of the more public statements made by Lord Sackville to the newspaper reporters. But these were fair matters for examination and discussion, if any such discussion had been desired. It is sufficient under existing circumstances to say that there was nothing in Lord Sackville's conduct to justify so striking a departure from the circumspect and deliberate procedure by which in such cases it is the usage of friendly states to mark their consideration for each other.

I will abstain from comment upon the considerations, not of an international character, to which you refer as having dictated the action of the President; I will only join with the Government of the United States in expressing my regret that a personal

incident of this character should have in any degree qualified the harmony which for a long time past the enduring sympathy of the two nations has impressed upon the mutual relations of their Governments.

I have, etc.,

SALISBURY.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 874.]

Confidential.]

Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury.

LONDON, December 13, 1888.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's dispatch of the 8th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Phelps explaining the views of the United States Government on the subject of the termination of my mission, and requesting me to furnish your lordship with any observations I may have to make thereon. I have the honor, therefore, to submit to your lordship:

1. That it is manifest that my reply to the Murchison letter, marked "Private," was never intended for publication, and that I never anticipated that it would be published and used for the political purposes described.

2. That the reply in question contained no imputations against the integrity of the President in his action upon important questions of foreign policy.

3. That the assertion that such insinuations had been made by me rests entirely upon the distorted statements of newspaper reporters under the influence of strong political partisanship.

4. That it is these distorted statements which are dwelt upon as the chief cause of my dismissal.

5. That the statement, that no contradiction or explanation of them had ever been published by me, is true, but that all mention of my letter to Mr. Bayard, copy of which was inclosed in my dispatch of the 31st of October, is omitted; and in this connection I beg to refer your lordship to my statement forwarded in Mr. Herbert's dispatch of the 9th November.

6. That any contradiction to statements made by newspaper reporters in the United States through the press could only lead to unseemly and undignified controversy.

7. That Mr. Bayard was, as Secretary of State, in possession of my disclaimer of any intention of impugning the action of the Executive, and that he could have given such publicity to it as he thought fit under the circumstances.

8. That never in my intercourse with Mr. Bayard after the publication of my letter did he give me to understand that the correspondence and the "Tribune" interview was regarded by the Government of the United States as "a grave and unprovoked affront."

9. That, therefore, it was made to assume such a character only in consequence of political exigencies, upon which I may be permitted to say further comment is unnecessary, and would certainly be unpleasant.

I have, etc.,

SACKVILLE.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 874.—Telegram.]

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, December 29, 1888.

Mr. Phelps informs Mr. Bayard of the reception of a reply from Lord Salisbury in the Sackville case.

No. 16.

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.

[Extract.]

No. 893.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, January 12, 1889. (Received January 22.)

SIR: Referring to previous correspondence with respect to the dismissal of Lord Sackville, the late British minister at Washington, I

have the honor to inclose herewith the official correspondence* on the subject issued by Her Majesty's Government to Parliament, and a copy of an article in this day's Morning Post.

I have, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 893.]

LORD SACKVILLE AND THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

[From the London Morning Post, Saturday, January 12, 1889.]

Further correspondence respecting the demand of the United States Government for the recall of Lord Sackville was issued yesterday. The facts of the case are already well known, but the principle claimed by the Government of the United States is controverted by the Marquis of Salisbury in his dispatch of the 24th ultimo. He observes that the judgment of Her Majesty's Government on the conduct of Lord Sackville has ceased to be of any importance, as the President has already sent to him his passports, and adds:

"In your letter under reply you explain the course thus pursued by observing: 'In asking from Her Majesty's Government the recall or withdrawal of its minister upon a representation of the general purport of the letter and statements above mentioned, the Government of the United States assumed that such request would be sufficient for that purpose, whatever consideration the reasons for it might afterwards demand or receive. It was believed that the acceptance or retention of a minister was a question solely to be determined either with or without the assignment of reasons by the government to which he was accredited.' The general principles admitted by the practice of nations upon this matter are of more importance than the particular case in reference to which the above doctrine is laid down. Her Majesty's Government are unable to assent to the view of international usage which you have here expressed. It is, of course, open to any government, on its own responsibility, suddenly to terminate its diplomatic relations with any other state, or with any particular minister of any other state. But it has no claim to demand that the other state shall make itself the instrument of that proceeding, or concur in it, unless that state is satisfied by reasons duly produced of the justice of the grounds on which the demand is made. The principles which govern international relations on this subject appear to Her Majesty's Government to have been accurately laid down by Lord Palmerston on the occasion of Sir Henry Bulwer's sudden dismissal from the court of Madrid in 1848:

"The Duke of Sotomayor, in treating of that matter, seems to argue as if every government was entitled to obtain the recall of any foreign minister whenever, for reasons of its own, it might wish that he should be removed; but this is a doctrine to which I can by no means assent. It is quite true, as said by the Duke of Sotomayor, that the law of nations and international usage may permit a government to make such a demand; but the law of nations and international usage also entitle the government to whom such a request may be preferred to decline to comply with it. I do not mean to say that if a foreign government is able to state to the Government of Her Majesty grave and weighty reasons why the British minister accredited to such government should be removed, Her Majesty's Government would not feel it to be their duty to take such representations into their serious consideration and to weigh them with all the attention which they might deserve. But it must rest with the British Government in such a case to determine whether there is or is not any just cause of complaint against the British diplomatic agent, and whether the dignity and interests of Great Britain would be best consulted by withdrawing him or maintaining him at his post.'" (Viscount Palmerston to Señor Isturiz, June 12, 1848.)

[Inclosure 2 in No. 893.—Editorial in the London Morning Post, Saturday, January 12, 1889.]

The correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Phelps relative to the peremptory dismissal of Lord Sackville from Washington throws considerable light upon this curious episode in the history of diplomacy. We have never expressed the view that the British minister could be held guiltless of an indiscretion by writing the letter which was the source of the disturbance or of emphasizing his first mistake by consenting to be interviewed by a member of the American press. But having can-

See Appendix.

didly admitted this, we find little cause for surprise in the disinclination of Lord Salisbury to accept without demur the subsequent proceedings of the United States Government. The whole of the correspondence now before us is inspired by a courteous and conciliatory spirit, and it would be misplaced to comment upon it in any spirit of acrimony. Nevertheless, it must be observed that the Presidential exigencies shine clearly through all the proceedings of Mr. Bayard subsequent to Lord Sackville's letter, and are not rendered less distinct by the somewhat naïve admission of Mr. Phelps with respect to the dismissal of the accredited ministers of friendly states. "It was believed," says Mr. Phelps, "that the acceptance or retention of a minister was a question solely to be determined, either with or without the assignment of reasons, by the government to which he was accredited, and the Government of the United States was not, therefore, prepared for your lordship's intimation that particulars of the language complained of should be furnished, and that the action of Her Majesty's Government would await the reception of it and the hearing accorded to the minister in regard to it." With respect to this remarkable admission it can only be observed that, assuming the genuine surprise of the American Government, the diplomats of the United States must possess a somewhat elementary acquaintance with the recognized text-books of international law on the questions of the rights of ambassadors. The precedents concerning the treatment of legations are among the most carefully worked out points in the subject; a fact which is only to be expected when the historic proneness of nations to take offense is considered. The absolutely unusual character of summary proceedings may be recognized by any one who notices the care with which Grotius admits an exception to the rules which dictate extraordinary courtesy to an ambassador or minister. The first of modern international lawyers draws the line at self-defense. A state, he says, must resist violence offered by the representative of another state, but must distinguish this from any question of punishment. No question of this kind arose, so far as we remember, between 1718 and 1848, and even before the former date the cases of the Bishop of Ross, in the days of Elizabeth, and of the Russian ambassador to the court of St. James, in the reign of Anne, stand out as solitary exceptions to the general courtesy everywhere enforced. In 1718 Gyllenburg, the ambassador of Sweden, was rightly arrested for joining in a plot against George I, and, short of some absolute treason of this kind against the state to which he was accredited, no minister, with the exception of Lord Dalling, and Bulwer in 1848, at Madrid, has received the summary notice to quit which was sent to Lord Sackville.

It is the Madrid incident, in fact, which alone can furnish a direct precedent for this case, and to the words of Lord Palmerston the present prime minister very rightly refers the American Government. Lord Dalling and Bulwer, as every one will remember, was suspected of encouraging the national disaffection then rife in Spain against the Government of Isabella II, and he was peremptorily handed his passports. Lord Palmerston then complained that the Duke of Sotomayor, "in treating of that matter, seemed to argue as if every government was entitled to recall any foreign minister whenever, for reasons of its own, it might wish that he should be removed." And he goes on to deny utterly the justice of any such doctrine. It is quite true, he says, that any government is entitled to demand the withdrawal of a minister whose presence is no longer desired, but it is equally permitted by the same international usage for the nation thus addressed to refuse a compliance with the request. It is evident that to force such an alternative upon a friendly state would be to ignore all the loopholes of diplomacy and to produce very strained relations, and therefore the wisdom of the law of nations has decided that a complaint of this kind should be made the subject of mutual inquiry and negotiation between the parties concerned. As Lord Palmerston said in the Madrid case, it must then ultimately rest with the government of the minister whose conduct is impugned to decide whether to comply with the request or to abide by the consequences of a refusal. Now, it must be particularly observed that this doctrine, so far from being the invention of Lord Palmerston, had been from the first laid down by the international law writers with a clearness which accounts for the rarity of its infraction. The celebrated jurist, Wheaton, who it may be remarked was the minister of the United States to the court of Prussia, and is understood to be largely studied by the diplomatists of his native country, is particularly explicit upon this subject. Except in cases affecting "the existence and safety" of the state to which foreign representatives are accredited, Wheaton states as the general rule that "it appears to be the established usage of nations to request their recall by their own sovereign which, if unreasonably refused by him, would unquestionably authorize the offended state to send away the offender." Subsequently, as if to strengthen this strong statement of the agreement between civilized nations, Wheaton adds, "the anomalous exceptions to the general rule resolve themselves into the permanent right of self-preservation and necessity." Yet, with all this mass of precedent and uncontroverted statement of usage open to their inspection, President Cleveland and Mr. Bayard believed that it rested solely with them to put the greatest of international slights on the friendly "representative of Her Britannic Majesty."

It will be observed that the case of Lord Sackville is not even on all-fours with that of Lord Dalling in respect to the gravity of the offense lodged against him. There seems to have been a general belief at Madrid in the complicity of the English minister in a movement which satisfied the rule of Grotius and Wheaton and of every other international jurist that "the safety and existence of the state" must be in question in order to justify peremptory measures. But all that is alleged against Lord Sackville is an inconvenient expression of his opinion on the puzzling attitude of the Democratic party with regard to the fisheries treaty; moreover, Mr. Bayard evidently accepted his original disclaimer, and no attempt is made in the letter of Mr. Phelps to get away from the awkward charge of Lord Sackville that "in the end the exigencies of the campaign and the necessity of gaining the Irish vote were paramount." These are poor grounds on which to have offered to the British Empire a slight historically identified with times which we now regard as semi-barbaric. Lord Salisbury is too conscious of his vast responsibilities to identify the American nation with the idiosyncracies of its wire-pullers, and he makes no irritating demand for the redress which, unless international comity be a farce, might be considered as fairly due. But in drawing the attention of the United States Government to the normal usages of diplomacy, in declining to discuss their electoral peculiarities and in refusing to give, after the event, the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, which, by every rule of states in amity, should have been requested beforehand, Lord Salisbury has acted with a due regard to the national dignity. Lord Sackville's indiscretion offers no condonation of Mr. Bayard's neglect of decent international observance, and Great Britain can easily afford to accept the verdict of the civilized world as against a few American politicians without abating in any way her cordial feeling to the great American people.

No. 17.

Mr. Phelps to Mr. Bayard.

No. 901.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, January 16, 1889. (Received January 23.)

SIR: With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of Lord Sackville's dismissal, and particularly to my dispatch numbered 893, of 12th instant, I have the honor to inclose leading articles from the Times and Daily News newspapers, respecting the correspondence published by Her Majesty's Government, copies of which have been forwarded to you.

I have, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

[Inclosure in No. 901.—Editorial from the London Times, Tuesday, January 15, 1889.]

The publication of the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain on the dismissal of Lord Sackville marks, it may be hoped, the close of a troublesome diplomatic incident. Mr. Cleveland's administration has, it is to be presumed, said its last word, and, in any case, Lord Salisbury can have nothing to add to his conclusive letter of December 24. For the present the secretary of the British legation in charge is abundantly competent to transact any business which is likely to arise out of the relations between the two countries. In England the best disposition exists to avoid any complication which might shorten the sojourn here of a representative American so popular and respected as is Mr. Phelps. When the new President is installed at Washington the United States legation in London will have a fresh chief. The opportunity will no doubt be taken to fill the corresponding British post. On both sides of the Atlantic there is a sincere desire to forget a dispute trivial in its origin and absurd in its details. All sound American opinion from the first was keenly ashamed of the trap laid by jobbing partisans for Lord Sackville's ingenuous trustfulness. It was ashamed of the exaggerated importance attached to the disclosure of his personal views upon American politics. It was ashamed, most of all, of the eagerness of the President and his Cabinet to submit to the dictation of party wire-pullers and treat a foreigner's error as if it were a treason. Englishmen, in their turn, have no cause to reflect with pleasure on the conduct of their representative. A diplomatist ought not merely to have scented the snare in virtue of his professional

training, but to have been guarded by an intuitive feeling of the obligations of his position from the least temptation to let himself be caught by it. No extraordinary sagacity is needed to warn an envoy that it is not his province to tell expatriated fellow-countrymen how they should use their rights of citizenship in a new land. He increased the offense by the indiscreet endeavor to excuse himself before a self-constituted native tribunal, to which it was not for him to render an account. Had he cut the knot by soliciting Lord Salisbury's leave to resign forthwith he might perhaps have acted most judiciously. But nothing was done at the time by anybody concerned which was precisely appropriate. Nothing can now be done to correct what was then done wrong. The only remaining expedient is to pass a general act of oblivion and start afresh. There is little fear that any future British representative's guilelessness will give occasion to disinter the matter as a precedent.

The affair itself is already by-gone and dead. A principle enunciated by Mr. Phelps as a guide for the two Governments in dealing with it is, as Lord Salisbury has said, of more permanent importance. Lord Salisbury, it will be remembered, replied to the original request for the withdrawal of Lord Sackville by asking for particulars. He intimated that when they had been furnished and the minister had been afforded an opportunity of explanation, the Queen's Government would return a definite answer. This, neither in practice nor in theory, satisfied the American Government. Mr. Phelps, acting doubtless on instructions, in his letter of December 4 lays it down as self-evident that the demand of the recall upon a general statement was sufficient, whatever consideration the reasons for it might afterwards require or receive. The notification of the general statement itself, it is implied, was a piece of courtesy rather than of international necessity. Mr. Phelps propounds broadly that "the acceptance or retention of a minister is a question solely to be determined, with or without the assignment of reasons, by the government to which he is accredited." By this he manifestly means that it is the right of the government to which he is accredited to decide, and the duty of the government which accredits to act upon the decision. Lord Salisbury challenges the proposition in its obvious signification. He takes his stand upon the distinction sharply drawn by Lord Palmerston in 1848 on Sir Henry Bulwer's dismissal from the court of Madrid. Every sovereign state is entitled to determine whether it shall demand the recall of a foreign minister accredited to it. If the request be supported by "grave and weighty reasons," it is the plain duty of the sovereign state which accredits him to consider the reasons, and if they seem adequate, to defer to them. By the law of nations the government to which the minister is sent may specify any grounds for his removal. By the same law it rests with the government which sent him to consider and decide upon their sufficiency. Lord Salisbury is willing to go a step further, as Lord Palmerston would have been, had the point been urged. He grants the authority of any government, under the law of nations, to terminate suddenly, on its own responsibility, with or without reasons, as Mr. Phelps would say, its diplomatic relations with any other state, or with a particular minister of any other state. But he claims an equivalent liberty for such other state to refuse to "make itself the instrument of the proceeding or concur in it, unless it be satisfied by reasons duly produced of the justice of the grounds on which the demand is made."

The theory, as thus expounded and illustrated, must command general assent. It is perfectly intelligible and it is universally applicable. Each state is left free to act for itself within its own sphere. If it be discontented with the demeanor of a foreign minister its natural course is to bring forward its complaint in a friendly way. A friendly government will entertain the representation in the same spirit. No government which does not want to pick a quarrel will insist upon keeping a diplomatist where, by his own fault or not, he can not discharge his functions successfully. Should it think the alleged grievances petty and imaginary, or manufactured for purposes extraneous to the question of the envoy's good faith and honor, it can not fairly be expected to cast an unjust slur on the professional reputation of its servant. On the other hand, judgments and standards in subjects of the sort will often differ. Motives, "not of an international character," as Lord Salisbury expresses it, may palliate an ebullition of ill-temper against an envoy which to his own government appears preposterous. If the government to which he is accredited act upon the local emotion, it must itself undertake the moral liability. All which the other government can do, benevolently as it may be disposed, is to adopt a neutral and reserved attitude. That is exactly the conduct which the British Government has been and is pursuing. It recognizes that the United States Government might, if it pleased, have sent Lord Sackville his passports without any prior communication with his Government, though that Government could not but have retaliated in kind. It recognizes that the American Government had the right to choose its own mode of explaining its act, if it gave any explanation. It is willing to believe that the explanation as tendered seemed satisfactory to President Cleveland and his advisers. Accordingly, it has exhibited no official resentment, though it must have felt considerable surprise at "a striking departure from the circumspect and deliberate procedure by which in such

cases it is the usage of friendly states to mark their consideration for each other." It is able and ready to appreciate the very unfortunate bearing of the accident of its representative's awkward innocence upon an electoral crisis, and to forgive the petulance of the sufferers. At the same time it could not have visited upon the head of an honest public servant all the indirect consequences to the American Democratic party of his small blunder without a glaring violation of the equity which, like charity, should begin at home. Americans are not so unreasonable as to insist, when the delusion has served its turn, not only upon seeing mole-hills as mountains, but that Englishmen should borrow their spectacles to discern the enormity of the scene.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 901.—Editorial from the London Daily News, Monday, January 14, 1889.]

LORD SACKVILLE AND THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

The further correspondence respecting the demand for Lord Sackville's recall, which has just been published, practically concludes with a weighty and important dispatch addressed by Lord Salisbury to Mr. Phelps. Lord Salisbury argues with considerable force, in opposition to the American minister, that a foreign government can not require as a matter of right the withdrawal of a British representative who may have made himself obnoxious in the country where he is officially residing. To this contention Mr. Bayard has not yet made any reply, and since his own term of office is rapidly drawing to a close as the inauguration of General Harrison approaches, it seems highly probable that no reply will ever be made. The views of the American Secretary of State and of President Cleveland are sufficiently expressed by Mr. Phelps in a single sentence. "It was believed," he says, referring to the request made by Mr. Bayard for Lord Sackville's removal—"it was believed that the acceptance or retention of a minister was a question solely to be determined, either with or without the assignment of reasons, by the government to which he was accredited." Put in this absolute and unqualified form, the proposition is no doubt too broad, and Lord Salisbury more correctly lays down the international understanding on the subject: "It is, of course, open," he says, "to any government, on its own responsibility, suddenly to terminate its diplomatic relations with any other state, or with any particular minister of any other state. But it has no claim to demand that the other state shall make itself the instrument of that proceeding or concur in it, unless that state is satisfied by reasons duly produced of the grounds on which the demand is made." We take this to be the proper usage in the matter, and we should be much surprised if Mr. Bayard or his successor were seriously to dispute it. An ambassador or minister is the servant of the sovereign or President who appoints him and by whom alone he can be cashiered. He is responsible for his conduct to his official superiors at home, and not to the authorities with whom he negotiates. If they have any complaint against him, they should make it not to him, but to those under whom he acts. The suspension of diplomatic intercourse to which Lord Salisbury alludes does not involve or necessarily lead to a declaration of war. President Cleveland might undoubtedly, if he had thought fit, have refused to hold any further communication with Lord Sackville, and have recalled Mr. Phelps from London. This would have been a more serious step, and more likely to cause mischief, than the step which he actually took. But it would have been unimpeachable in point of form; and Lord Salisbury, who is a far better dispatch writer than either Mr. Bayard or Mr. Phelps, would not have enjoyed the honors, such as they are, of a triumph according to Puffendorf.

Although it is unfortunately impossible to defend Lord Sackville's behavior, or to deny that the American Government had a substantial grievance, Lord Salisbury is perfectly well warranted in calling attention to those general principles, which, as he observes, are more interesting than the circumstances of the particular case. He cites the valuable precedent of Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling, who was suddenly dismissed from the court of Madrid in 1848. That year of European revolution included an insurrection in the Spanish capital, which induced Marshal Narvaez to suspend the constitutional decrees. Against this arbitrary edict Sir Henry Bulwer protested, and was immediately ordered to leave Madrid within two days. So speedy was his departure, that he is said to have appeared at the foreign office in London before anybody there was acquainted with what had occurred; and it is a curious coincidence that he was very shortly afterwards sent as minister to Washington. Lord Palmerston upon that occasion declared with his usual plainness of speech that while the Spanish Government might demand the recall of a British representative, Her Majesty's Government was equally entitled to refuse compliance with the request. Señor Isturiz, the Spanish minister in London, forthwith returned home, and there was thus a complete rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Lord Salisbury winds up his lecture by remarking that "there was nothing in Lord Sackville's conduct to justify so striking a departure from the circumspect and delib-

erate procedure by which in such cases it is the usage of friendly states to mark their consideration for each other." The prime minister and foreign secretary has vindicated the technical propriety of the course which he pursued, and has succeeded in making a distinct point at the expense of the outgoing President. But while heartily agreeing with him and with Mr. Phelps in their "regret that a personal incident of this character should have in any degree qualified the harmony which for a long time past the enduring sympathy of the two nations has impressed upon the mutual relations of their governments," we can not think that his practical wisdom has been equal to his controversial skill. Lord Sackville's persistent blundering should have been followed by his recall, and his place should have been at once filled up. It is as true in public as in private life that sulks do not pay. The vacancy at Washington serves no useful purpose, and has merely enabled the American press to inquire ironically why the British legation should not be closed. On the other hand, nothing could have been in worse taste than Lord Salisbury's suggestion at the Guildhall, that the defeat of Mr. Cleveland was a victory for this country.

The original cause of this rather undignified quarrel has been more than sufficiently discussed, and has happily been almost forgotten. But as Lord Sackville in these papers gives himself all the airs of a martyr, it is necessary to say that he simply confirms the view of his unfitness for his late post which had previously been formed by most impartial persons. When he writes in a formal dispatch, which for obvious reasons had much better not have been published, "that the exigencies of the campaign * * * and the necessity of gaining the Irish vote were paramount," he says what is quite irrelevant, although, after the more candid than prudent confession of Mr. Phelps, the truth of the charge can not be denied. For interfering with the internal politics of the United States, and for commenting upon the policy of the American Government in an interview with a newspaper reporter, Lord Sackville had naturally incurred the displeasure of those against whom his action was directed, and their motives were no concern of his or of ours. He gives as his reason for not denying the statements attributed to him by the New York Tribune that "any communication through newspapers would have been undignified." But he should have thought of that before. It can not be right for a minister to tell a journalist that the proceedings of the President, as well as of the Senate, were "for political effect," and wrong to employ the columns of a leading journal in explaining his words away. Mr. Phelps is, unhappily, about to leave this country, where he has won general respect and regard. The dispatch which he wrote to Lord Salisbury on the 4th of December may therefore be his last. It is a curiously frank document to come from an eminent lawyer and a practiced diplomatist. He explains, with perfect clearness and in considerable detail, that Lord Sackville's foolish letter was employed to injure the prospects of President Cleveland, and he adds, in a style of affecting simplicity, that "the number of British subjects of Irish descent who have sought and obtained naturalization in the United States under the existing very liberal laws on that subject is sufficiently large to exercise at the decisive points a very considerable influence upon the result of such an election." According to the valuable testimony of Mr. Bryce, the hostility of Irish Americans to Great Britain has been appreciably diminished by the policy of Mr. Gladstone, and the grant of home rule would soon extinguish it altogether. It is estimated that in the third generation an Irishman who has emigrated to the United States becomes indistinguishable from a native American, and therefore the continued existence of an anti-English party requires a periodical supply of fresh material. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, supported by the sympathizing statesmanship of Lord Hartington, are actively engaged in this unpatriotic manufacture of hatred and ill-will. But wiser heads than theirs are working on the other side; and when the English people have fully realized the true position of affairs, repugnance to England will die away both in the larger Ireland beyond the seas and in the smaller Ireland at home.

No. 18.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps.

No. 1054.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1889.

SIR: I have received your dispatch No. 874, of the 29th of December last, in which you transmit the reply of the Marquis of Salisbury, bearing date the 24th of the same month, to your note of the 4th of December, in relation to the case of Lord Sackville. While I concur in his

lordship's opinion that "the general principles admitted by the practice of nations upon this matter are of more importance than the particular case," yet before proceeding to consider his lordship's position thereon, I deem it essential to state to Her Majesty's Government, more fully than heretofore, the views of this Government in respect to the grounds of Lord Sackville's dismissal. It is true that the Marquis of Salisbury, in the note to which I have now the honor to reply, has observed that the action of this Government has rendered it no longer necessary for that of Her Majesty to consider the merits of the complaint against Lord Sackville. It is not now, however, and has not been my purpose, in stating to Her Majesty's Government these reasons, to invite a discussion of their sufficiency. On this subject this Government has entertained no doubt. But it is my desire, in a friendly way, to acquaint Her Majesty's Government with the views of this Government in regard to the misconduct of their envoy; and this is rendered the more important in the light of certain expressions contained in Lord Salisbury's note and its inclosure.

The offense of Lord Sackville, as heretofore stated, consisted in what this Government was compelled to regard as his intentional interference in our domestic politics, in assuming by his advice to control the political action of persons who, though formerly his countrymen and fellow-subjects, had renounced their allegiance to the British Government, and, in obtaining naturalization as American citizens, had assumed its duties and sworn to support and bear true faith and allegiance to the Government of the United States alone.

On the 12th of September last Lord Sackville, being then at Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts, received a letter dated September 4 at Pomona, Cal., and signed "Charles F. Murchison," wherein the writer was described to be a naturalized American citizen of English birth, who yet regarded the interests of "England, the motherland," as paramount, and made this preference his "apology" for applying to the British minister for counsel as to the course he should pursue to further British interests in the affairs of his adopted country. He stated that many English citizens had for years refrained from being naturalized, since they thought "no good would accrue from the act;" but that the policy of "Mr. Cleveland's administration" had been so "favorable and friendly towards England, so kind in not enforcing the retaliatory act passed by Congress, so sound on the free-trade question, and so hostile to the dynamite school of Ireland, that by the hundreds—yes, by the thousands—they had (have) become naturalized for the express purpose of helping to elect him over again, the one above all of American politicians they consider their own and their country's best friend." The writer declared himself to be one of those "unfortunates" who had become so naturalized, and whom "Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress on the fishery question" had "alarmed" and compelled to "seek further knowledge" before "finally casting their (our) votes for him, as they (we) had intended to do." "If," continued the writer, "Cleveland was pursuing a new policy toward Canada temporarily only, and for the sake of obtaining popularity and continuation of his office four years more, but intends to cease his policy when his re-election is secured in November and again favor England's interests, then I should have no further doubts, but go forward and vote for him." The opposing candidate, Mr. Harrison, was further declared to be "a high-tariff man, a believer on the American side of all questions, and undoubtedly an enemy to British interests generally." With such statements the writer applied

to Lord Sackville for advice, and concluded as follows: "As you are at the fountain-head of knowledge on the question, and know whether Mr. Cleveland's present policy is temporary only, and whether he will, as soon as he secures another term of four years in the Presidency, suspend it for one of friendship and free-trade, I apply to you, privately and confidentially, for information which shall in turn be treated as entirely secret. Such information would put me at rest myself, and if favorable to Mr. Cleveland would enable me, on my own responsibility, to assure many of our countrymen that they would do England a service by voting for Cleveland and against the Republican system of tariff. As I before observed, we know not what to do, but look for more light on a mysterious subject, which the sooner it comes will better serve true Englishmen in casting their votes."

Such was the letter addressed to and received by Lord Sackville as the representative of Her Britannic Majesty. Whether it was obviously fraudulent, or a thinly veiled fraudulent scheme, is now a question of minor significance. But whether fictitious and fraudulent or no, there are certain facts indubitably and indelibly stamped upon its face. It declared the writer to be actuated by motives of manifest perfidy to the United States. It grossly impugned and aspersed the motives of the President. It solicited from the official to whom it was addressed an authoritative confirmation or denial of those impugnments and aspersions, upon information which his official relations to this Government were supposed to supply, and thus to abuse the confidence he enjoyed.

To this application Lord Sackville promptly responded, on the 13th of September, that "any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact;" and that in respect to the "questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately re-opened since the rejection of the (fisheries) treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message to which you allude, allowance must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election." And, to give additional emphasis to his views, he inclosed an extract from a newspaper in which electors were distinctly advised to vote for Mr. Cleveland's re-election.

It is true that the letter of Lord Sackville was marked "private," and that his correspondent stated that it would be kept secret. In relation to this the Marquis of Salisbury observes: "Private communications, made by an ambassador in good faith, have never, I believe, before been made the subject of international complaint."

The precise force or applicability of this observation in the present case is not perceived. Lord Sackville has stated that his correspondent was unknown to him. The request for his advice could not, therefore, rest upon personal relations of intimacy, duty, or confidence. The sole basis of the appeal for his counsel was declared by the correspondent to be his preference, as a native Englishman, for the interests of England as against those of the United States. On behalf of the "motherland" he made his appeal. His assurance of secrecy was palpably an invitation to the representative of that country to commit an act of impropriety, inconsistent with his duty and wholly outside of the scope of his functions. He plainly informed Lord Sackville that he sought his advice not only in order to determine how to cast his own vote, but also in order to influence the political course of "many of our countrymen" in an election which he averred to be critical; referring, by that designation, to persons who, like himself, had "by the hun-

dreds—yes, by the thousands”—become American citizens with the intent to “favor England’s interests.”

Lord Sackville was thus applied to in unmistakable terms to interfere in the political affairs of the United States, and at a time of intense public feeling, when issues of deep moment were awaiting popular decision. And while the conditions then existing did not create the offense of Lord Sackville, they must be taken into account in estimating its gravity. He was invited to assist his correspondent “and many others” to abuse and betray the privileges of their citizenship at an important election involving the control of the Government itself, not in the interest of that Government, but wholly in the interest of a foreign Government.

The character of Lord Sackville’s act is not altered by the fact that another purpose than the one avowed may have been and probably was contained in the application. Nor am I able to perceive that any diminution of his offense can be argued from the supposition that his reply “would be treated as entirely secret.”

Even as to this assurance of his unknown correspondent, the comment of Lord Sackville, in his interview published in the New York Herald of the 23d of October, is noticeable. “He understood, from what was said in the letter to which he was replying, that his answer would be shown to other people than the recipient.”

The case can not be altered by the consideration that, by reason of a breach of confidence on the part of his correspondent, the minister’s letter did not affect only the class for whom it was professedly sought, but that it was solicited and used to influence another and different class of voters. The fact of the offense must be determined by the principles which it violated, and without respect to any particular direction in which its injurious effects operated. In this aspect of the case, the question is simply whether a foreign diplomatic representative shall assume the function of influencing elections in this country. Such an usurpation is of itself an intolerable offense.

The correspondence now under consideration not only constituted an unprecedented interference in our domestic politics, but it contained gross impugnments of the President’s public action. Hence, had the objectionable conduct of Lord Sackville ended with his reply to the Murchison letter the situation would have been sufficiently serious; but in various statements made by him to representatives of the public press the impugnments of the action of this Government were emphasized. In regard to these statements, I shall only say that, as Lord Sackville has in a general way questioned their accuracy, and has excused himself from failing to make any public contradiction or explanation of them on the ground that it could only have led “to unseemly and undignified controversy,” it is greatly to be regretted that his lordship should originally have resorted to such channels of communication in order to comment upon the serious questions raised by the publication of his correspondence. That the situation was rendered more difficult by his lordship’s utterances through the public press is manifest.

I advert, however, to a passage in Lord Sackville’s letter to the Marquis of Salisbury of the 13th of December last, wherein he comments upon your note of the 4th of the same month, saying: “That the statement that no contradiction or explanation of them (his newspaper utterances) had ever been published by me is true, but that all mention of my letter to Mr. Bayard, copy of which was inclosed in my dispatch of the 31st October, is omitted; and in this connection I beg to refer

your lordship to my statement forwarded in Mr. Herbert's dispatch of the 9th November."

As this forms part of the reply of Lord Salisbury to your note, it should be noticed.

It is true that on the 26th of October, before writing the letter to me of that date, Lord Sackville called upon me and exhibited the Murchison letter. I then drew his attention very seriously to his statements in the Tribune, but, as he states, made no expression of personal resentment towards him. Yet, it is also true that in the most emphatic language I expressed to him my amazement at and reprobation of his conduct and avowed my sense of the gravity of the situation he had created. Personal displeasure was outside the case. His letter to me, as published by him, will be found upon examination, to contain not a denial co-extensive with the offensive language published in the Tribune, but merely a disavowal of intent to offend and of the use of special words attributed to him in other newspapers than the Tribune.

This imperfect denial, which did not meet the language to which his attention had been directed, was contained in a personal note to me, as if the issue was personal in its nature between his lordship and myself; a view which is without justification, and never can be accepted.

It may also be observed that in his explanatory statement of November 8 to his own Government, to which I should not advert if it were not referred to in the inclosure in Lord Salisbury's note, Lord Sackville continued his impugnments of the President, saying "that party exigencies overruled international comity," and referring to "telegrams received at the White House," etc.

I now proceed to consider that part of the Marquis of Salisbury's note laying down the rule which, in his opinion, governs the dismissal of diplomatic agents.

In your note of December 4, you had stated the position of this Government, as follows:

In asking from Her Majesty's Government the recall or withdrawal of its minister upon a representation of the general purport of the letter and statement above mentioned, the Government of the United States assumed that such request would be sufficient for that purpose, whatever consideration the reasons for it might afterwards demand or receive.

It was believed that the acceptance or retention of a minister was a question solely to be determined, either with or without the assignment of reasons, by the Government to which he was accredited.

Replying to this, the Marquis of Salisbury observes:

Her Majesty's Government are unable to assent to the view of international usage which you have here expressed. It is, of course, open to any Government, on its own responsibility, suddenly to terminate its diplomatic relations with any other state or with any particular minister of any other state. But it has no claim to demand that the other state shall make itself the instrument of that proceeding, or concur in it, unless that state is satisfied by reasons, duly produced, of the justice of the grounds on which the demand is made.

The principles which govern international relations on this subject appear to Her Majesty's Government to have been accurately laid down by Lord Palmerston on the occasion of Sir Henry Bulwer's sudden dismissal from the court of Madrid in 1848:

"The Duke of Sotomayor, in treating of that matter, seems to argue as if every Government was entitled to obtain the recall of any foreign minister, whenever, for reasons of its own, it might wish that he should be removed; but this is a doctrine to which I can by no means assent. It is quite true, as said by the Duke of Sotomayor, that the law of nations and international usage may permit a Government to make such a demand; but the law of nations and international usage also entitle the Government to whom such a request may be preferred to decline to comply with it.

"I did not mean to say that if a foreign Government is able to state to the Government of Her Majesty grave and weighty reasons why the British minister accredited to such Government should be removed, Her Majesty's Government would not feel it

to be their duty to take such representations into their serious consideration, and to weigh them with all the attention which they might deserve. But it must rest with the British Government in such a case to determine whether there is or is not any just cause of complaint against the British diplomatic agent; and whether the dignity and interests of Great Britain would be best consulted by withdrawing him or by maintaining him at his post."

The case of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then Mr. Stratford Canning, who was rejected without assignment of reasons by the Russian Government, and the acceptance of that decision by Lord Palmerston, might be cited to show that the rule laid down by him a few years later in Sir Henry Bulwer's case is by no means inflexible, and can be applicable only to that very peculiar case.

The circumstances of that case, briefly stated, are that on the 10th of March, 1848, Lord Palmerston instructed Her Majesty's representative at Madrid "to recommend earnestly to the Spanish Government, and to the Queen Mother, if you have an opportunity of doing so, the adoption of a legal and constitutional course of government in Spain," and his lordship concluded his instructions with the following observations:

It would then be wise for the Queen of Spain, in the present critical state of affairs to strengthen the executive government by enlarging the basis upon which the administration is founded, and by calling to her councils some of those men who possess the confidence of the liberal party.

These instructions were duly made known by Sir Henry, then Mr. Bulwer, who, on the 8th of April, 1848, transmitted a copy to the Duke of Sotomayor.

On the 10th of the same month the Duke of Sotomayor returned these communications with bitter and indignant comments, which I forbear to reproduce, and in regard to which I desire merely to observe that they were expressly directed against "Her Britannic Majesty's minister for foreign affairs," and condemned "the unheard-of pretensions of Lord Palmerston thus to mix himself up in the internal affairs of Spain."

It is true that when the step of summarily dismissing Her Majesty's minister was shortly afterwards taken, objections to his personal conduct were included in the explanations of the Spanish Government. But in this relation it is pertinent to quote from the letter of Sir H. Bulwer to Lord Palmerston of the 30th of May, 1848, which statements were fully accepted by Her Majesty's Government:

I did not fly from slander; I was less likely to fly from menace; but a triumph was to be gained in some way or other at my expense, and not at mine individually. Let this always be remembered: your lordship's name—and your lordship's name is in foreign affairs the Government's name—was continually connected with my own, and through me it was meant to strike at the Government itself.

The account of the episode given in the "Life of Lord Palmerston," by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, is as follows:

The "Spanish marriages" have been sufficiently discussed in recent histories to warrant their omission without further notice. General Narvaez had, as will be remembered, caused Sir Henry Bulwer to quit Madrid, and the English Government had been compelled by this open affront to send the Spanish ambassador his passport. I say compelled, because the recall of ambassadors was a form of protest which Lord Palmerston, as a rule, disliked. In a letter to Lord Howden (September 1, 1850) he says: "The rupture of diplomatic relations seems to me one of the worst ways of showing displeasure, unless it is meant to be an immediate forerunner of war. The non-intercourse situation as between two states which have political and commercial interests in common is exceedingly inconvenient to both parties, and probably as much to the one as to the other." (Vol. I, p. 16, ed. 1876.)

If applied to the case of the dismissal of a minister for misconduct, I hold the position of Lord Palmerston, for reasons already stated, to be obviously unsound. But, in fact, the condition of affairs Lord Palm-

erston was then discussing did not constitute such a case. The complaint of the Spanish Government was, in fact, against his lordship rather than against his envoy, and in the consequences which ensued Sir H. Bulwer became a vicarious sacrifice for his lordship, which naturally the latter was indisposed to permit. So that the case was, in reality, as stated by Lord Palmerston in his letter to Lord Howden, a suspension of diplomatic intercourse.

The case of Lord Sackville is wholly dissimilar. In the former the objection of Spain was to the action of Lord Palmerston and presumptively of the ministry of Great Britain, of which Sir Henry Bulwer was but the channel of communication, and throughout the entire transaction Sir Henry Bulwer received the entire approval of his lordship.

The offense of Lord Sackville consisted in personal misconduct, wholly inconsistent with his official duty and relations, of which no suggestion of approval by his Government has yet been intimated.

Thus the present issue is not whether it is requisite that a sovereign asking the recall of a foreign minister should give the reasons for the application, but whether, when, as in the present case, such recall has been asked on the ground of interference in the politics of the country to which he is accredited, the question of the culpability or degree of such interference is to be left not to the decision of the offended sovereign but to the determination of the sovereign by whom the offending minister was accredited. It is not understood how the latter view can be held by Her Majesty's Government to be a principle of the law of nations, for it would be equivalent to saying that, by such law, that Government is entitled to determine how far it will interfere in the politics of foreign states, and what degree of interference by its ministers in the internal affairs of such states it may see proper to sustain. It would be far better to suspend diplomatic relations entirely than to continue them on the basis of such a right of interference in the domestic politics of other states as would appear to be assumed, and under which, if admitted, the independence and dignity of the injured nation would perish.

What I deem to be the true international rule on this subject I find stated under the high authority of Calvo :

When the government near which a diplomatic agent resides thinks fit to dismiss him for conduct considered improper, it is customary to notify the government which accredited him that its representative is no longer acceptable, and to ask for his recall. If the offense committed by the agent is of a grave character, he may be dismissed without waiting the recall of his own government. The government which asks for the recall may or may not, at its pleasure, communicate the reasons on which it bases its request; but such an explanation can not be required. It is sufficient that the representative is no longer acceptable. In this case international courtesy prescribes his immediate recall; and if, notwithstanding the other government does not comply with the request, the dismissal of the agent follows as a necessary consequence, it is effected by a simple notification and the sending of his passport. The dismissal of a diplomatic agent for improper conduct, either in his individual capacity or in the discharge of his official duties, is not an act of discourtesy or hostility toward the Government which accredited him, and, consequently, can not be a reason for declaring war. (Int. Law, vol. 3, p. 213, 4th ed., 1888.)

The point of time at which this exclusive discretion is to be exercised—whether before the departure of the envoy for his post, or at his entrance upon his duties, or at any period during their continuance—would not apparently affect the claim put forward by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Under the rule adopted by him the receiving government must take whoever may be sent; and, in case by misbehavior the envoy should render himself unacceptable, its rights are to be restricted to a sub-

mission of the reasons, which, if "grave and weighty," would be taken into serious consideration and weighed by Her Majesty's Government "with all the attention they might deserve."

To accept such a proposition as a rule of international intercourse would be absolutely inconsistent with national independence. I have, therefore, forbore to cite from Calvo the numerous cases from which he deduces the rule laid down by him.

An envoy is intended to be a confidential intermediary between two governments professing friendly relations, and in reliance upon his good faith the best assurance of continued amity and good understanding will be found.

It can not, therefore, be justly regarded as a cause of international offense to request the recall of an envoy whenever it is discovered that his conduct has been such as to unsettle the confidence of the receiving government; nor for that government to dismiss him whenever in its judgment circumstances have arisen, owing to his misconduct, which endanger its own safety and welfare or tend to jeopardize the good relations of the two governments.

I renew my expressions of sincere regret that what Lord Salisbury has correctly termed a "personal incident" should have been thought by Her Majesty's Government in any degree to qualify the harmony of intercourse between two nations, for whose amicable relations none can be more sincerely desirous than the President and those who, together with him, are charged with the administration of the affairs of the Government and people of the United States.

You are authorized to communicate a copy of this paper to Her Majesty's Government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

APPENDIX.

BRITISH OFFICIAL PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES No. 4 (1888).

Further correspondence respecting the demand of the United States Government for the recall of Lord Sackville.

[In continuation of "United States No. 3 (1888)."]

LIST OF PAPERS.

- No. 1. The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Herbert. Telegraphic. November 5, 1888.
No. 2. Mr. Herbert to the Marquis of Salisbury. Telegraphic. November 6, 1888.
No. 3. Mr. Herbert to the Marquis of Salisbury. Telegraphic. November 7, 1888.
No. 4. Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury. October 30, 1888. One inclosure.
No. 5. Mr. Herbert to the Marquis of Salisbury. Telegraphic. November 8, 1888.
No. 6. Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury. October 28, 1888.
No. 7. Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury. October 31, 1888. Two inclosures.
No. 8. Mr. Herbert to the Marquis of Salisbury. November 9, 1888. One inclosure.
No. 9. Mr. Phelps to the Marquis of Salisbury. December 4, 1888. Five inclosures.
No. 10. The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Sackville. December 8, 1888.
No. 11. The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Phelps. December 24, 1888. One inclosure.
No. 12. Mr. Phelps to the Marquis of Salisbury. December 28, 1888.
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No. 1.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Herbert.

[Telegraphic.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, *November 5, 1888.*

You may, if the United States Government have not yet been informed, write to Secretary of State that, by instructions from Her Majesty's Government, you have, in the absence of Lord Sackville, been placed in charge of the legation.

No. 2.

Mr. Herbert to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 6.)

[Telegraphic.]

WASHINGTON, *November 6, 1888.*

I have received your lordship's telegram of yesterday.

I have this day written to the United States Government in the sense of your lordship's instructions.

No. 3.

Mr. Herbert to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 7.)

[Telegraphic.]

WASHINGTON, November 7, 1888.

The American newspapers of to-day publish your lordship's dispatch to Lord Sackville of 27th October.

Lord Sackville denied accuracy of interview referred to by Mr. Phelps in a private letter to Secretary of State, a copy of which was forwarded on the 31st ultimo by post to the foreign office.

No. 4.

Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 8.)

WASHINGTON, October 30, 1888.

MY LORD: With reference to my telegram of this day's date, I have the honor to inclose copy of a note addressed to me by the Secretary of State informing me that the President of the United States has become convinced that, for causes known to myself and to Her Majesty's Government, my present official position in the United States is incompatible with the best interests and detrimental to the relations of both Governments, and transmitting at the same time to me my passports.

I have, etc.

SACKVILLE.

[Inclosure in No. 4.]

Mr. Bayard to Lord Sackville, October 30, 1888.

(Omitted here, being printed *supra*, No. 6.)

No. 5.

Mr. Herbert to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 8.)

[Telegraphic.]

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1888.

I have the honor to inform your lordship, with reference to my telegram of the 6th instant, that the Secretary of State has acknowledged my note, and expressed his readiness to enter into official communication with me.

No. 6.

Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 11.)

[Extract.]

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1888.

I have been accused by the United States Government of having, as a foreign representative, endeavored to interfere in the domestic politics of the country by writing the letter copy of which was inclosed in my dispatch of the 26th instant.

That letter was, as your lordship is aware, written under the impression that it was to be considered a private communication, and can not, I venture to think, be construed in the sense which has been given to it by unscrupulous political wire-pullers. But I submit to your lordship that the action of the United States Government in the matter can scarcely be justified under the circumstances of the transaction, which are well known to them and admitted by them.

No. 7.

Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 12.)

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1888.

MY LORD: With reference to my telegram of to-day's date, I have the honor to inclose to your lordship herewith printed copies as published in the newspapers of the statement made by the Secretary of State, giving the reasons for the step taken by the President in sending me my passports.

As I had the honor to state to your lordship this day by telegraph, this statement is an unjust attack upon my integrity, which I repudiate.

He states that after the publication of my letter I received "the representatives of the press, and in frequent interviews with them, intended for publication, added to the impugment already made of the good faith of this Government;" and he goes on to say that although he has called my attention to them, I abstained from making any modification or disavowal of them through the channels in which the statements first found publicity.

In my dispatch of the 26th instant I reported to your lordship my disclaimer to Mr. Bayard of any thought or intention of interfering in the domestic politics of the country, which he had accepted.

At a subsequent interview he alluded to remarks which I was reported to have made to a newspaper reporter impugning the action of the Executive, and I again emphatically disclaimed the meaning to my words by a newspaper reporter, and immediately wrote him a private letter, copy of which is inclosed. I conceived that it was to him alone that I could look for a proper appreciation of my conduct, and not to the public press. I felt that I had done nothing of which to be ashamed, but had been simply basely betrayed into an indiscretion, a situation which he himself had fully recognized, and appeared at the time to appreciate in a conciliatory spirit.

The exigencies of the campaign, however, and the necessity of gaining the Irish vote were paramount, and after all that had passed between us, Mr. Bayard does not hesitate to impute motives to me which had no existence, and which I had formally repudiated, and to make them the cause of what I venture to think your lordship will consider, under the circumstances, an almost unprecedented step on the part of the Executive Government.

I have, etc.,

SACKVILLE.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 7.]

Lord Sackville to Mr. Bayard.

Personal.]

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1888.

DEAR MR. BAYARD: Referring to an interview which is reported in the New York Tribune of the 24th instant, I remark that my words are so turned as to impugn the action of the Executive. I beg to emphasize that I had no thought or intention of doing so, and I most emphatically deny the language which is attributed to me by other papers of "clap-trap" and "trickery," as applied to the Government to which I am accredited. My record here has been, I trust, such as to preclude the possibility of my having used such language, but I must, I suppose, succumb to the consequences of having been made a victim to an infamous plot.

I have, etc.,

SACKVILLE.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 7.—Extract from the New York Tribune of October 31, 1888.]

Report of the Secretary of State to the President, October 29, 1888(Omitted here, being printed *supra*, No. 5.)

No. 8.

Mr. Herbert to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 20.)

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1888.

MY LORD: I have the honor to transmit a statement by Lord Sackville in connection with the publication of his private letter to Murchison.

I have, etc.,

MICHAEL H. HERBERT.

[Inclosure in No. 8.]

Statement of Lord Sackville in connection with the publication of his private letter to Murchison.

I was induced to believe the Murchison letter genuine, as it came from California, where I knew there were many English domiciled as well as naturalized.

Under these circumstances, and as secrecy and privacy were promised in the letter, I conceived that no harm could result from describing the situation created by the retaliatory message of the President, which was generally regarded at the time as an act of hostility to Her Majesty's Government likely to produce international complications.

Certain it is that my answer to the Murchison letter fell into the hands of persons who used it for the purpose of making it appear that President Cleveland was under English influence, and in consequence to influence the Irish vote against him. In my interview with Mr. Bayard after the publication of my letter, he characterized the incident as a "campaign trick," and after having accepted my complete disclaimer of any intention to impugn the action of the Executive, he proceeded to inveigh in strong language against those who employed such means to influence the Irish vote.

This interview took place on the 26th instant, and I had then no reason to suppose that the matter had gone further than the communication to Mr. Phelps of what had occurred, and I left Mr. Bayard under the impression that it would drop. As I was leaving, he said that he had seen in the newspapers a report of what I had said to a newspaper reporter, and thought it would be well if I could deny the accuracy of it. I said that I would do so, as I never intended that any such meaning should be attached to my words. On returning home I immediately wrote him the private letter, copy of which was inclosed in my dispatch of the 31st ultimo, and I heard no further from him until my passports were sent to me on the 30th.

But, although in possession of my letter, Mr. Bayard says in his statement of the reasons for sending me my passports that although ample time and opportunity had been given me for the disavowal, modification, or correction of statements to which he had called my attention, I had not done so through the channels in which they had found publicity, meaning, of course, newspaper reporters. But I considered that, after having written to him disclaiming the meaning attached to my words, any communication through the newspapers would have been undignified and would have met with the disapproval of Her Majesty's Government; and for this reason I refrained from making any communications through such channels. Mr. Bayard's statement, therefore, appeared to me to be an unjust attack upon the integrity of my conduct after what had passed between us, and after I had done all I could in the sense which I understood he desired, to mitigate the effect which the unjustifiable publication of my letter was intended to create. I was all along ignorant of the precise grounds upon which my removal was sought and of the nature of the communications made by Mr. Phelps to Her Majesty's Government, but I presumed that time would have been allowed me to explain the situation and for Her Majesty's Government to pronounce upon it. But party exigencies overruled international comity. Telegrams were being received at the White House to the effect that the Irish vote in New York was slipping away from the Democratic ticket, and that immediate action was necessary on the question of my dismissal in order to conciliate it. This action, involving as it did a want of courtesy which I venture to think is unprecedented in the history of diplomatic intercourse, was taken on the 30th without any intimation to me from Mr. Bayard that the situation had in any way changed since I had seen him on the 26th, when he had accepted my explanations and had said that he bore me no ill-will. The question at issue, moreover, had never assumed an international character as far as I was aware until the moment it was decided to send me my passports, when all adjustment was rendered impossible, and an incident which concerned me personally was thus at once made the cause of serious complications with Her Majesty's Government.

SACKVILLE.

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1888.

No. 9.

Mr. Phelps to the Marquis of Salisbury, December 4, 1888.(Omitted here, being printed, with inclosures, *supra*, inclosures in No. 14.)

No. 10.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Sackville.

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 8, 1888.

MY LORD : I have received and laid before the Queen your lordship's dispatches of the 26th, 28th, 30th, and 31st ultimo, reporting the circumstances which had caused the United States Government to terminate your mission as Her Majesty's representative to the Government of that country.

Your lordship is aware that I have been in communication on this subject with Mr. Phelps, and, for convenience of reference, I inclose the papers on the subject which have been laid before Parliament.

I have now received a further letter from Mr. Phelps explaining the views of the United States Government in the matter, a copy of which is inclosed, for your information; and I request that you will have the goodness to furnish me with any observations you may have to make thereon.

I have, etc.,

SALISBURY.

 No. 11.
The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Phelps, December 24, 1888.

(Omitted here, being printed *supra*, inclosure 1 in No 15.)

 [Inclosure in No. 11.]
Lord Sackville to the Marquis of Salisbury, December 13, 1888.

(Omitted here, being printed *supra*, inclosure 2 in No. 15.)

 No. 12.
Mr. Phelps to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 31.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, December 28, 1888.

MY LORD : I have had the honor to receive your lordship's note of the 24th instant relating to the termination of the mission of Lord Sackville, late minister from Her Majesty's Government to the United States, and I have transmitted the same to my Government for its consideration.

I have, &c.,

E. J. PHELPS.

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DES MOINES RIVER LANDS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

House bill No. 1368, with his objections thereto.

FEBRUARY 22, 1889.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I herewith return without approval House bill number thirteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands, in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes."

This bill is to all intents and purposes identical with Senate bill number one hundred and fifty, passed in the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, which failed to receive Executive approval. My objections to that bill are set forth in a message transmitted to the Senate on the 11th day of March, 1886. They are all applicable to the bill herewith returned, and a careful re-examination of the matters embraced in this proposed legislation has further satisfied me of their validity and strength.

The trouble proposed to be cured by this bill grew out of the indefiniteness and consequent contradictory construction by the officers of the Government of a grant of land made in 1846 by Congress to the State of Iowa (then a Territory) for the purpose of aiding in the improvement of the Des Moines River. This grant was accepted on the 9th day of January, 1847, by the State of Iowa, as required by the act of Congress, and soon thereafter the question arose whether the lands granted were limited to those which adjoined the river in its course northwesterly from the southerly line of the State to a point called the Raccoon Fork, or whether such grant covered lands so adjoining the river through its entire course through the Territory, and both below and above the Raccoon Fork.

The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 17th day of October, 1846, instructed the officers of the land office in Iowa that the grant extended only to the Raccoon Fork.

On the 23d day of February, 1848, the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that the grant extended along the entire course of the river.

Notwithstanding this opinion, the President, in June, 1848, proclaimed the lands upon the river above the Raccoon Fork to be open for sale and settlement under the land laws, and about 25,000 acres were sold to and pre-empted by settlers under said proclamation.

In 1849, and before the organization of the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury decided, upon a protest against opening said lands for sale and settlement, that the grant extended along the entire course of the river.

Pursuant to this decision, and on the 1st day of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the reservation or the withholding from sale of all lands on the odd-numbered sections along the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Fork.

This reservation from entry and sale under the general land laws, seems to have continued until a deed of the lands so reserved was made by the State of Iowa, and until the said deed was supplemented and confirmed by the action of the Congress in 1861 and 1862.

In April, 1850, the Secretary of the Interior—that Department having then been created—determined that the grant extended no farther than the Raccoon Fork, but in view of the fact that Congress was in session and might take steps in the matter, the Commissioner of the General Land Office expressly continued the reservation.

In October, 1851, another Secretary of the Interior, while expressing the opinion that the grant only extended to the Raccoon Fork, declared that he would approve the selections made by the State of Iowa of lands above that point, "leaving the question as to the construction of the statute entirely open to the action of the Judiciary."

In this condition of affairs selections were made by Iowa of a large quantity of land lying above the Raccoon Fork, which selections were approved and the land certified to the State. In the mean time the State had entered upon the improvement of the river and it appears had disposed of some of the land in furtherance of said improvement. But in 1854 the State of Iowa made a contract with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company for the continuance of said work at a cost of one million and three hundred thousand dollars—the State agreeing in payment thereof to convey to the company all the land which had been or should thereafter be certified to the State of Iowa under the grant of 1846.

On November, 1856, further certification of lands above the Raccoon Fork, under the grant to the State of Iowa, was refused by the Interior Department. This led to a dispute and settlement between the State of Iowa and the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, by which the State conveyed by deed to said company—

All lands granted by an act of Congress approved August 8, 1846, to the then Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the Des Moines River, which have been

approved and certified to the State of Iowa by the General Government, saving and excepting all lands sold and conveyed, or agreed to be sold and conveyed, by the State, by its officers and agents, prior to the 23d day of December, 1853, under said grant.

This exception was declared in the deed to cover the lands above the Raccoon Fork disposed of to settlers by the Government in 1848, under the proclamation of the President opening said lands to sale and settlement, which has been referred to; and it is conceded that neither these lands nor the rights of any settlers thereto are affected by the terms of the bill now under consideration.

The amount of land embraced in this deed located above the Raccoon Fork appears to be more than 271,000 acres.

It is alleged that the company, in winding up its affairs, distributed this land among the parties interested, and that said land, or a large part of it, has been sold to numerous parties now claiming the same under titles derived from said company.

In December, 1859, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the grant to the Territory of Iowa, under the law of 1846, conveyed no land above the Raccoon Fork, and that all selections and certifications of lands above that point were unauthorized and void, and passed no title or interest in said lands to the State of Iowa. In other words, it was determined that these lands were, in the language of the bill under consideration, "improperly certified to Iowa by the Department of the Interior under the act of August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six."

This adjudication would seem to conclusively determine that the title to these lands was, as the law then stood, and notwithstanding all that had taken place, still in the United States. And for the purpose of granting all claim or right of the Government to said lands for the benefit of the grantees of the State of Iowa, Congress, on the 2d day of March, 1861, passed a joint resolution providing that all the title still retained by the United States in the land above the Raccoon Fork, in the State of Iowa, "which have been certified to said State improperly by the Department of the Interior as part of the grant by act of Congress approved August 8, 1846, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa, be and the same are hereby relinquished to the State of Iowa."

Afterwards, and on the 12th day of July, 1862, an act of Congress was passed extending the grant of 1846, so as to include lands lying above the Raccoon Fork.

The joint resolution and act of Congress here mentioned have been repeatedly held by the Supreme Court of the United States to supply a title to the lands mentioned in the deed from the State of Iowa to the Navigation and Railroad Company, which enured to the benefit of said company or its grantees.

No less than ten cases have been decided in that court, more or less directly establishing this proposition, as well as the further proposition

that no title to these lands could, prior to said Congressional action, be gained by settlers, for the reason that it had been withdrawn and reserved from entry and sale under the general land laws. It seems to be perfectly well settled also, if an adjudication was necessary upon that question, that all interest of the United States in these lands was entirely and completely granted by the resolution of 1861 and the act of 1862.

The act of 1862 provides for the setting apart of other lands in lieu of such as were covered by the act, but had been before its passage sold and disposed of by the United States, excepting such as had been released to the State of Iowa under the joint resolution of 1861.

It is claimed, I believe, that in a settlement of land grants thereafter had between the United States and the State of Iowa, lands were allowed to the State in lieu or indemnity for some of the lands which it had conveyed to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. But if the title of the company is valid to lands along the river and above the Raccoon Forks, under the deed from Iowa and the joint resolution and act of Congress, it can not be in the least affected by the fact that the State afterwards, justly or unjustly, received other lands as indemnity.

The bill under consideration provides that all the lands "improperly certified to Iowa" under the grant of 1846, as referred to in the joint resolution of 1861, and for which indemnity lands were selected and received by the State, as provided in the act of 1862, "are, and are hereby, declared to be public lands of the United States."

The claims of persons and their heirs who, with intents in good faith to obtain title under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States, have entered and remained upon any tract of said land prior to 1880, are confirmed and made valid to them and their heirs not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and upon due proof and payment of the usual price or fees, it is directed that such claims shall be carried to patent.

It is further provided that the claims of settlers and claimants which do not come in conflict with the claims of the parties above mentioned, are confirmed and made valid. By the second section of the bill it is made the duty of the Attorney-General as soon as practicable, and within three years after the passage of the act, to institute legal proceedings to assert and protect the title of the United States to said lands, and to remove all clouds from its title thereto.

One result of this legislation, if consummated and if effectual, would be to restore to the United States, as a part of the public domain, lands which more than twenty-five years ago the Government expressly granted and surrendered, and which repeated decisions of the Supreme Court have adjudged to belong by virtue of this action of the Government to other parties.

Another result would be, not only to validate claims to this land

which our highest judicial tribunal have solemnly declared to be invalid, but to actually direct the issue of patents in confirmation of said claims.

Still another result would be, to oblige the Government of the United States to enter the courts ostensibly to assert and protect its title to said land, while in point of fact it would be used to enforce private claims to the same and unsettle private ownership.

It is by no means certain that this proposed legislation relating to a subject peculiarly within the judicial function, and which attempts to disturb rights and interests thoroughly intrenched in the solemn adjudications of our courts, would be upheld. In any event it seems to me that it is an improper exercise of legislative power, an interference with the determinations of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, an arbitrary annulment of a public grant made more than twenty-five years ago, an attempted destruction of vested rights, and a threatened impairment of lawful contracts.

The advocates of this measure insist that a point in favor of the settlers upon these lands and important in the consideration of this bill, is found in the following language of the constitution of the State of Iowa, which was adopted in 1857:

The general assembly shall not locate any of the public lands which have been or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the location of which may be given to the general assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant.

The State under its constitution was perfectly competent to take the grants of 1861 and 1862. The clause of the constitution above quoted deals expressly with "lands which have been or may be granted by Congress to the State," and thus of necessity recognizes its right to take such grants. This competency in the State as a grantee was all that was needed to create, under the joint resolution of 1861, and the act of 1862, a complete divestiture of the interests of the United States in these lands. It must be borne in mind, too, that prior to this time these lands had been conveyed by the State of Iowa in furtherance of the purposes of the original Congressional grants, and that the joint resolution of 1861 and act of 1862 were really made for the benefit of those who held under grants from the State. After these grants by the Government it had no concern with these lands. If, in any stage of the proceedings, the general assembly of Iowa was guilty of any neglect of duty or failed to act in accordance with the constitution of the State of Iowa, the remedy should be found in the courts of that State; and it is difficult to see how the situation in this aspect can be changed or improved by the bill under consideration.

I am not unmindful of the fact that there may be persons who have suffered, or who are threatened with loss, through a reliance upon the erroneous decisions of Government officials as to the extent of the

original grant from the United States to the Territory of Iowa. I believe cases of this kind should be treated in accordance with the broadest sentiments of equity, and that where loss is apparent, arising from a real or fairly supposed invitation of the Government to settle upon the lands mentioned in the bill under consideration, such loss should be made good. But I do not believe that the condition of these settlers will be aided by encouraging them in such further litigation as the terms of this bill invites, nor do I believe that in attempting to right the wrongs of which they complain legislation should be sanctioned mischievous in principle, and in its practical operation doing injustice to others as innocent as they and as much entitled to consideration.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 21, 1889.*

[Des Moines River Lands.]

AN ACT TO QUIET TITLE OF SETTLERS ON THE DES MOINES RIVER LANDS, IN THE STATE OF IOWA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands improperly certified to Iowa by the Department of the Interior under the act of August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, as referred to in the joint resolution of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for which indemnity lands were selected and received by the State of Iowa, as provided in the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are, and are hereby declared to be, public lands of the United States: *Provided*, That the title of all bona fide settlers under color of title from the State of Iowa and its grantees, or the United States and its grantees, which do not come in conflict with prior bona fide pre-emption or homestead claimants, are hereby ratified and confirmed and made valid: *Provided further*, That the claims of all persons who, with intent, in good faith, to obtain title thereto under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, entered and remained, upon any tract of said land prior to January, eighteen hundred and eighty, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, are hereby confirmed and made valid in them, or their heirs, and upon due proof thereof, and payment of the usual price or fees, where the same has not been paid, shall be carried to patent: *Provided further*, That the title of all bona fide claimants under color of title from the State of Iowa and its grantees, or the United States and its grantees, which do not come in conflict with persons who, with intent, in good faith, to obtain title thereto under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, settled upon the said lands prior to January, eighteen hundred and eighty, are confirmed and made valid.

SEC. 2. That it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney-General, as soon as practicable and within three years after the passage of this act, to institute, or cause to be instituted, such suit or suits, either in law or equity, or both, as may be necessary and proper to assert and protect the title of the United States to said lands, and remove all clouds from its title thereto; and until such suits shall be determined, and Congress shall so provide, no part of said lands shall be open for settlement or sale except as hereinbefore provided. And in any suits so instituted any person or persons in possession of or claiming title to any tract or tracts of land under the United States involved in such suits may, at his or their expense, unite with the United States in the prosecution of such suits.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest:

JNO. B. CLARK,
Clerk.

JOHN J. LOCKREY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

House bill No. 220, with his objections thereto.

FEBRUARY 26, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith return without approval House bill number two hundred and twenty, entitled "An act granting a pension to John J. Lockrey."

It is stated that this beneficiary enlisted April 11, 1865, but it appears from the muster-roll of his company for May and June, 1865, that he was a recruit assigned, but who had not joined. There is nothing appearing on the record which positively shows that he ever reached his regiment.

It is conceded that his real and nominal connection with the Army extended only from April 11, 1865, when he was mustered in, until August, 1865, when he was discharged for disability, consisting of a disease of the eye, called in the surgeon's certificate "iritis with conjunctivitis."

It seems that this claimant enlisted just at the close of the war, and was connected in a manner with the Army for four months. It is not probable that he ever saw any actual service, for none is stated in the papers before me; and it does appear that he spent a large part of his short term of enlistment in hospitals and under treatment for a trouble with his eye. As early as May 23, 1865, he was admitted to hospital with gonorrheal ophthalmia. His claim was rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that this was the cause of his disability, and the inferences from the proof presented make this extremely probable.

One of the witnesses who testified that the beneficiary caught cold in his eye in April, 1865, on the Mississippi River, is shown to have been at that time with his regiment and company at Danville, Va.

The circumstances surrounding this case and the facts proved, satisfy me that the determination of the Pension Bureau was correct, and there is certainly no sentiment in favor of the claimant which justifies the indulgence of violent presumptions for the purpose of overriding such determination.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 23, 1889.*

[John J. Lockrey.]

AN ACT GRANTING A PENSION TO JOHN J. LOCKREY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John J. Lockrey, late a private in Company C, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and also a sailor on board the United States ship Ino.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest:

JNO. B. CLARK,
Clerk.



JOHN McCOOL.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

House bill No. 5807, with his objections thereto.

FEBRUARY 26, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I return without approval House bill number fifty-eight hundred and seven, entitled "An act granting a pension to John McCool."

This beneficiary served in an Iowa regiment of volunteers from May 27, 1861, to July 12, 1865.

He filed a petition for pension, alleging an accidental wound in the right thumb while extracting a cartridge from a pistol in August, 1861. There is no record of any such disability, though it appears that he was on a furlough about the date of his alleged injury. It appears that he served nearly four years after the time he fixed as the date of his injury.

No evidence was filed in support of the claim he filed, and he refused to appear for examination, though twice notified to do so.

His claim was rejected in May, 1888, no suggestion having been made of any other disability than the wound in the thumb, upon which his claim before the Bureau was based.

The report of the committee in the House of Representatives recommending the passage of this bill contains no intimation that there exists any disability contracted in the military service, but distinctly declares the pension recommended a service pension, and states that the beneficiary is blind.

As long as the policy of granting pensions for disability traceable to the incidents of army service is adhered to, the allowance of pensions by special acts based upon service only gives rise to unjust and unfair

discriminations among those equally entitled, and makes precedents which will eventually result in an entire departure from the principle upon which pensions are now awarded.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 23, 1889.*

[John McCool.]

AN ACT GRANTING A PENSION TO JOHN M'COOL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the limitations of the pension laws, the name of John McCool, late sergeant Company B, Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and pay him a pension of twelve dollars per month.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest:

JNO. B. CLARK,
Clerk.

WILLIAM BARNES.

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

House bill No. 11999, with his objections thereto.

FEBRUARY 26, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I herewith return without approval House bill number eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act granting a pension to William Barnes."

The beneficiary named in this bill served in a Kentucky regiment from August 9, 1861, to December 6, 1864.

He made claim for pension in the Pension Bureau in September, 1882, alleging that in October, 1862, he was accidentally injured by a pistol shot in the thigh while in the line of duty.

It is conceded that he was wounded by the discharge of a pistol which he was carrying while he was absent from his command with permission on a visit to his home, and that the discharge of the pistol was accidental.

The circumstances of the injury are neither given in the report of the committee, to whom the claim was referred by the House of Representatives, nor in the report of the case furnished to me from the Pension Bureau; but on the conceded facts, the granting of a pension in this case can be predicated upon no other theory except the liability of the Government for any injury by accident to a person in the military service, whether in the line of duty or not.

I think the adoption of the principle that the Government is an insurer against accidents under any circumstances befalling those enlisted in its military service, when visiting at home, is an unwarrantable stretch of pension legislation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 23, 1889.*

[William Barnes.]

AN ACT GRANTING A PENSION TO WILLIAM BARNES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the limitations and provisions of the pension laws, the name of William Barnes, Company D, Third Kentucky Cavalry.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest:

JNO. B. CLARK,
Clerk.

O

HENRY V. BASS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

House bill No. 11803, with his objections thereto.

FEBRUARY 26, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I return without approval House bill number eleven thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An act granting a pension to Henry V. Bass."

This beneficiary enlisted September 9, 1862, and was mustered out August 15, 1865. The records show no disability during his service.

It is now alleged that the soldier was sitting on the ground near his tent while two comrades were wrestling near him, and that in the course of the scuffle one of the parties engaged in it was thrown or fell upon the beneficiary, injuring his right knee and ankle.

Upon these facts the claim was rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that the injury was not received in the line of duty.

I do not think that the Government should be held as an insurer against injuries of this kind, which are in no manner related to the performance of military service.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 23, 1889.*

[Henry V. Bass.]

AN ACT GRANTING A PENSION TO HENRY V. BASS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, au-

thorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry V. Bass, Company I, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest:

JNO. B. CLARK,
Clerk.

C

SQUIRE WALTER

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

House bill No. 10448, with his objections thereto.

FEBRUARY 26, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I herewith return without approval House bill number ten thousand four hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act granting a pension to Squire Walter."

The son of the beneficiary named in this bill enlisted in a West Virginia regiment on the 28th day of June, 1861.

On the 15th day of September, 1862, while bathing in the Potomac River, near the Chain Bridge, with the knowledge and consent of his commanding officer, he was drowned.

It is perfectly clear that he lost his life while in the enjoyment of a privilege and when, at his request, military discipline was relaxed and its restraints removed for his comfort and pleasure. His death resulted from his voluntary and perfectly proper personal indulgence, and can not be in the least attributed to military service.

The father does not appear to be so needy and dependent as is often exhibited in cases of this class.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 25, 1889.*

[Squire Walter.]

AN ACT GRANTING A PENSION TO SQUIRE WALTER.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized

SQUIRE WALTER.

and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Squire Walter, father of George W. Walter, deceased, late of Company H, Second Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest:

JNO. B. CLARK,
Clerk.

○

EMPLOYÉS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

FEBRUARY 26, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice and ordered to be printed.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

A list of the employés in the Department of Justice and the compensation of each, and stating that they have been usefully employed, and that their services are indispensable.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 25, 1889.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 194, Revised Statutes of the United States, I herewith transmit a list of the employés of this Department, showing the time that each was employed during the calendar year of 1888, and the amount paid to each.

They all have been usefully employed, and the services of any of them can not be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is not required for the better dispatch of business.

Respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EMPLOYEES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

List of employes of Department of Justice.

Name.	Grade.	Time employed.			Compensation.		Remarks.
		From—	To—	Months.	Days.	Regular salary.	Gross compensation.
A. G. Garland.....	Attorney-General.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
G. A. Jenks.....	Solicitor General.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00
Robert H. Howard.....	Assistant Attorney-General.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
William A. Maury.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Zack Montgomery.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Edwin E. Bryant.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Charles Chesley.....	Solicitor of Internal Revenue.....	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	6	.....	4,500.00	4,000.00
Thomas J. Smith.....	do.....	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	6	.....	4,500.00	2,250.00
Francis Wharton.....	Examiner of claims.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	3,500.00	2,250.00
Heber J. May.....	Assistant attorney.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	3,000.00	3,500.00
F. P. Dewees.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	3,000.00	3,090.00
Lewis Cochran.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	2,500.00	3,000.00
Benjamin Wilson.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
William I. Hill.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Felix Brannigan.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
A. J. Bently.....	Examiner of titles.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	2,700.00	2,700.00
Henry Hodges.....	Law clerk.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
N. T. N. Robinson.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Cecil Clay.....	Chief clerk.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	11	29	2,250.00	2,436.57
James M. Ewing.....	Superintendent of building.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	11	29	2,000.00	2,000.00
Frank A. Branagan.....	Fourth class clerk.....	Jan. 1, 1888	May 8, 1888	4	8	1,800.00	664.80
A. R. Boteler.....	Disbursing clerk.....	May 9, 1888	May 8, 1888	4	8	2,000.00	2,000.00
Lida M. Bull.....	Fourth class clerk.....	May 9, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	7	22	1,800.00	1,291.18
Howard Perry.....	Disbursing clerk.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
S. B. Shelby.....	Pardon clerk and fourth class.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
R. J. W. Brewster.....	Stenographer.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 13, 1888	12	.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
C. E. Goodno.....	Fourth class.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
R. V. La Dow.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00
A. K. Brodie.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00
M. B. Cummings.....	Second class.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00
John W. Graves.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00
W. J. Hughes.....	Telegraph operator.....	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	6	.....	1,000.00	1,193.96
M. B. Morse.....	Second class.....	July 1, 1888	July 11, 1888	6	11	1,200.00	1,200.00
Mary Thomas.....	First class.....	July 12, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	6	.....	1,400.00	1,200.00
Nathan Plummer.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00

Interior Department.
Post-Office Department.
Resigned June 30, 1888.
Appointed July 1, 1888.
State Department.

Two days leave without pay.

Resigned May 8, 1888.

Appointed May 9, 1888.

{ Compensation increased July 1, 1888.
{ Promoted July 12, 1888.

List of employes in office of Solicitor of Treasury, 1888.

Name.	Grade.	Time employed.				Compensation.		Remarks.
		From—	To—	Months.	Days.	Regular salary.	Gross compensation.	
Alexander McCue.....	Solicitor of Treasury.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Feb. 29, 1888	2	.....	\$4,500.00	\$741.80	Resigned February 29, 1888.
Charles S. Cary.....	do.....	Mar. 17, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	9	15	4,500.00	3,560.44	Appointed March 17, 1888.
Felix A. Reeve.....	Assistant Solicitor of Treasury.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Webster Elmes.....	Chief clerk.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
William H. Barton.....	Fourth-class clerk.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	
W. E. Bendz.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	
Thomas I. Murphy.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	
William H. Newman.....	Third-class clerk.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00	
John A. Ellinger.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00	
George H. Moore.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00	
Hiram Michaels.....	Second-class clerk.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	
Charles J. Johnson.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	
R. J. Mawhinney.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	
Jerro B. Elliott.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	
James Keenan.....	Assistant messenger.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	12	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	
J. M. Housman.....	do.....	Apr. 4, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	3	.....	720.00	180.00	Resigned March 31, 1888.
Louis F. Allen.....	Laborer.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	8	27	720.00	534.11	Appointed April 4, 1888.
L. W. Gifford.....	do.....	June 16, 1888	June 15, 1888	5	15	660.00	302.80	Removed June 15, 1888.
			Dec. 31, 1888	6	15	660.00	357.20	Appointed June 16, 1888.
							26,476.35	

50TH CONGRESS, }
2d Session. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ Ex. Doc.
No. 158.

REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
UPON
PRODUCTION
OF THE
PRECIOUS METALS IN THE UNITED STATES
DURING THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1888.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1889.

LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
TRANSMITTING

The report of the Director of the Mint upon the statistics of the production of the precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1888.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Director of the Mint upon statistics of production of the precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1888.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE YEAR 1871

WASHINGTON: 1871

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

PRINTING OFFICE

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE
THAT THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
FOR THE YEAR 1871
IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND OF THE SENATE

AND TO THE PUBLIC

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith for transmittal to Congress a report on "Production of the Precious Metals in the United States for the calendar year 1888," being my fourth report and the ninth of the same series prepared by this Bureau under annual appropriations.

The statistical matter has been reduced, as far as practicable, to a tabular form to the exclusion of textual matter, this change being in accord, as I conceive, with the general purpose and method of mineral statistics.

The editorial and statistical labors of this report have, as usual, been shared with Mr. E. O. Leech, of the Bureau of the Mint.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES P. KIMBALL,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LETTER OF TESTIMONY

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 11, 1894

I have the honor to present herewith a report on the progress of the work of the State Commission on the subject of the improvement of the harbor of New York, during the year 1893. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the progress of the work, and the second contains a detailed statement of the work done during the year.

The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the assistance of the various departments of the State, and the cooperation of the various interested parties, in the preparation of this report.

Very respectfully,
J. J. VAN RENSSELAER,
Chairman of the Commission.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
January 11, 1894

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PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.

GENERAL REPORT.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

The produce of gold from mines in the United States during the calendar year 1888 is estimated to have been 1,604,841 fine ounces (49,917 kilograms), of the value of \$33,175,000.

The components of the estimate may be briefly exhibited in tabular form as follows:

GOLD PRODUCT, 1888.	
Sources.	Value.
Bullion of domestic production deposited at mints and assay offices	\$30, 775, 020
Bullion of domestic production (other than United States mint or assay office bars) exported from the United States	1, 925, 591
In ores of domestic production exported for reduction—approximate.....	125, 153
In copper matte and pig copper, exported as "copper ore"—approximate.....	34, 255
Bullion of domestic production reported by sixteen private refineries in the United States as having been made into bars for manufacturers and jewelers..	1, 633, 302
Total	34, 493, 321
Deduct:	
Foreign bullion reported by private refineries used in the manufacture of fine bars, deposited at mints and assay offices and classified as of domestic production.....	1, 315, 360
Production for 1888	33, 177, 961

Gold contained in copper matte and pig copper, exported as "copper ore" at the port of New York during the year, \$34,255, is approximately estimated by the superintendent of the United States Assay Office at New York from information derived from the collector of customs.

The particular sources of the auriferous material referred to will be seen from letters of Superintendent Mason printed in the following pages of this report.

This item is believed to substantially represent the value of gold contained in domestic furnace products and exported as "copper ore" for reduction and refining.

The item "ores of domestic production exported" (\$125,153) is the total value of precious metals in gold and silver bearing-ores, according to the Bureau of Statistics, exported principally at the port of New York during the calendar year.

While these ores contained both gold and silver, the quantities and values of which are not separately stated, the total value of both precious metals has been taken as gold in the same terms as manifested, the value of their tenor of the precious metals being principally in the gold.

It will be noticed that the value of gold "bullion of domestic production reported by sixteen private refineries in the United States as having been made into bars for manufacturers and jewelers" (\$1,633,302) is greater than hitherto reported. The amount reported in 1887 by twenty-six private refineries was \$973,244, in 1886 by twenty-nine private refineries \$650,000, and in 1885 by thirty private refineries \$1,272,606.

After eliminating the value of the bars for similar use supplied by Government institutions the net amount reported was 79,011 fine ounces, the value of which is given as the estimate of the Bureau.

It has proved difficult for private firms, making a business of preparing bars for the use of manufacturing jewelers and others, to state at the close of the year what proportion of bullion or other material was used in composition. Any figures communicated by them in regard to the kind of material, bullion or coin, used in the preparation of bars must therefore be taken as approximate.

In order to ascertain the total produce of the country it will be understood that the value of the domestic bullion made into bars by private refineries and supplied direct to manufacturers is to be added to the sum of deposits and exports of domestic bullion.

Some doubt arises as to the measure of accuracy in statements kindly contributed by private refiners of the kinds of material used in the preparation of bars for industrial use, a much larger proportion of domestic material appearing to have entered into their composition than hitherto ascertained.

The estimate of the Bureau of the gold product tends to show that the use in the industries of gold in the shape of bars, and especially bars furnished by private refineries, is on the increase.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in their annual statement, estimate the gold produce of the States and Territories of the United States west of the Missouri River as \$29,987,702 in 1888, which is considerably less than the estimate of this Bureau. Their estimate for 1887, of \$32,500,067, agreed substantially with that of this Bureau, the latter being, for the whole country, \$33,000,000.

The product of gold reported to this Bureau by thirteen private refineries in the United States, believed to have been all that manufactured fine gold bars during the calendar year 1888, was 977,852 fine ounces, of which 60,636 ounces was reported as from foreign material, between 40,000

and 50,000 ounces of this being from the British possessions in North America, and 10,240 ounces not classified from States and Territories of the Republic. There was also reported 18,784 ounces received by the Newark refinery from other refineries, the sources of which could not be stated.

The unrefined gold of domestic production deposited and parted at the mints and at the assay office at New York contained 688,716 fine ounces of gold.

The total product of the Government and private refineries in the United States during the year was, gold, 1,666,568 fine ounces, of the value of \$34,451,009, as exhibited in the following statement:

GOLD PRODUCT OF REFINERIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1888.	
Gold.	Fine ounces (troy).
Reported product of thirteen private refineries in the United States manufacturing fine gold bars.....	977,852
Unrefined gold deposited at United States mints and assay offices.....	688,716
Total.....	1,666,568
Value.....	\$34,451,009

The value of the gold produced in the United States annually since 1880, according to the estimates of this Bureau, is exhibited in the following table:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1880.		
Years.	Weight, fine ounces.	Value.
1880.....	1,741,500	\$36,000,000
1881.....	1,678,612	34,700,000
1882.....	1,572,187	32,500,000
1883.....	1,451,250	30,000,000
1884.....	1,489,950	30,800,000
1885.....	1,538,325	31,800,000
1886.....	1,693,125	35,000,000
1887.....	1,596,375	33,000,000
1888.....	1,604,841	33,175,000

PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

The produce of silver from mines in the United States during the calendar year 1888 is estimated to have been 45,783,632 fine ounces (1,424,326 kilograms), of the coining value of \$59,195,000.

The elements of this estimate are exhibited in the following table:

SILVER PRODUCT, 1888.	
Sources.	Coining value.
Bullion deposited at mints and assay offices, classified as of domestic production.....	\$38, 599, 471
Bullion (other than United States mint or assay office bars) classified as of domestic production, exported from the United States (custom-house rating at commercial value \$21,735,166, corresponding, at average price of silver during the year, \$0.94 per fine ounce, to 23,122,517 fine ounces).....	29, 895, 782
Contained in copper matte and ore exported from the United States, silver contents not registered, 708,629 fine ounces—(approximate)	916, 206
Bullion of domestic production reported by private refineries in the United States as having been made into bars for industrial use (2,348,624 fine ounces)	3, 036, 605
Total.....	72, 448, 064
Deduct:	
Foreign bullion imported (commercial value)	\$5, 977, 036
Silver ores imported (commercial value)	\$5, 684, 093
Value of lead, gold, and copper contained in silver ores	851, 127
Commercial value of silver in ores	4, 832, 966
	10, 810, 002
Corresponding, at average price of silver during the year, \$0.94 per fine ounce, to 11,500,000 fine ounces (coining value)	14, 868, 686
Less:	
Foreign bullion deposited at mints and assay offices (coining value).....	\$1, 595, 126
Foreign bullion, re-exported (commercial value)	\$228
Foreign silver ores, re-exported (commercial value)	15, 045
	15, 273
Corresponding, at average price of silver during the year, \$0.94 per fine ounce, to 16,248 fine ounces (coining value).....	21, 007
	1, 616, 133
Coining value of foreign silver included in fine bars manufactured by private refineries in the United States and classified at the mints and custom-houses as domestic	13, 252, 553
Production for 1888.....	59, 195, 511

This is an increase of 4,515,327 fine ounces over the estimated production for 1887.

The elimination from an estimate of the produce of our own mines of the value of foreign material, consisting principally of refined silver obtained from crude silver, base bullion, and miscellaneous smelting ores

imported from Mexico, has been attended, as in the last few years, with no little trouble.

The influx into the United States of such silver products in considerable quantities for reduction and refining, beginning in 1885, has since steadily increased, owing to the extension of railways into Mexico, and very largely to the fact that most of the silver-bearing ores are rich in lead, which, under rulings of the Treasury Department, is free of duty when contained in ores in which the precious metals constitute the predominant value.

So important has it become to identify and eliminate for statistical purposes this foreign product from the produce of our own mines that custom-house officers on the Mexican frontier and on the Gulf have been required to furnish this Bureau with monthly statements showing in detail the class of material imported and the names of consignees.

According to custom-house returns the value of silver bullion imported into the United States during the last calendar year was \$5,977,036. This value of silver bullion is understood to be the commercial or market value, in which terms silver imports are manifested.

Of this foreign silver bullion \$5,054,402 was from Mexico, and most of the remainder from the United States of Colombia, with a small value from Honduras, and a smaller value from the British possessions in North America, and from Cuba.

In addition to the imports of foreign silver bullion, silver ores were imported of the declared commercial value, according to custom-house returns, of \$5,684,093. Most of these ores were imported through the ports of entry of the customs district of Paso del Norte. The collector of customs at El Paso informs the Bureau that of the declared value of silver ores imported in his district during the year the value of the gold contained was \$16,313, of the lead \$832,944, and of the copper \$1,870.

These figures are the more useful as measures have been adopted in the customs district of Paso del Norte to verify by assay the important mineral and metallic products from Mexico entered at the several custom-houses.

The following letters from the collector of customs, bearing on this point, will be of interest:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EL PASO, TEX.,
Collector's Office, January 18, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to inclose you a recapitulation of the importations of silver ores, gold and silver bullion, and gold and silver coin into this district for the year 1888.

The value of the gold, lead, and copper contained in the 141,845,908 pounds of silver ore is included in its value, \$3,974,744, which leaves \$3,123,617 pure silver.

The silver is calculated at 90 cents per ounce, and the lead at 40 cents per unit up to 50 per cent., and if above 50 per cent., at 50 cents per unit.

With but few exceptions the lead was calculated at 40 cents.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH MAGOFFIN,
Collector.

HON. JAMES P. KIMBALL,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EL PASO, TEX.,

Collector's Office, January 30, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and in reply I have to report that out of the total value of the ores, or \$3,974,744, \$16,313 was gold.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH MAGOFFIN,

Collector.

Hon. JAMES P. KIMBALL,

Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

Deducting the value of the gold, lead, and copper contained in silver ores, the commercial value of the silver contained in ores imported was \$4,832,966.

Of the silver ores imported the value of \$4,450,363 was from Mexico, \$1,208,190 from the British possessions in North America, the remainder being small lots from various countries.

The total commercial value of foreign silver bullion and of silver contained in foreign ores imported into the United States during the calendar year 1888 was therefore, according to custom-house reports, \$10,810,002. The average price of silver during the year, based upon daily cable dispatches from London to the Bureau of the Mint, was 42.869 pence per ounce British standard, equivalent, at the par of exchange, to \$0.93,974 per ounce fine. For the purposes of this report the average price is taken as \$0.94 per fine ounce. At this value the silver imports contained 11,500,000 fine ounces, worth at coining rate in silver dollars, \$14,868,686.

There was deposited at the mints and assay offices foreign silver bullion of the coining value of \$1,595,126.

Small lots of foreign silver bullion and of foreign silver ores were re-exported, amounting in all to \$21,007, coining value. Thus a total of \$1,616,133 of foreign silver material is accounted for, leaving foreign silver contained in bullion and ores of the value, at coining rate in silver dollars, of \$13,252,553, which went to private smelting works and refineries and became mixed with the produce of our own mines.

Reports have been received by this Bureau from all of the private refineries in the United States which are known to turn out fine bars of silver. The total reported output of these works in fine silver bars was 51,212,124 ounces. Of this product they report 6,238,854 fine ounces as from "foreign material," 592,267 fine ounces as bullion "from other refineries" (all reported by the Newark refinery), and 1,345,367 fine ounces as the product not classified of States and Territories of the Republic.

Notwithstanding assiduous inquiries on the part of this Bureau, taxing to the utmost the courtesy of the owners and managers of private refining establishments in the United States, the identification of the foreign product in the output of private works is not complete.

The total value, however, of foreign silver bullion and ore, imported into the United States according to custom house returns, exclusive

of the quantity deposited at Government institutions and re-exported, has been deducted from the reported produce of this country.

Another important item which enters into the estimate of the produce of this country is silver contained in exported copper bars, matte, and ore and eventually parted at European refineries. The value of such silver ascertained by the superintendent of the assay office at New York from information obtained from the collector of customs in that city, was 753,629 fine ounces, of which 45,000 ounces was contained in matte received from Canada, leaving 708,629 fine ounces of domestic silver exported in copper ore and matte, without registration at the custom-houses of the United States.

The following letters from the superintendent of the Assay Office at New York will show the details of these values :

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY,
Superintendent's Office, January 11, 1889.

SIR: In response to request in letter of December 4, to ascertain as nearly as possible "the amount of gold and silver—especially the latter—exported from the port of New York during the calendar year 1888, which escapes registration at the custom-houses in the shape of copper matte or other furnace products," etc., the following estimate is respectfully submitted :

Shippers.	Copper matte, etc.	Silver.
		<i>Ounces.</i>
Abbott & Co.....	989,000 lbs. ; 60 oz. per ton.....	29, 670
American Metal Company.....	4,500,000 lbs. ; 20 oz. per ton	45, 000
Do.....	2,934,000 lbs. ; 90 oz. per ton	132, 030
Ledoux & Co.....	924,000 lbs. ; 12 oz. per ton	5, 544
Lewisohn Bros	1,127,000 lbs. ; 17 oz. per ton	9, 580
Williams & Terhune.....	39,504,880 lbs. ; 18 oz. per ton.....	355, 544
American Metal Company.....	800,000 lbs. (copper); 100 oz. per ton	40, 000
Bridgeport Copper Company	112,000 lbs. (copper); 50 oz. per ton.	2, 800
Sundry parties.....	253,576 lbs. (rich ores); 1,052.63 oz. per ton.	133, 461
Total .....	.....	753, 629

Gold in 989,000 pounds copper matte (same matte as first lot in above silver table) at 0.25 ounce per ton, 123.62 ounces gold.

Of the above silver, 45,000 ounces was in matte received from Canada; the remainder, with the gold, was mainly from Colorado, Montana, and Utah.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW MASON,
Superintendent.

Dr. JAMES P. KIMBALL,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY,
Superintendent's Office, February 6, 1889.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, asking me to make further inquiries in regard to the gold contained in the copper matte and ore exported from the port of

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New York during the calendar year 1888, the following statement is respectfully submitted:

The ores (or matte) from sundry persons, valued at \$1,052.63 per ton in silver, were thought to contain little, if any, gold.

The American Metal Company estimates that of its shipments (the silver in which was reported January 11), 2,934,000 pounds copper matte contained an average of one-half ounce gold per ton, equal to 733.50 ounces gold; and 800,000 pounds copper contained an average of 2 ounces gold per ton, equal to 800 ounces gold; making the amount of 1,533.50 ounces gold in addition to that reported in my statement of January 11.

I do not learn that the other shipments of copper and copper matte had any appreciable amount of gold.

Very respectfully,

Dr. JAMES P. KIMBALL,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

ANDREW MASON,
Superintendent.

The following statement, kindly prepared by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, shows the classification of "ores" and the quantity and declared values of copper products (ores and mattes) more or less argenteriferous, exported during the calendar year 1888:

DOMESTIC COPPER ORE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1888.		
Countries to which exported.	Quantities.	Values.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
England	38,300	\$6,608,902
Germany	28	4,080
France	1	200
Italy	1,419	165,980
Nova Scotia, etc		132
	39,748	6,779,294

An item which has been made the subject of much inquiry and correspondence is the large quantity of silver bullion of domestic production used by private refineries in the United States in the preparation of bars for industrial use.

Reports received from forty-nine private establishments in the United States, of which thirty-four manufactured bars, show 2,348,624 fine ounces of silver of domestic production, the coining value being \$3,036,605, as having been made during the year into bars for industrial use. Most of this was reported by large refining establishments.

This amount is largely in excess of the same item reported for previous years, namely, \$208,766 in 1887, \$500,000 in 1886, and \$395,238 in 1885. This is exclusive of the value of bars furnished by Government institutions, as well as of all foreign material and coin.

The estimate of Mr. John J. Valentine, of Wells, Fargo & Co., of the silver product of the States and Territories west of the Missouri River—is \$53,152,747, understood to be at the commercial value of silver. At the average price of silver for the calendar year 1888—94 cents

per fine ounce—the number of fine ounces corresponding to this value was 56,545,475, which at the coining rate in silver dollars would be worth \$73,109,301, or \$14,000,000 more than the estimate of this Bureau.

The production of silver in the United States since 1880 is exhibited in the following table:

PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1880.		
Years.	Fine ounces.	Coinage value.
1880.....	30, 318, 750	\$39, 200, 000
1881.....	33, 257, 812	43, 000, 000
1882.....	36, 196, 875	46, 800, 000
1883.....	35, 732, 812	46, 200, 000
1884.....	37, 743, 750	48, 800, 000
1885.....	39, 909, 375	51, 600, 000
1886.....	39, 445, 312	51, 000, 000
1887.....	41, 268, 305	53, 357, 000
1888.....	45, 783, 632	59, 195, 000

The number of fine ounces of silver turned out by private refineries during the year, as reported to this Bureau, was 51,212,124. The Government institutions received unrefined silver of domestic production containing 1,916,574 fine ounces. The total product of private and Government refineries was 53,128,698 fine ounces of silver of the coining value of \$68,691,649.

The total refined product of the United States, including foreign material, is exhibited in the following table:

REPORTED SILVER PRODUCT OF REFINERIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1888.	
Items.	Fine ounces (troy).
Reported product of thirteen private refineries in the United States manufacturing fine silver bars	51, 212, 124
Unrefined silver deposited at United States mints and assay offices	1, 916, 574
Total	53, 128, 698
Commercial value at average price of silver bullion during the calendar year (\$0.94 per fine ounce)	\$49, 940, 976
Value at coining rate in silver dollars (\$1.2929 per fine ounce)	68, 691, 649

PRICE OF SILVER.

The price of silver in London at the commencement of the calendar year 1888 was 44½ pence. There was a steady decline until the 19th of May, when the price reached 41½ pence, the lowest on record. It quickly rose to 42 pence, and remained almost stationary for the succeeding three months, June, July, and August, the price not varying more than five-sixteenths from 42 pence.

Early in September a rapid rise took place, owing to a demand for

Spanish coinage, coupled with speculation, so that the price rose two pence in one week, from $42\frac{3}{16}$ pence to $44\frac{3}{16}$ pence.

When the orders for Spanish coinage were filled, no improvement in the rate of exchange, which had been depressed, having occurred, the price of silver fell rapidly to 43 pence, from which rate the variations were only three-eighths pence up to the 1st of December.

At that date, owing to a stringency in the London money market, there was a further fall in the price, and on the 20th of December it reached $42\frac{5}{16}$ pence. Subsequently it rose to $42\frac{5}{8}$ pence, at which rate it closed December 31, 1888.

The average price in London of silver, British standard, .925 fine, according to daily dispatches to the Bureau of the Mint, was 42.869 pence, equivalent at the par of exchange to \$0.93974 per fine ounce. At this price the bullion value of the silver contained in the standard silver dollar was \$0.72683. At the highest rate for silver during the year, $44\frac{9}{16}$ pence, the bullion value of the silver dollar was \$0.75554, and at the lowest rate, $41\frac{5}{8}$ pence, \$0.70574.

The following table exhibits the highest, lowest, and average price of silver in London each month during the calendar year, and the equivalent value of an ounce of fine silver at the par of exchange, and also at the average monthly rate of exchange:

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE IN LONDON OF SILVER BULLION, 925 THOUSANDTHS FINE, AND VALUE OF A FINE OUNCE, EACH MONTH, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.							
[Compiled from daily telegraphic cable dispatches to the Bureau of the Mint.]							
Date.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price per ounce, British standard, .925.	Equivalent in U. S. money, per ounce fine, with ex- change at par, \$4.8665.	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent in U. S. money of fine bar silver, 1,000 fine, based on average monthly quotations, with ex- change at average monthly rate.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
1888.	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>				
January	$44\frac{9}{16}$	$44\frac{3}{16}$	44.380	\$0.97286	\$4.8637	\$0.97219	\$0.97342
February	$44\frac{3}{16}$	$43\frac{13}{16}$	44.033	.96525	4.8613	.96421	.96630
March	$43\frac{1}{2}$	43	43.293	.94903	4.8757	.95083	.95514
April	$42\frac{7}{8}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$	42.669	.93535	4.8754	.93709	.94085
May	$42\frac{5}{8}$	$41\frac{5}{8}$	42.048	.92174	4.8867	.92577	.92803
June	$42\frac{1}{2}$	42	42.092	.92271	4.8857	.92623	.92639
July	$42\frac{5}{16}$	42	42.111	.92312	4.8836	.92634	.92640
August	$42\frac{1}{2}$	$41\frac{15}{16}$	42.007	.92085	4.8753	.92251	.92287
September ...	$44\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{1}{16}$	43.160	.94612	4.8801	.94971	.94947
October	$43\frac{3}{4}$	$42\frac{7}{8}$	43.097	.94474	4.8780	.94697	.94903
November ...	$43\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{7}{8}$	43.029	.94325	4.8799	.94595	.94656
December ...	$42\frac{7}{8}$	$42\frac{5}{16}$	42.516	.93200	4.8864	.93581	.93625
Average for the year ....	.....	.....	42.869	.93974	4.8777	.94190	.94300

SILVER PURCHASES.

The amount of silver delivered on purchases for the standard silver-dollar coinage during the calendar year 1888 was 28,920,398.30 standard ounces, costing \$24,491,340.71, or \$0.846086 per standard ounce, or \$0.94009 per fine ounce.

The total amount of silver purchased from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1888, for the standard silver-dollar coinage, was 275,007,939.55 standard ounces, costing \$266,091,445.56, or at an average cost per standard ounce of \$0.96758, or \$1.0751 per fine ounce.

In the Appendix will be found tables giving the amount of silver purchased and delivered at the mints each month during the calendar year.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES IN GOLD AND SILVER, 1888, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The total amount of gold produced in the United States during the calendar year 1888, as previously explained, being 1,604,841 fine ounces, of the value of \$33,175,000, and of silver 45,783,632 fine ounces, of the value, at coining rate in standard silver dollars, of \$59,195,000, it is of interest to inquire what portion of this aggregate was obtained from mines in each of the producing States and Territories.

This question was confided to officers of the mint service and to special agents selected for particular sections where the mint service has no branches.

The following table presents approximately the distribution, in round numbers, by States and Territories, of the produce of gold and silver, as estimated by this Bureau:

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION, IN ROUND NUMBERS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, OF THE ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1888.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.	
Alaska	41, 119	\$850, 000	2, 320	\$3, 000	\$853, 000
Arizona.....	42, 159	871, 500	2, 320, 313	3, 000, 000	3, 871, 500
California.....	616, 781	12, 750, 000	1, 082, 812	1, 400, 000	14, 150, 000
Colorado.....	181, 793	3, 758, 000	14, 695, 313	19, 000, 000	22, 758, 000
Dakota	125, 775	2, 600, 000	77, 344	100, 000	2, 700, 000
Georgia.....	5, 031	104, 000	387	500	104, 500
Idaho	116, 100	2, 400, 000	2, 320, 313	3, 000, 000	5, 400, 000
Michigan	2, 032	42, 000	64, 969	84, 000	126, 000
Montana	203, 175	4, 200, 000	13, 148, 437	17, 000, 000	21, 200, 000
Nevada	170, 522	3, 525, 000	5, 414, 062	7, 000, 000	10, 525, 000
New Mexico.....	29, 122	602, 000	928, 125	1, 200, 000	1, 802, 000

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION, IN ROUND NUMBERS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, ETC.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.	
North Carolina	6,579	\$136,000	2,707	\$3,500	\$139,500
Oregon	39,909	825,000	11,602	15,000	840,000
South Carolina	1,887	39,000	154	200	39,200
Utah	14,029	290,000	5,414,062	7,000,000	7,290,000
Washington	7,014	145,000	77,344	100,000	245,000
Texas.....			232,031	300,000	300,000
Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and Wyoming.....	1,451	30,000	387	500	30,500
Total	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,682	59,206,700	92,374,200

The following table is also presented, showing direct estimates made by officers of the mint service and agents employed by this Bureau in collecting the statistics of production of precious metals in the several States and Territories :

TRIAL TABLE.

DIRECT ESTIMATE BY MINT OFFICERS AND AGENTS OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.	
Alaska	41,119	\$850,000	2,320	\$3,000	\$853,000
Arizona	42,160	871,501	2,753,499	3,560,079	4,431,580
California	616,781	12,750,000	1,314,843	1,700,000	14,450,000
Colorado.....	181,798	3,758,098	18,773,610	24,272,949	28,031,047
Dakota	125,775	2,600,000	135,351	175,000	2,775,000
Georgia.....	5,049	104,380	353	456	104,836
Idaho.....	94,818	1,960,060	2,513,659	3,249,983	5,210,043
Michigan	2,032	42,000	64,969	84,000	126,000
Montana.....	203,187	4,200,253	15,790,736	20,416,305	24,616,558
Nevada.....	170,433	3,523,172	6,374,531	8,241,818	11,764,990
New Mexico.....	29,153	602,637	1,093,950	1,414,400	2,017,037
North Carolina	6,602	136,476	2,707	3,500	139,976
Oregon	39,909	825,000	11,602	15,000	840,000
South Carolina.....	1,894	39,150	162	210	39,360
Utah.....	14,014	289,693	5,848,088	7,561,163	7,850,856
Washington	7,014	145,000	123,750	160,000	305,000
Texas.....			380,067	491,401	491,401
Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and Wyoming.....	1,359	28,105	329	438	28,543
Total	1,583,097	32,725,525	55,184,536	71,349,702	104,075,227

It will be noticed that the sum total of the direct estimates is, as usual, considerably greater in silver than the product of the country as estimated by this Bureau.

Occasion has been taken repeatedly to explain the auxiliary character of direct annual inquiries, on the part of officials of the mint service and special agents of this Bureau, into production of the precious metals, as set forth in statements like the above. The results of similar inquiries have, like the present, materially exceeded the estimates of this Bureau, as derived from mint and custom-house returns and special statements from smelting works and refineries. Nevertheless, returns from direct inquiries are more or less useful in aiding this Bureau to geographically distribute the totals of production ascertained according to its own method.

The tendency to exaggerate in direct statements of production in particular mining localities appears to be promoted by the fact that foreign gold and silver products have for several years largely contributed to the actual output in several States through the operations of reduction works and refineries.

Of the silver product of the United States, more than nine-tenths goes to private refineries, mainly for the reason that much of it is associated with valuable proportions of base metals (lead and copper), which at private reduction works are saved and accounted for, though lost in processes of refining at the mints.

The Bureau is in possession of statements contributed by each of the large private refineries in the United States, showing not only the total produce of gold and silver, but also derivation by State or Territory.

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The gold received at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the calendar year 1888, not including re-deposits, was 2,230,432.077 standard ounces, of the value of \$41,496,410.68, against \$74,724,077.85 in the preceding calendar year, a falling off of \$33,227,667.17.

In addition there were re-deposits containing 392,298.531 standard ounces of the value of \$7,298,577.31.

The total gold received during the calendar year 1888, including re-deposits, was 2,622,730.608 standard ounces of the value of \$48,794,987.99, against 4,550,889.536 standard ounces of the value of \$84,667,712.24 in the preceding calendar year.

Of the original deposits of gold at the mints and assay offices, during the calendar year 1888, \$30,775,020.09 was classified as of domestic production, against \$32,444,067.46 in the preceding year, a falling off of \$1,669,047.37.

The foreign gold bullion deposited aggregated \$2,162,384.05, and the foreign gold coin \$4,892,662.15, a total of foreign material of \$7,055,046.20, against \$39,092,051.49 in the preceding year, a falling off in this class of deposits of \$32,037,005.29. This is a marked decline from the value of foreign gold which has in recent years been finding its way to the United States.

The following statement, prepared by the superintendent of the United States assay office at New York, shows the sources of foreign gold and silver bullion deposited at that institution during the calendar year:

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED AT THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.		
Countries.	Gold, gross value.	Silver, standard ounces.
Africa	\$1,563.32	68.66
British Columbia	1,203.27	5.39
Canada	13,988.67	8.88
Costa Rica	715.69	19.41
Central America (unclassified)	40,978.93	4,398.12
Dutch Guiana (unclassified)	20,793.01	48.02
Ecuador	3,963.11	86.81
Guatemala	506.08	2.14
Honduras	15,729.07	55,636.37
Mexico	517,037.83	650,956.76
New Granada	1,657.52	111.17
Nova Scotia	437,375.31	499.67
Nicaragua	20,724.33	463.50
Peru	10,374.95	90.48
San Salvador	49,064.13	.....
Surinam	8,438.16	22.44
South America (unclassified)	71,361.01	1,075.19
United States of Colombia	135,222.79	1,367.44
Venezuela	3,209.74	10.48
Unknown	248.78	8,788.38
Total	1,354,155.70	723,659.31

The following statement shows the sources of foreign bullion deposited at the mint at San Francisco during the year:

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED AT THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.			
Country where produced.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Mexico	\$260,955.93	\$611,802.87	\$872,758.80
British Columbia	112,806.34	739.68	113,546.02
New Zealand	361,536.13	.....	361,536.13
Total	735,298.40	612,542.55	1,347,840.95

The following table shows the value of foreign gold coins deposited at the assay office at New York during the calendar year :

FOREIGN GOLD COINS DEPOSITED AND MELTED AT THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.			
Countries of coinage.	Denominations of coins.	Gold value (gross).	Silver parted (standard ounces).
Central America.....	Mixed	\$1,569.67	7.77
Costa Rica.....	do	3,220.97	12.57
England	Sovereigns.....	30,781.01	.....
Germany	20 marks.....	39,113.79	.....
Mexico	20 pesos.....	66,983.33	.....
Do	10 pesos.....	12,613.79	.....
Do	Doubloons	1,360.11	.....
Do	One-fourth doubloon..	2,352.15	.....
Do	Mixed	72,828.89	4.42
Peru.....	20 soles.....	2,500.29	.....
Spain	25 pesetas.....	25,929.46	.....
Do	Doubloons	814,574.69	3,698.18
Do	One-fourth doubloon..	31,030.45	129.23
Do	Mixed	81,854.07	197.61
South America.....	do	6,572.59	10.18
United States of Colombia.....	do	2,593.44	12.86
Venezuela	do	32,107.19	130.09
Do	100 bolivars.....	2,350.69	7.44
Do	20 pesos.....	26,484.87	82.87
Mixed foreign coin.....	.....	228,499.41	183.50
Total .....	.....	1,485,320.86	4,476.72

The following tables show deposits of foreign coins at the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans during the calendar year :

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS DEPOSITED AND MELTED AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.			
Countries of coinage.	Total value of gold coin.	Total value of silver coin.	Total by countries of coinage.
Great Britain	\$1,417.20	.....	\$1,417.20
Japan.....	117.00	.....	117.00
South Africa.....	5.00	.....	5.00
Mexico	19.35	\$2,092.85	2,112.20
Spain	5.00	83.54	88.54
France.....	6.00	.....	6.00
United States of Colombia.....	.....	137.75	137.75
Unknown.....	691.95	254.68	946.63
Total	2,261.50	2,568.82	4,830.32

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF FOREIGN GOLD COINS DEPOSITED AND MELTED AT
THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Country.	Value.
England (sovereigns)	\$3, 275, 583. 65
Mexico	71, 254. 30
Mixed foreign coins.....	15, 103. 79
Costa Rica	2, 351. 35
Mixed foreign and mutilated United States coin.....	22, 802. 47
Total	3, 387, 095. 56

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS DEPOSITED AND MELTED AT THE MINT AT
NEW ORLEANS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Countries.	Gold coins.	Silver coins.
South America	\$522. 68	\$132. 13
Mexico	3, 559. 90	17, 274. 89
Peru.....		404. 26
Guatemala.....	864. 63	.....
Spain	3, 470. 66	.....
Mixed foreign	6, 611. 02	1, 783. 81
Total	15, 028. 89	19, 595. 09

In addition to the deposits of domestic bullion and foreign bullion and coin, were deposited for recoinage United States light-weight gold coins of the value of \$507,916.25, and old material consisting of jewelry, bars, plate, etc., containing gold of the value of \$3,158,428.14.

Deposits and purchases of silver during the calendar year 1888, not including re-deposits, were 35,512,789.55 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$41,323,973.18, against 39,858,958.27 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$46,381,333.01, in the year preceding. There were re-deposits of silver containing 213,985.19 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$249,000.92.

The total deposits and purchases of silver were 35,726,774.74 standard ounces, of the coining value (in standard silver dollars) of \$41,572,974.10, against 40,345,759.72 standard ounces, of the value of \$46,947,792.88, in the preceding year.

It will be noticed that the deposits of silver during the calendar year 1887 included \$7,789,374.57, the coining value in silver dollars of trade dollars redeemed and deposited at the mints and at the assay office at New York. Hence the reduced receipts of silver at the mints during the last calendar year as compared with the year preceding.

Of the deposits and purchases of silver during the year 33,171,420.71 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$38,599,471.29, was classified as of domestic production. Of this 31,041,894.15 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$36,121,476.79, consisted of bars of fine silver manufactured by private refineries in the United States, and was mostly eventually purchased for the mandatory coinage of the standard silver dollar. These bars were composed in part of silver obtained from Mexican ores reduced, and from Mexican bullion refined, in this country, as already explained in this report and at length in previous reports of this series. The silver acquired by the mints and there classified as of domestic production does not, therefore, as in the case of gold, even approximately represent the produce of the mines of the United States.

Of foreign silver bullion, distinctively known to be such, there was received at the mints during the year 1,370,811.92 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$1,595,126.58, and of foreign silver coins 45,667.21 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$53,140.01.

United States silver coins, consisting almost entirely of transfers from the Treasury of worn and uncurrent subsidiary coins and silver dollars, melted at the mints, contained 390,640.86 standard ounces, of the coining value in silver dollars of \$454,563.91.

The following table shows denominations and values of United States silver coins transferred during the year to the mint at Philadelphia for recoinage:

RECOINAGE OF UNITED STATES SILVER COIN AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.	
Denominations.	Nominal value.
Dollars	\$31, 132. 00
Half-dollars.....	236, 318. 50
Quarter-dollars	171, 628. 00
Dimes	27, 955. 00
Half-dimes.....	17, 921. 80
20-cent pieces.....	2, 339. 60
3-cent pieces.....	1, 579. 42
Total	488, 874. 32

In addition to deposits of United States coin, trade dollars were deposited containing 4,928.77 standard ounces of silver of the coining value of \$5,735.30.

Old material, consisting of plate, jewelry, etc., was deposited, containing 529,320.08 standard ounces of silver of the coining value of \$615,936.09.

The value of all the gold and silver deposited and purchased at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the calendar year, not including re-deposits, was \$82,820,383.86, and including re-deposits, \$90,367,962.09.

A statement of the value of the gold and silver received at the mints and assay offices of the United States (not including re-deposits) each calendar year since 1880 is here appended:

GOLD AND SILVER (NOT INCLUDING RE-DEPOSITS) RECEIVED AT THE MINTS
AND ASSAY OFFICES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1880-1888.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1880.....	\$100, 278, 703	\$35, 103, 825	\$135, 382, 528
1881.....	98, 763, 426	30, 326, 848	129, 090, 274
1882.....	41, 921, 263	35, 161, 254	77, 082, 517
1883.....	51, 089, 456	36, 978, 184	88, 067, 640
1884.....	50, 518, 179	36, 670, 731	87, 188, 910
1885.....	44, 714, 052	35, 836, 725	80, 550, 777
1886.....	66, 422, 088	39, 086, 070	105, 508, 158
1887.....	74, 724, 077	46, 381, 333	121, 105, 410
1888.....	41, 496, 410	41, 323, 973	82, 820, 383

In the Appendix will be found the usual tables exhibiting in detail, by weight and value, deposits and purchases of gold and silver at the mints and assay offices during the calendar year.

Also statements showing States and Territories from which the un-refined gold and silver received at the mints were produced.

Also statements showing the value of the precious metals received at the Government institutions from each State and Territory since the organization of the Mint.

COINAGE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

The coinage executed at three of the coinage mints of the United States, namely, at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans (coinage at the mint at Carson having been suspended since March 8, 1885), consisted, during the calendar year 1888, of 90,941,528 pieces of the value of \$65,318,615.23.

The coinage, in comparison with that of the preceding calendar year, is exhibited in the following table:

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1887 AND 1888.				
Coins.	1887.		1888.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.....	3, 086, 873	\$23, 972, 383. 00	2, 238, 562	\$31, 380, 808. 00
Silver dollars	33, 611, 710	33, 611, 710. 00	31, 990, 833	31, 990, 833. 00
Subsidiary silver	15, 754, 809	1, 579, 371. 40	8, 456, 153	1, 034, 773. 45
Minor	60, 498, 096	1, 215, 686. 26	48, 255, 980	912, 200. 78
Total	112, 951, 488	60, 379, 150. 66	90, 941, 528	65, 318, 615. 23

The usual table exhibiting, by denominations of pieces, the output of each mint during the calendar year will be found in the Appendix.

The table showing the coinage, by institutions and by denominations of pieces, each calendar year since the organization of the Mint at Philadelphia in 1792, compiled first for the fiscal report of this Bureau, 1887, has been further revised, and brought down to the close of the calendar year 1888, will be found in the Appendix.

Attention was called in the last report of this series, and also in the fiscal report, 1888, to the fact that statements of coinage are not invariably exact as to the date of pieces, for the reason that deliveries of finished coins to superintendents by coiners in one calendar year have sometimes included pieces bearing date of a prior year.

MANUFACTURE OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS.

Bars of gold were manufactured during the calendar year 1888 containing 1,217,480.419 standard ounces of gold of the value of \$22,650,798.47, and silver bars containing 6,561,749.89 standard ounces of the coining value in silver dollars of \$7,635,490.71.

As usual the bulk of these bars was manufactured at the assay office at New York, the value of the bars turned out by that institution during the year being \$23,912,036.11, or \$18,382,819.30 of gold and \$5,529,216.81 of silver.

Of the bars manufactured at all of the institutions, \$16,801,187.63 of gold and \$7,375,139.22 of silver were fine bars; \$1,660,686.25 gold and \$146,217.41 silver mint bars; \$101,528.51 gold and \$22,214.98 silver standard bars; \$427,325.27 gold sterling bars; and \$3,660,070.81 gold and \$91,919.10 silver unparted bars, principally the produce of the small assay offices of the United States.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRECIOUS METALS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

GOLD.—The value of gold bullion imported into the United States during the calendar year 1888, according to statements communicated from the custom-houses, was \$1,599,691; none of which consisted of bars of the United States mints or assay offices. All is, therefore, presumed to have been foreign bullion, imported into this country principally for refining.

The manifested value of gold coin imported was \$9,361,082, of which \$1,169,326 consisted of United States coin and \$8,191,756 of foreign coin.

Of foreign gold bullion there was re-exported the small sum of \$31,933, while of bullion of domestic production there was exported \$25,799,677, of which \$23,874,086 consisted of United States mint and assay office bars and \$1,925,591 of other bullion.

Of foreign gold coin there was re-exported \$5,920,089 and of United States coin exported \$2,774,748.

The large export of gold bullion is noticeable as compared with the import of foreign gold bullion and coin.

The import of silver bullion as manifested at the custom-houses was of the commercial value of \$5,977,036. None of this consisted of United States bars, but all was presumably foreign silver bullion brought to this country for refining.

There was exported during the year domestic silver bullion of the value of \$22,581,516 at custom-house valuation, presumably commercial. Of this value, \$846,350 consisted of United States mint and assay office bars, exported principally at the port of San Francisco, probably to Oriental countries, and \$21,735,166 of other bars.

The imports of silver coin aggregated \$9,930,933, of which \$9,691,977 consisted of foreign coin, \$928 of trade-dollars, and \$238,028 of United States coin, presumably subsidiary silver.

There was re-exported of foreign silver bullion the small sum of \$228, and of foreign silver coin \$7,233,385, and exported of our own silver coin, presumably subsidiary, \$65,276.

Gold ores of the value of \$71,168 and silver ores of the value of \$5,684,093 were imported into the United States during the calendar year, principally from Mexico.

The value of the lead contained in silver ores is included in this amount, the value of such lead imported in silver ores through the customs district of Paso del Norte during the year aggregating \$832,944, and of copper \$1,870.

The value of the base metals in silver ores imported at the other customs districts is not reported. But as the bulk of the silver ores which found their way into the United States during the year entered the ports of the customs district of Paso del Norte, the amounts given approximately represent the value of such base metals imported in silver ores during the calendar year.

Gold and silver-bearing ores of the United States were exported of the value of \$125,153, and foreign silver ores were re-exported of the value of \$15,045.

The movement of the precious metals, including the gold and silver-bearing ores, to and from the United States, during the calendar year 1888, is exhibited in the following table:

MOVEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BULLION, AND ORE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Metals.	Imports.	Exports.	Gain.	Loss.
Gold bullion	\$1, 599, 691	\$25, 799, 677	.....	\$24, 199, 986
Gold in ores.....	71, 168	125, 153	.....	53, 985
Gold coin, foreign.....	8, 191, 756	5, 920, 089	\$2, 271, 667	.....
Total foreign.....	9, 862, 615	.....	.....	.....
Gold coin, United States.....	1, 169, 326	2, 774, 748	.....	1, 605, 422
Total, foreign and domestic	11, 031, 941	34, 619, 667	2, 271, 667	25, 859, 393
Silver bullion.....	5, 977, 036	22, 581, 516	.....	16, 604, 480
Silver ores.....	5, 684, 093	15, 045	5, 669, 048	.....
Silver coin, foreign.....	9, 691, 977	7, 233, 385	2, 458, 592	.....
Total foreign	21, 353, 106	.....	.....	.....
United States coin.....	238, 028	65, 276	172, 752	.....
Trade-dollars	928	.....	928	.....
Total, foreign and domestic	21, 592, 062	29, 895, 222	8, 301, 320	16, 604, 480
Total gold and silver.....	32, 624, 003	64, 514, 889	.....	.....
Net loss.....	.....	.....	.....	31, 890, 886

In the Appendix will be found the usual tables, showing by months and by customs districts imports into the United States of coin, bullion, and ore, and exports of the same during the calendar year 1888.

The following table, contributed by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, shows the countries from which precious metals were imported into the United States during the year:

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER ORE, BULLION, AND COIN INTO THE

Countries from which imported.	GOLD.	
	Ore.	Bullion.
Brazil.....	\$9	
Central American States:		
Costa Rica.....		\$9,600
Guatemala.....		35
Honduras.....	2,506	2,775
Nicaragua.....		19,300
China.....	47,509	
Denmark.....		
Danish West Indies.....		
France.....		
French Possessions, all other.....		
Germany.....		62
England.....	10	5,142
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.....	22	2,794
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory.....		1,370
British Columbia.....		543,819
West Indies.....		13,397
Honduras.....		23,590
East Indies.....		
Africa.....	194	11,953
Australasia.....		363,235
Hawaiian Islands.....		
Hayti.....	211	
Italy.....		
Japan.....		
Mexico.....	22,117	347,820
Dutch West Indies.....		1,159
Dutch Guiana.....		25,650
Azore, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands.....		
San Domingo.....		
Cuba.....		3,020
Porto Rico.....		
Sweden and Norway.....		
Switzerland.....		86
United States of Colombia.....	19	222,811
Venezuela.....		1,923
All other countries.....	71	150
Total.....	72,668	1,599,691

UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1888.

GOLD.		SILVER.				Total.
Coin.		Ore.	Bullion.	Coin.		
United States.	Foreign.			United States.	Foreign.	
\$100	\$2, 000					\$2, 109
3, 686	300			\$25	\$28	13, 639
	3, 795					3, 830
		\$8, 247	\$23, 409	5, 364	37, 345	79, 646
3, 422	750				640	24, 112
9, 200		114			100, 030	156, 853
	2, 500					2, 500
21, 410	89			1, 940	15, 699	39, 138
100, 360	2, 744, 519				108, 037	2, 952, 916
950	7, 036				39, 424	47, 410
100, 020	936, 800		48	4, 895	99, 650	1, 141, 475
61	445	9		179	63, 174	69, 020
						2, 816
39, 276	15, 000	1, 208, 190	10, 800	30, 069		1, 304, 705
1, 505		11, 422				556, 746
71, 476	49, 500			36, 842	34, 556	205, 771
750					265, 001	289, 341
				239	64	303
	12, 696			2, 611	6, 353	33, 807
	2, 824, 268	137			16, 875	3, 204, 515
25, 653	1, 938			1, 085		28, 676
30, 241	5, 055			7, 612	55, 360	98, 479
	386					386
31, 700	24, 558			900		57, 158
45, 088	573, 137	4, 450, 363	5, 054, 402	5, 279	8, 649, 007	19, 147, 213
38, 172	1, 000			5, 713	12, 285	58, 329
						25, 650
68, 375	262			50	4, 731	73, 418
1, 315	14, 020			2, 591	9, 113	27, 039
418, 896	904, 181		1, 121	120, 411	153, 412	1, 601, 041
700	2, 300				450	3, 450
2, 100						2, 100
						86
42, 589	14, 717	3, 532	887, 256	10, 611	15, 664	1, 197, 199
112, 281	50, 504			2, 540	5, 079	172, 327
		579				800
1, 169, 326	8, 191, 756	5, 682, 593	5, 977, 036	238, 956	9, 691, 977	32, 624, 063

The following statement, showing imports of gold and silver coin, bullion, and ore into the United States through the ports of entry of the customs district of Paso del Norte during the calendar year 1888, is presented:

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BULLION, AND ORE INTO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE PORTS OF ENTRY OF THE CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF PASO DEL NORTE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

GOLD.

Ports.	Foreign coin.	Bars, bullion.	Ores.		Total.
			Tons.	Value.	
El Paso.....	\$459,957	\$83,402			\$543,359
Nogales	47,412	165,454	64	\$16,038	228,904
Deming.....					
Hereford.....					
Tombstone					
Yuma		528	7	275	803
Total	507,369	249,384	71	16,313	773,066

SILVER.

Ports.	Foreign coin.	Bars, bullion.	Ores.		Total.	Total gold and silver.
			Tons.	Value.		
El Paso.....	\$6,792,643	\$2,045,452	66,029	\$3,500,384	\$12,338,479	\$12,881,838
Nogales	176,957	410,006	4,601	434,022	1,020,985	1,249,889
Deming.....			132	16,000	16,000	16,000
Hereford			10	1,800	1,800	1,800
Tombstone			150	22,538	22,538	22,538
Yuma						803
Total	6,969,600	2,455,458	70,922	3,974,744	13,399,802	14,172,868

The following statement exhibits imports of silver coin and silver ores from Mexico through the port of Eagle Pass, Texas, during the year 1888, no gold or silver bullion having been imported through that port:

IMPORTS OF SILVER COIN, AND SILVER ORES CONTAINING LEAD, AT THE PORT OF EAGLE PASS, TEXAS, FROM MEXICO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Port of entry.	Silver, foreign coin.	Silver ores (containing lead and silver in combined form).					Remarks.
		Tons of ore.	Pounds of lead.	Value of lead.	Value of silver.	Total value of ore.	
Eagle Pass...	\$155, 114	13, 125	10, 000, 300	\$87, 175	\$282, 215	\$369, 390	No gold or silver bullion imported.

The following table shows imports of gold and silver coin, bullion, and ore into the United States through the ports of entry of the customs district of Corpus Christi during the calendar year 1888:

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BULLION, AND ORE INTO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE PORTS OF ENTRY OF THE CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF CORPUS CHRISTI DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Port of entry.	Foreign gold coin.	Foreign silver coin.	Silver bullion.	Silver ore.		Total.
				Tons.	Value.	
Laredo	\$3, 932	\$355, 119	\$86, 171	11, 680	\$184, 921	\$630, 143

The following statement shows imports of gold and silver, coin and bullion, through the port of New Orleans, during the calendar year 1888, and the countries from which exported:

IMPORTS INTO THE CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS OF GOLD AND SILVER, COIN AND BULLION, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Countries.	GOLD.			SILVER.			Total.
	Foreign bullion.	Coin.		Ores.	Coin.		
		American.	Foreign.		American.	Foreign.	
Costa Rica.....	\$8, 000						\$8, 000
Honduras.....					\$5, 000	\$37, 941	42, 941
Nicaragua.....		\$2, 000				640	2, 640
British Honduras..	23, 590				185	263, 409	287, 184
Mexico.....		1, 000		\$161, 562		44, 005	206, 567
Cuba.....						1, 000	1, 000
Colombia.....		970					970
Total.....	31, 590	3, 970		161, 562	5, 185	346, 995	549, 302

The following table shows manifested imports and exports of gold and silver, coin and bullion, at the port of San Francisco, during the calendar year 1888, with the names of the countries from which precious metals were received, and the destination of exports:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AT SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.						
IMPORTS.						
Country of shipment.	Silver bullion.	Trade-dollars.	Silver coin.	Gold bullion.	Gold coin.	Total.
British Possessions in Australasia			\$16, 875	\$363, 235	\$2, 835, 718	\$3, 215, 828
Mexico	\$2, 367, 373		376, 868	16, 186	82, 608	2, 843, 035
British Columbia				543, 819	1, 505	545, 324
China			100, 030		9, 200	109, 230
Japan		\$900			56, 258	57, 158
French Possessions			39, 424		7, 986	47, 410
Hawaiian Islands			4, 425		27, 591	32, 016
Guatemala					3, 795	3, 795
Costa Rica					2, 450	2, 450
Total	2, 367, 373	900	537, 622	923, 240	3, 027, 111	6, 856, 246
EXPORTS.						
Destination.	Silver bullion.	Foreign silver coin.	Silver coin.	Gold bullion.	Gold coin.	Total.
Hong-Kong	\$4, 647, 900	\$3, 756, 478	\$1, 206, 665	\$11, 565	\$441, 098	\$10, 063, 706
British East Indies ..	3, 380, 800	64, 000	52, 000			3, 496, 800
Japan	1, 938, 300	60, 000	120, 000			2, 118, 300
Hawaiian Islands					320, 600	320, 600
Guatemala	1, 300	8, 300	1, 500		118, 391	129, 491
Mexico		34, 335	5, 000		4, 000	43, 335
San Salvador		28, 438	2, 008		780	31, 226
Costa Rica					16, 196	16, 196
Chili		7, 357				7, 357
Colombia					5, 000	5, 000
British Possessions in Australasia		3, 800				3, 800
Nicaragua					1, 015	1, 015
Total	9, 968, 300	3, 962, 708	1, 387, 173	11, 565	907, 080	16, 236, 826

In the last report of this series attention was directed to the fact that ores imported from Mexico into the United States for reduction and refining, mainly through the ports of entry on the Mexican frontier, were reported to the Bureau of Statistics and published in customs returns as imports of silver ores, although the value of the silver was not accurately determined, and although included in the declared value was a considerable amount proportional to large quantities of accompanying lead and also some copper and gold.

Measures were adopted over a year ago to enable the collector of the district of Paso del Norte to verify by assay not only the manifested value of silver in ores but likewise the proportion of the principal base metals.

The value of lead included in the silver ores imported through the customs district of Paso del Norte during the year 1887 was stated in the last report of this series to have been \$491,295. This value was deducted from the declared value of silver ores imported.

The following table, which has been compiled from monthly returns kindly furnished this Bureau by collectors of customs, shows approximately imports during 1888 of Mexican silver ores, along with the accompanying lead and copper, as well as gold.

While similar data in regard to Mexican ores have been previously employed by this Bureau, the statistics of base metals incidental to those of associated precious metals are for the first time published in order to satisfy inquiries, notably as to the free importation of lead in argentiferous ores.

IMPORTATION OF SILVER ORES, AND INCIDENTALLY ACCOMPANYING LEAD AND COPPER, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

Customs districts.	Total pounds ore.	Pounds lead contained.	Value of lead contained.	Value of copper contained.	Value of gold contained.	Value of silver contained.	Total value.
Paso del Norte....	141,845,908	41,647,291	\$832,944	\$1,870	\$16,313	\$3,974,744	\$4,825,871
Eagle Pass	26,250,000	10,000,300	87,175	.....	.....	282,215	369,390
Corpus Christi....	23,360,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,921	184,921
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,562	161,562
San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,725	438,934	486,659
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,855	142,606	145,461
Other .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,275	499,111	503,386
Total	191,455,908	51,647,591	920,119	1,870	71,168	5,684,093	6,677,250

STOCK OF COIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

In continuation of the series of estimates exhibited in the reports of this Bureau since 1873, the following table of the stock of gold and silver coin in the United States January 1, 1889, is presented:

ESTIMATE OF STOCK OF COIN IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1889.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Stock of coin January 1, 1888.....	\$581,838,216	\$359,615,800	\$941,454,016
Coinage for calendar year 1888.....	31,380,808	33,025,606	64,406,414
Net imports .....	.....	172,752	172,752
Total	613,219,024	392,814,158	1,006,033,182
Loss:			
Net exports.....	1,605,422	.....	1,605,422
Transfers and deposits of United States coin for recoinage	507,916	452,736	960,652
Used in the arts	3,500,000	200,000	3,700,000
Total	5,613,338	652,736	6,266,074
Stock of coin January 1, 1889	607,605,686	392,161,422	999,767,108

It will be noticed that the value of silver coin of the United States transferred from the Treasury and deposited for recoinage, namely, \$452,736, deducted in the above statement, does not agree with the corresponding item, as shown in tables in the Appendix.

The difference is explained by the fact that there was transferred from the Treasury of the United States to the mint at Philadelphia, during the year, for recoinage into subsidiary silver coin, the sum of \$31,132 in standard silver dollars.

This sum has been deducted from the item of "transfers and deposits of United States coin for recoinage" in the above estimate, in order to show the amount of subsidiary silver coin deposited.

In regard to these dollars, it may be proper to state that their sum has not been deducted from the stock of coin in the United States, for the following reasons:

From the records of the mint and of the Treasury Department, they may be classified as follows:

Date unknown.....	1,238
Coined prior to 1878.....	4,158
Coined since 1878	25,736
Total.....	31,132

No silver dollars coined prior to the passage of the act of February 28, 1878, are included in estimates of this Bureau of the stock of standard silver dollars in the United States.

It would therefore not be proper to deduct from the stock of silver dollars in the country those enumerated above, coined prior to 1878.

The initial estimate of the stock of subsidiary silver coins in the United States July 1, 1873, was \$5,000,000. Prior to the act of February 28, 1878, re-authorizing coinage of the silver dollar, no coinage of this denomination has, in the estimates of this Bureau, ever been counted as in circulation. The stock of silver dollars cited has always been the actual coinage under that act to the date of the estimate.

The recoinage of the 25,736 silver dollars coined since 1878 has not been deducted, for the reason that silver dollars of prior date in circulation more than offset, as it is believed, the recoinages that have since taken place.

In addition to 25,736 silver dollars of date subsequent to 1878 re-coined at the mint at Philadelphia during the year, there were 1,837 also of subsequent date re-coined during the calendar year 1885; making in all 27,573 silver dollars later in date than 1878 which have been re-coined.

The total coinage of silver dollars at the mints of the United States prior to 1878 amounted to \$8,031,238.

As these dollars were rarely seen in circulation, and as the bullion value of the silver dollar was greater than that of the gold dollar prior to 1873, in which year coinage of the silver dollar was suspended, it has been

the theory, as still believed, that the major portion of the whole coinage had been either melted or exported.

Yet these coins are occasionally met with in circulation. Finding their way to the Treasury of the United States, they are circulated the same as late coinages, or when deemed advisable recoined into subsidiary coins.

In addition to gold and silver coin estimated to have been in the country, the value of gold and silver bullion in the mints and assay offices of the United States awaiting coinage January 1, 1889, was as follows:

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION IN MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES DECEMBER 31, 1888.	
Metals.	Value.
Gold.....	\$97, 456, 289
Silver (cost)	11, 355, 334
Total.....	108, 811, 623

Adding the value of the bullion to the stock of coin, the total metallic stock in the United States January 1, 1889, was as follows:

TOTAL METALLIC STOCK JANUARY 1, 1889.	
Metals.	Value.
Gold	\$705, 061, 975
Silver (the bullion in the mints at cost value)	403, 516, 756
Total.....	1, 108, 578, 731

The stock of coin and bullion in the United States January 1, 1888, one year previous, was \$1,075,425,527; hence an increase in the metallic stock during the calendar year of \$33,153,204. All of this increase, except \$78,623, was in silver.

Notwithstanding the large deposits of gold during the year at public institutions, aggregating in value \$41,496,410.68, of which \$31,380,808 was made into coin, the total gold stock of the country increased only \$78,623, owing to the large export of gold from the United States. This amounted to \$23,874,086 in United States mint or assay-office bars, all exported from New York, and nearly all since the 1st of May, together with other gold bullion of the value of \$1,925,951, plus a net export during the year of domestic gold coin amounting to \$1,605,422. Hence a marked reduction from the large annual increase of recent years in the gold stock of the country. This fact is especially notable.

The ownership, as distinguished from the location, of gold and silver coins estimated to have been in the country on January 1, 1889, together with bullion in the mints awaiting coinage at that date, is exhibited in the following table:

STOCK AND OWNERSHIP OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN THE UNITED STATES
JANUARY 1, 1889, AND GOLD AND SILVER BULLION IN THE MINTS AWAIT-
ING COINAGE.

Ownership.	Gold coin and gold bullion.	Silver coin and bullion.				Total gold and silver coin and bullion.
		Full legal- tender coin.	Subsidiary coin.	Bullion.	Total.	
Treasury	*\$204,422,053	†\$8,186,870	\$23,655,458	\$11,355,334	\$43,197,662	\$247,619,715
National banks...	‡153,558,608	§15,899,470	3,276,200	.....	19,175,670	172,734,278
Banks other than national (values specifically re- ported) .....	||44,288,254	1,912,020	} 49,943,574	}	1,912,020	46,200,274
Banks other than national (values not specifically reported) and in private hands...	302,793,060	289,287,830			339,231,404	642,024,464
Total	705,061,975	315,286,190	76,875,232	11,355,334	403,516,756	1,108,578,731

* Gold coin in the Treasury and gold bullion in the mints and assay offices, exclusive of out-
standing gold certificates, \$120,888,448.

† Silver dollars in the Treasury, exclusive of outstanding silver certificates, \$246,219,999.

‡ Includes Treasury and clearing-house gold certificates, \$82,733,420.

§ Includes Treasury silver certificates, \$8,812,844.

|| Cash on hand reported to the Comptroller of the Currency by 3,527 banks other than national
(savings-banks, 801; State banks, 1,403; loan and trust companies, 120; private banks, 1,203),
about June 30, 1888:

Items.	Value.	Taken as gold.
Gold coin	\$5,587,144	.....
Gold certificates	591,385	\$6,178,529
Silver coin	1,358,513	.....
Silver certificates	553,507	.....
Specie.....	18,445,351	18,445,351
Legal-tender and national-bank notes.....	28,954,575	.....
Not classified:		
California banks	19,664,374	19,664,374
Other banks	86,340,884	.....
Total.....	161,495,733	44,288,254

In the above table the amount of gold coin reported by banks other than national at the close of the fiscal year 1888, being the nearest date up to which reports have been received, is placed at \$44,288,254, the

amount specifically reported to the Comptroller of the Currency by 3,527 banks. But of the assets reported by these banks the large sum of \$86,340,884 was reported as "cash not classified."

How much of this was gold it is not possible to say, but it may be presumed that a large portion of the gold forming a part of the reserve of all banks was United States coin.

Moreover, the banks, both national and others, whose holdings of gold coin are presented in this table constitute less than two-thirds of all the banks in the United States, the number of national banks from which reports were received being 3,150, and banks other than national 3,527.

According to the "Bankers' Almanac" of January, 1889,* there were then in the United States 10,324 banks and trust companies, the location of which is given. There were 3,647 institutions, therefore, from which no reports were received and whose holdings of gold coin are not presented in the above table.

This fact has an important bearing on the question of location of the large potential or registered stock of gold coin in the United States estimated by the Bureau of the Mint, so little of which is in visible circulation outside of the States of the Pacific coast.

Of the amount of gold coin estimated to have been in the United States on January 1, 1889, viz, \$607,605,686, the Treasury and its branches held \$227,854,212; national banks (December 12, 1888) \$78,224,188; 3,527 banks other than national (June 30, 1888) \$44,288,254; a total visible stock of \$350,366,654; leaving \$257,239,032 in gold coin, according to the estimate of the Bureau of the Mint, outside of the Treasury, national banks, and the gold holdings specifically reported by banks other than national, 3,527 in number.

When it is considered that this amount embraces the holdings of so large a number of private and State banks not reporting, as well as the stock of coin in circulation on the Pacific coast, it does not seem excessive, nor does it necessitate an assumption that any very large amount is hoarded in the ordinary sense of that term.

It may safely be said that, for recent years at least, the statistics of the movement of the precious metals, especially coin, have been so carefully recorded that no considerable error can have entered into the estimate of the stock of coin in the United States.

There is no evidence of any important amount of gold having left the country besides that registered at the custom-houses. The countries of this continent, other than the United States, offer no such demand for gold coin as to justify the assumption that any considerable amount has been carried thither without public record. As stated in recent reports of this Bureau the amount of coin carried out of the coun-

*Homan's Bankers' Almanac and Register and Legal Directory, January, 1889.

try on the persons of travelers is believed to be offset by the amount brought in by those returning and by immigrants.

Gold coin and bullion.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Total.
January 1, 1889	\$203, 885, 219	\$500, 722, 950	\$704, 608, 169
January 1, 1879	114, 193, 359	164, 116, 767	278, 310, 126
Increase	89, 691, 860	336, 606, 183	426, 298, 043

The above total by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, February 9, 1889, and substantially in agreement with the estimates of this Bureau, shows the stock of gold coin and gold bullion in the country on January 1, 1889, amounting to \$704,608,169, an increase of \$426,298,043 in ten years.

"In years past," says the Chronicle, "we have often insisted that there must be an error in the item, because the most industrious inquiry failed to bring to light a very considerable portion of it. At present there are at least \$275,000,000 of the total that can not be accounted for. Since the New York banks turned their gold into the Treasury and obtained gold certificates for it the Government's gross holdings of gold have become large. On January 1, 1888, it held *gross* \$324,773,667; it had outstanding of gold certificates issued against it \$120,888,448; hence its *net* holdings were \$203,885,219, as we give them in the above table. Even of these certificates afloat it is impossible to trace more than seventy-six and one-fourth millions in all, and of the gold not in the Treasury only about one hundred millions can be found. So whichever method the investigator adopts—whether by counting the gross gold in the Treasury, with an estimate for circulation, deducting certificates which are not in bank and in the Treasury, or by taking the course we have pursued—the result reached will be the same."

The figures cited by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle are drawn from Treasury statements and the older reports of this Bureau. To give a similar statement from the estimates of the Bureau as last revised, and for dates corresponding to the close of fiscal years, the increase in the stock of gold coin and bullion in the United States for the decennial period ending June 30, 1888, was not less than \$492,618,878, as shown in the following statement:

INCREASE IN STOCK OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES IN TEN YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1888.			
Gold coin and bullion.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Total.
June 30, 1888.....	\$314, 106, 002	\$391, 712, 853	\$705, 818, 855
June 30, 1878.....	128, 460, 202	84, 739, 775	213, 199, 977
Total	185, 645, 800	306, 973, 078	492, 618, 878

"As to the gold in active circulation," continues the same article "whatever there is of it must be in the Pacific States, for in the Eastern, Western, and Southern States not one individual in every hundred

receives in ordinary business transactions a gold certificate or a gold coin once in twelve months. Contrast that fact with the other, that on the 1st of January, 1889, there were 60,779,321 silver dollars in circulation in the United States, the remainder of the 307 millions being in the form of silver certificates. Of that 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ million silver dollars we venture to say that every inhabitant who during the last year has tendered a \$5 bill in payment of some small purchase made has nine out of ten times had offered to him one or more in change. Such ubiquity in the case of 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ million of silver dollars proves clearly enough that if there was even a little gold coin passing from hand to hand it would be often met with. Still in the following statement, locating the gold in the United States, we have made a very liberal allowance for circulation, so that the reader may be satisfied that the amount hoarded is understated rather than overstated."

In Treasury, gold coin and bullion, less certificates outstanding *	\$203,885,219
In National banks:	
Gold †	\$70,825,187
Gold certificates	75,334,420
Gold clearing-house certificates	7,399,000
	153,558,607
In State banks, etc.:	
Gold †	27,015,951
Gold certificates	937,710
	27,953,661
In actual circulation, gold and silver certificates	40,000,000
Total in sight and estimated in circulation	425,397,487
Total in country §	704,608,169
Total hoarded January 1, 1889	279,210,682

"In the above it will be seen that we allot \$40,000,000 to circulation, and yet even with that deducted there are still left \$279,210,682 unaccounted for."

"From these facts the conclusion is unavoidable that either there are to-day at least \$275,000,000 in gold hoarded by the people of the United States, or else that the Government Mint figures are extremely erroneous. As heretofore said, we formerly inclined to the latter supposition as the true explanation; but of late years, after following with great diligence the gold statistics of exports and imports through the invoices and through the corresponding figures of the countries receiving from or shipping to us, and noting the care with which the figures of production and manufacture are prepared, we see no reason for longer holding that opinion, having failed to discover how any considerable error could creep in. It has been suggested that gold left us through Canada by railroads, of which no record was obtained by the Government. That may be to some extent true, and no doubt it is also true that other amounts reach us unrecorded through the same channel. But as the recorded movement is in favor of the United States, there is no excuse for assuming that the unrecorded movement would, if known, tell a different story. Besides, Canada on the one hand affords no internal evidence of materially enlarging her stock of gold, and on the other does not export to Europe as much as she receives. Her exports to Great Britain are never but a trifle. There was not a dollar shipped from Canada to Great Britain (according to the statistical abstract of the United Kingdom)

* This item is taken from the monthly Treasury statement issued January 1, 1889.

† Comptroller of the Currency's call of December 12, 1888.

‡ Comptroller of the Currency's report, December, 1888, page 39.

§ Mint Director's figures, obtained from Treasury Department.

in 1887, and only £8,008 in 1886; in fact, for the last fifteen years the average shipment was but £5,104. There seems, therefore, no fact to corroborate the suggestion with regard to a Canadian outlet. Nor do we know any other plausible way or theory for impeaching the Mint figures, and we are consequently forced to assume that the gold out of sight is hoarded. That a disposition or inclination of that kind exists may be inferred from the marked preference which is so generally given to that metal, of which we need cite no other evidence than the quicker market bonds find which are payable principal and interest in gold. It is well understood that they can be negotiated at a higher price."

The large estimate by this Bureau of the stock of gold coin in circulation or "in the hands of the people" seeming to be opposed by the fact that one seldom sees gold pieces freely passing from hand to hand except in the States of the Pacific coast, led to the query on the part of the same authority in 1887 whether gold coin may not leave the country in unrecorded ways, notably through Canada. (Commercial and Financial Chronicle, July 26, 1887.)

This inquiry was soon afterwards followed out with the following results, now for the first time printed:

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY,
Superintendent's Office, March 2, 1887.

SIR: Inclosed please find statements from the agents of the four Canadian banks mentioned in your letter of February 3.

I think all the transfers between Canada and New York were by express.

Mr. Townsend could give nothing in addition to that forwarded by him about two years ago.

Remarking that the bullion (gold coin, etc.) received from Canada largely exceeds that sent there through these agencies,

I am, very respectfully,

ANDREW MASON,
Superintendent.

Dr. JAMES P. KIMBALL,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA,
61 Wall street, New York, March 1, 1887.

DEAR SIR: Our head office records show the following coin transactions between Canada branches and this office, viz:

	1882.	1884.	1885.	Total.
Coin received from Canada:				
United States gold.....	\$60,000	\$375,000	\$95,000	\$530,000
British gold.....	58,400	.....	146,000	204,400
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	734,400
Coin shipped to our bank from this office:				
United States gold.....	.....	.....	100,000	100,000

Showing an excess of \$634,400 in amount of receipts over shipments for the time named. We regret the delay in acquainting you with the above. It was caused by time ex-

pendent in searching for a missing book at our head office, from which place we have obtained the information.

Yours, respectfully,

ANDREW MASON, Esq.,
Assay Office.

J. B. HARRIS, Jr.,
Agent.

AGENCY BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
52 Wall street, New York, February 11, 1887.

DEAR SIR: As requested by you, we take great pleasure in annexing hereto a list of gold coin and bullion shipped to and from Canada since 1880, which, we trust, will meet your requirements.

We are, dear sir, yours faithfully,

H. STIKEMAN,
Agent.

ANDREW MASON, Esq.,
United States Assay Office, New York.

SENT TO CANADA BY AGENCY BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Year.	U. S. gold coin.	British sovereigns.	Other foreign coin.
1881.....	\$30, 280	\$11, 300	.....
1882.....	835, 000	.....	.....
1883.....	250, 000	.....	.....
1884.....	500, 000	.....	.....
1885.....	1, 300, 000	.....	.....
1886 .....	.....	.....	\$6, 100

RECEIVED FROM CANADA.

Year.	U. S. gold coin.	British sovereigns.	Gold dust.	Gold bars.	Foreign gold coin assayed.
1880.....	\$513, 000	.....	.....	.....	\$1, 752
1881.....	249, 500	\$4, 249	\$16, 211	.....	3, 600
1882.....	1, 225, 000	630, 300	18, 158	\$10, 000	.....
1883.....	799, 000	261, 600	5, 647	36, 783	.....
1884.....	863, 200	19, 000	896	.....	.....
1885.....	357, 000	367, 500	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	54, 500	808, 900	829	13, 303	.....

AGENCY BANK OF MONTREAL,
59 and 61 Wall street, New York, February 21, 1887.

DEAR SIR: As requested, we hand you herewith statement of the gold coin received and remitted by us from and to Canada during the years 1882-1886.

Yours, faithfully, for the Bank of Montreal,

A. LANG, *Agent.*

ANDREW MASON, Esq.,
Superintendent United States Assay Office, Wall street, New York.

GOED COIN RECEIVED FROM AND REMITTED TO CANADA DURING THE YEARS
1882-1886 BY AGENCY BANK OF MONTREAL.

Year.	Received from Canada.	Remitted to Canada.
1882.....		
1883.....	\$5,000	
1884.....	1,291,750	\$100,000
1885.....	1,182,000	600,000
1886 (£33,000 sovereigns).....	340,000	1,020
Total	2,818,750	701,020

All bullion received has been deposited with the United States Assay Office, New York City.

UNITED STATES GOLD COIN AND SOVEREIGNS RECEIVED FROM CANADA BY THE
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK.

Year.	Received.		Gold coin remitted.
	United States coin.	Sovereigns.	
1882.....	\$200,225	£30,000	
1883.....	50,000	32,752	
1884.....	625,000	11,000	\$179,000
1885.....	50,000	5,000	100,000
1886.....	300,000		
Total	1,225,225	78,752	279,000

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY,
Superintendent's Office, August 3, 1887.

SIR: Referring to the statements of the agents in New York of the four Canadian banks, forwarded March 2, I inclose herewith a summarized table embracing the movement of United States gold coin and British sovereigns for a number of years (1880-1886) between Canada and the United States, as shown by their transactions.

The amount of United States gold coin received from Canada in excess of that sent to Canada was \$4,639,875.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW MASON,
Superintendent.

Dr. JAMES P. KIMBALL,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN AND BRITISH SOVEREIGNS BETWEEN
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1886.

Date, etc.		Canadian banks.				Total.
		Bank of British North America.	Bank of Montreal.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	
COINS RECEIVED FROM CANADA.						
1880.	{ United States gold coin.	\$513,000.00	-----	-----	-----	\$513,000.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	a1,752.00	-----	-----	-----	1,752.00
1881.	{ United States gold coin.	249,500.00	-----	-----	-----	249,500.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	b7,849.00	-----	-----	-----	7,849.00
1882.	{ United States gold coin.	1,225,000.00	-----	\$200,225.00	-----	1,425,225.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	630,300.00	-----	c145,995.00	-----	776,295.00
1883.	{ United States gold coin.	799,000.00	\$5,000.00	50,000.00	\$60,000.00	914,000.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	261,600.00	-----	d159,387.61	58,400.00	479,387.61
1884.	{ United States gold coin.	863,200.00	1,291,750.00	625,000.00	375,000.00	3,154,950.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	19,000.00	-----	e53,531.50	-----	72,531.50
1885.	{ United States gold coin.	357,000.00	1,182,000.00	50,000.00	95,000.00	1,684,000.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	367,500.00	-----	f24,332.50	146,000.00	537,832.50
1886.	{ United States gold coin.	54,500.00	340,000.00	300,000.00	-----	694,500.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	808,900.00	g160,594.50	-----	-----	969,494.50
Total	{ United States gold coin.	2,061,200.00	2,818,750.00	1,225,225.00	530,000.00	8,635,175.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	2,096,901.00	160,594.50	383,246.61	204,400.00	2,845,142.11
Total coin.....		6,158,101.00	2,979,344.50	1,608,471.61	734,400.00	11,480,317.11
COINS SENT TO CANADA.						
1880.	{ United States gold coin.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1881.	{ United States gold coin.	30,280.00	-----	-----	-----	30,280.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	11,300.00	-----	-----	-----	11,300.00
1882.	{ United States gold coin.	835,000.00	-----	-----	-----	835,000.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1883.	{ United States gold coin.	250,000.00	-----	-----	-----	250,000.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1884.	{ United States gold coin.	500,000.00	100,000.00	179,000.00	-----	779,000.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1885.	{ United States gold coin.	1,300,000.00	600,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	2,100,000.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1886.	{ United States gold coin.	-----	1,020.00	-----	-----	1,020.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	h6,100.00	-----	-----	-----	6,100.00
Total	{ United States gold coin.	2,915,280.00	701,020.00	279,000.00	100,000.00	3,995,300.00
	{ British sovereigns, etc..	17,400.00	-----	-----	-----	17,400.00
Total coin.....		2,932,680.00	701,020.00	279,000.00	100,000.00	4,012,700.00
a Other,		c £30,000.	e £11,000.	g £33,000.		
b Other, \$3,600.		d £32,752.	f £5,000.	h Other foreign coin.		
Excess of imports of coin from Canada over exports of coin to Canada.....						\$7,467,617.11
Excess of imports of United States gold coin over exports of same (from and to Canada)						4,639,875.00

The above data and correspondence serve to sustain the views of this Bureau as to the unimportance of any outflow of United States gold coin to Canada in excess of exchanges in favor of the United States.

The following table exhibits the amount of metallic and paper money in the United States, January 1, 1889, and location of the same:

FORM AND LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BULLION AWAITING COINAGE IN THE MINTS, JANUARY 1, 1889.

[Exclusive of minor coin and minor coinage metal.]

Items.	In Treasury.	In national banks (December 12, 1888).	In other banks and general circulation.	Total.
METALLIC.				
Gold bullion	\$97,456,289	.....	.....	\$97,456,289
Silver bullion	11,355,334	.....	.....	11,355,334
Gold coin	227,854,212	*\$78,224,188	\$301,527,286	607,605,686
Silver dollars	254,406,869	7,086,626	53,792,695	315,286,190
Subsidiary silver coin	23,655,458	3,276,200	49,943,574	76,875,232
Total	614,728,162	88,587,014	405,263,555	1,108,578,731
REPRESENTATIVE.				
Legal-tender notes	141,125,859	82,555,060	223,000,097	246,681,016
Old demand notes .....	.....	.....	56,807	56,807
Certificates of deposit	470,000	9,220,000	1,030,000	10,720,000
Gold certificates	36,127,702	75,334,420	45,554,028	157,016,150
Silver certificates	3,958,567	8,812,844	237,407,155	250,178,566
National bank notes	†4,068,046	§24,212,370	205,379,611	233,660,027
Fractional paper currency	479	628,387	6,290,660	6,919,526
Total	85,750,653	200,763,081	718,718,358	1,005,232,092

* Includes \$7,399,000 clearing-house gold certificates.

† Includes \$10,250,000 held for redemption of certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes, act of June 8, 1872.

‡ Includes \$3,724,723 in process of redemption.

§ Includes \$2,484,132 of their own notes held by the different national banks.

The following table has been prepared for the purpose of indicating the changes in circulation in the United States from January 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889. Only such kinds of money are enumerated in this table as actually currently perform the function of a circulating medium. Old demand notes, certificates of deposit, and fractional paper currency, embraced in the preceding table, have been omitted, for the reason that while they are still outstanding liabilities on the part of the Government and technically a part of the potential circulation, they have ceased to perform, to any notable extent, functions of a circulating medium.

CHANGES IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES FROM JANUARY 1, 1888,
TO JANUARY 1, 1889.

[Outside of the United States Treasury.]

Items.	January 1, 1888.	January 1, 1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold coin.....	\$399, 219, 253	\$379, 751, 474	.....	\$19, 467, 779
Standard silver dollars	64, 377, 818	60, 879, 321	.....	3, 498, 497
Subsidiary silver coin.....	51, 992, 915	53, 219, 774	\$1, 226, 859	.....
Gold certificates,.....	96, 734, 057	120, 888, 448	24, 154, 391	.....
Silver certificates.....	176, 855, 423	246, 219, 999	69, 364, 576	.....
Legal-tender notes.....	324, 271, 092	305, 555, 157	.....	18, 715, 935
National bank notes	263, 479, 445	229, 591, 981	.....	33, 887, 464
Total	1, 376, 930, 003	1, 396, 106, 154	94, 745, 826	75, 569, 675
Net increase				19, 176, 151

The total amount of metallic and paper money in circulation January 1, 1889, was \$1,396,106,154, against \$1,376,930,003 on January 1, 1888, a net increase in the amount of money in active circulation of \$19,176,151.

It will be noticed that the amount of gold coin was less on January 1, 1889, by \$19,467,779 than on January 1, 1888.

This decrease is accounted for principally by the fact that the United States Treasury held more gold at the beginning of the year 1889 than at a corresponding date of the preceding year, the amounts having been \$182,618,963 on January 1, 1888, against \$227,854,212 in the same class of coin on January 1, 1889, also in part by the excess of exports over imports of the same class of coin, amounting during the year to \$1,605,422.

The number of silver dollars in circulation was less by 3,498,497 than on January 1, 1888. This is likewise accounted for by the larger holding of silver dollars by the United States Treasury, being \$254,406,869, against \$218,917,539 on January 1, 1888. It may be stated, however, that the number of silver dollars actually owned by the Treasury was reduced during the year from 42,062,116 on January 1, 1888, to 8,186,870 on January 1, 1889.

The amount of subsidiary silver coin in active circulation increased \$1,226,859 during the calendar year, the amount of gold certificates \$24,154,391, and the amount of silver certificates \$69,364,576, while the amount of legal-tender notes in active circulation diminished \$18,715,935, and the amount of national-bank notes \$33,887,464.

The amount of legal-tender notes in the Treasury on January 1, 1889, was \$41,125,859, against \$22,409,924 on January 1, 1888, which accounts for the smaller number in circulation.

The amount of national-bank notes in the Treasury on January 1, 1889, was \$4,068,046 (of which \$3,724,723 was in process of redemption),

against \$4,919,433 on January 1, 1888. The falling off in the amount of national-bank notes in circulation was occasioned by the retirement of these notes by national banks, the total issue on January 1, 1888, having been \$268,398,878, against \$233,660,027 on January 1, 1889. Both these amounts include, of course, the gold notes of national banks outstanding at the above dates.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

As has been previously explained in the several reports of this series and the fiscal reports of this Bureau, four censuses have been taken by the Bureau of the Mint, covering the years 1880, 1881, 1883, and 1885, as to the quantities of gold and silver, and the several classes of material, used in manufactures and the arts. The results of these censuses have been presented in tabular form. In the last fiscal report of this Bureau, 1888, the result of the last census, covering the calendar year 1885, was presented with revisions, showing, so far as returns have been received from consumers or direct employers of the precious metals, the consumption in the United States for that year.

A summary of the table is here presented:

CHARACTER AND VALUE OF THE PRECIOUS METALS REPORTED AS USED BY MANUFACTURERS, JEWELERS, AND OTHERS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1885. REVISED TABLE.			
Character.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States coin	\$2, 827, 378	\$133, 644	\$2, 961, 022
Stamped United States or refined bars.....	6, 234, 034	4, 436, 603	10, 670, 637
Foreign coin	178, 913	62, 708	241, 621
Old jewelry, plate, and other old material.....	847, 715	245, 413	1, 093, 128
Native grains, nuggets, etc	502, 893	103, 272	606, 165
Wire or rolled plate.....	561, 187	216, 773	777, 960
Total	11, 152, 120	5, 198, 413	16, 350, 533

This table exhibits the last work of the Bureau in the way of direct inquiries of consumers.

The institutions comprising the mint service are required to ascertain the uses for which gold and silver bars paid out are intended, and accounts are so kept that not only the quantities, but the character of the material used, in the manufacture of such bars can be distinguished.

It is known, however, that bars of gold and silver are furnished by private refiners to jewelers and other manufacturers for industrial use.

For the purpose of ascertaining the values of such bars inquiries were addressed to fifty-two firms, believed to comprise all the private

refineries in the United States engaged in this business. Replies have been received from forty-nine of the firms addressed. Of these, thirty-four firms furnished the Bureau with statements showing the value and composition of bars manufactured during the calendar year, and the rest of the number reported none manufactured.

The work in this line, during the calendar year 1888, of the United States assay office at New York and the mint at Philadelphia, the only Government institutions which furnished bars for industrial use during the year, and of the thirty-four private refineries reporting to the Bureau, is exhibited in the following tables:

COMPOSITION OF BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE, ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Materials used.	Gold bars manufactured.		Silver bars manufactured.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States coin			1,609.67	\$1,788.52
Foreign coin.....	5,214.085	\$107,784.71	15,692.55	17,436.17
Domestic bullion	81,583.488	1,686,480.36	3,097,126.75	3,441,251.94
Foreign bullion.....	10,699.368	221,175.57	658,042.61	731,158.46
Old plate, jewelry, etc.....	70,828.837	1,464,162.01	267,772.82	297,525.35
Total	168,325.778	3,479,602.65	4,040,244.40	4,489,160.44
Large gold bars exchanged for gold coin and re-deposited for small bars, less charges and fractions paid in gold coin.....	152,143.785	3,145,091.17		
Large gold bars exchanged for gold coin, taken by manufacturers	139,360.577	2,880,838.79		
Total	459,830.140	9,505,532.61		

COMPOSITION OF BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE MANUFACTURED BY THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Materials used.	Gold bars manufactured.		Silver bars manufactured.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States coin.....	924.058	\$19,101.97	67.73	\$75.25
Old plate, jewelry, etc	2,490.138	51,475.72	9,921.91	11,024.34
Foreign bullion.....	4.955	102.42		
Foreign coin.....			105.98	117.76
Philadelphia Mint bars.....	10.389	214.77		
Exchange bars sold for coin	26,467.412	547,129.97		
Total	29,896.952	618,024.85	10,095.62	11,217.35

COMPOSITION OF BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE FURNISHED GOLDSMITHS AND
OTHERS BY PRIVATE REFINERIES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Material used.	Gold bars manufactured.		Silver bars manufactured.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States coin	14, 034	\$290, 082	3, 400	\$4, 396
United States bars	86, 715	1, 792, 560	164, 964	213, 287
Domestic bullion, other than United States bars	79, 011	1, 633, 302	2, 348, 624	3, 036, 605
Foreign coin and bullion	18, 854	389, 746	18, 000	23, 273
Old plate, jewelry, and other old material.	42, 925	887, 338	265, 674	343, 497
Total	241, 539	4, 993, 028	2, 800, 662	3, 621, 058
Number of firms addressed			52	
Number replying			49	
Number not manufacturing			15	
Number manufacturing			34	

The following table is a condensation of the preceding exhibits :

CLASSIFICATION OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES
MINT AT PHILADELPHIA AND THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK, AND BY
PRIVATE REFINERIES, DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1888, FOR USE IN THE ARTS.

Classification of material used.	Assay Office, New York.	Mint, Phila- delphia.	Private refin- eries.	Total.
Coin: GOLD.				
Domestic		\$19, 101. 97	\$290, 082	\$309, 183. 97
Foreign	\$107, 784. 71		389, 746	497, 530. 71
Bullion :				
Domestic	1, 686, 480. 36		1, 633, 302	3, 319, 782. 36
Foreign	221, 175. 57	102. 42		221, 277. 99
Old plate, jewelry, etc	1, 464, 162. 01	51, 475. 72	887, 338	2, 402, 975. 73
Deposits for large bars not for use of manufacturers, re-deposited for small bars for use by manufacturers	3, 145, 091. 17			3, 145, 091. 17
United States Mint and Assay Office bars		214. 77	1, 792, 560	1, 792, 774. 77
Exchange bars sold for coin	2, 880, 838. 79	547, 129. 97		3, 427, 968. 76
Total	9, 505, 532. 61	618, 024. 85	4, 993, 028	15, 116, 585. 46
Deduct United States bars reported by private refineries, the amount being included in bars furnished them by the New York Assay Office				1, 792, 560. 00
Total				13, 324, 025. 46

CLASSIFICATION OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS, ETC.—Continued.

Classification of material used.	Assay Office, New York.	Mint, Phila- delphia.	Private refin- eries.	Total.
Coin: SILVER.				
Domestic	\$1,788.52	\$75.25	\$4,396	\$6,259.77
Foreign	17,436.17	117.76	23,273	40,826.93
Bullion:				
Domestic	3,441,251.94		3,036,605	6,477,856.94
Foreign	731,158.46			731,158.46
Old plate, jewelry, etc	297,525.35	11,024.34	343,497	652,046.69
United States Mint and Assay Office bars			213,287	213,287.00
Total	4,489,160.44	11,217.35	3,621,058	8,121,435.79
Deduct United States bars reported by private refineries, the amount being included in bars furnished them by the New York Assay Office				213,287.00
Total				7,908,148.79

For the purpose of comparison, the following tables, recapitulating the value of bars for industrial use manufactured during the calendar years 1886, 1887, and 1888, are presented:

RECAPITULATION OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1886, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED.

Material.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States coin	\$365,261.94	\$2,358.97	\$367,620.91
Domestic bullion	7,003,480.22	3,626,194.86	10,629,675.08
Foreign coin and bullion	638,002.55	825,614.75	1,463,617.30
Old material	1,928,046.39	404,155.00	2,332,201.39
Total	9,934,791.10	4,858,323.58	14,793,114.68

RECAPITULATION OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1887, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED.

Material.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States coin	\$362,261.15	\$3,667.30	\$365,928.45
Domestic bullion	9,090,341.55	4,102,733.94	13,193,075.49
Foreign coin and bullion	384,121.93	654,991.21	1,039,113.14
Old material	1,835,881.77	480,605.74	2,316,487.51
Total	11,672,606.40	5,241,998.19	16,914,604.59

RECAPITULATION OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1888, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED.

Material.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States coin.....	\$309, 183. 97	\$6, 259. 77	\$315, 443. 74
Domestic bullion	9, 893, 057. 06	6, 477, 856. 94	16, 370, 914. 00
Foreign coin and bullion	718, 808. 70	771, 985. 39	1, 490, 794. 09
Old material	2, 402, 975. 73	652, 046. 69	3, 055, 022. 42
Total	13, 324, 025. 46	7, 908, 148. 79	21, 232, 174. 25

In these tables the value of refined bars bearing the stamp of a United States mint or assay office, reported by private refineries as having been sold to manufacturers and dealers during the year, has been deducted from the totals to avoid duplication.

The total consumption of the precious metals in the industrial arts, according to the statements furnished the Bureau, has been very much larger during the past year than in preceding years, both in gold and in silver. The increase has been large both in bars furnished by the Government institutions and in bars furnished by private refineries, but especially large in the value of silver bars for industrial use furnished by private refineries in the United States.

According to the figures presented in these tables the value of gold bars for industrial use furnished during the calendar year 1888 was \$13,324,025.46, against \$11,672,606.40 in 1887, and \$9,934,791.10 in 1886, showing a steady increase each year in the consumption of gold in the industries in the United States.

The value (coining value) of the silver bars furnished for industrial uses during the calendar year 1888 was \$7,908,148.79, against \$5,241,998.19 in the calendar year 1887, and \$4,858,323.58 in the calendar year 1886, showing a steady increase also in the value of silver used in the United States in the industries, but a very large increase during the last year.

It will be noticed that the amount of United States gold coin reported as having been used in the composition of bars furnished for industrial use was only \$309,183.97 during the calendar year 1888, against the melting down for industrial purposes of United States gold coin estimated to amount to \$3,500,000 annually, being approximately the amount reported by consumers in the census covering the calendar year 1885.

The melting of coin, however, for industrial use is believed to be principally on the part of jewelers, and a statement of the material used in the composition of bars furnished for industrial uses would not show the approximate consumption of coin for industrial purposes, while it would show approximately the consumption of the precious metals in the shape of bars. At the same time it is believed that there

is a tendency, steadily increasing, to use bars for industrial purposes rather than melt coin.

If, therefore, there has been no considerable diminution in the amount of coin melted for industrial purposes, the employment of gold in the United States for industrial purposes during the calendar year 1888 was greater by about \$3,200,000 than the total shown in the tables herewith presented, and the consumption of silver some \$200,000 greater in value. The aggregate employment of the precious metals in the arts during the calendar year 1888 may be placed at \$16,500,000 gold and \$8,100,000 silver (coining value), against an estimated employment for the calendar year 1887 of \$14,600,000 gold and \$5,280,000 silver.

WORLD'S COINAGE.

In the Appendix will be found a table showing, so far as returns have been received by this Bureau, the coinage of gold and silver executed throughout the world during the years 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887. The coinages reported are for calendar years, except in the cases of Mexico and Brazil.

This table, for the years named first printed in the report of this series for 1887, and republished with revisions in the fiscal report of this Bureau for 1888, has been further corrected by information since received. It is now believed to include substantially all coinages executed during the years mentioned.

The following summary is presented:

WORLD'S COINAGE.		
Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.
1884.....	\$99,432,795	\$95,832,084
1885.....	95,757,582	126,764,574
1886.....	94,642,070	124,854,101
1887.....	124,992,465	163,411,397

While a fair measure of success has, with the aid of diplomatic representatives of the United States, attended the efforts of this Bureau to be able to present annually a statement of the coinages of leading nations, inquiries into the proportion of coinages representing recoinages are far from being equally fruitful of detailed information. Yet, without specific statements of recoinage in relation to coinage, it is quite impracticable to determine the important question what the ratio is between the immediate produce of the precious metals during a given period and their immediate employment for coinage. How much of the world's production of gold or silver passes directly into coinage? Whether annual coinages of gold and silver are maintained by fresh

produce, or to what degree maintained by drawing on old material in the form of disused manufactured articles or of old coin withdrawn from circulation? These are questions antecedent and essential to an understanding of even the conditions of several economic and financial problems freely discussed by writers at the present day, yet in ignorance of such conditions and in unmindfulness of vital questions of this sort.

After all the plenitude of discussion of relations of supply and demand of silver, the ratios of its production to its employment in coinage and in the arts can not yet be statistically demonstrated, or whether any surplus of silver is left from time to time not immediately represented by coinage or manufactured articles. Equally uncertain is it in what proportion the aggregate coinage of a given period is represented by new material and in what proportion by old.

The missing link to an otherwise practically perfect chain of mint and production statistics of the world is the single item of recoinage from year to year, stated separately as *recoinage of domestic coins* on the one hand and of *foreign coins* on the other, and also separately as between the two precious metals.

These items, though systematically reported by this Bureau in statements of the annual coinage of the United States and by several administrations of foreign mints, are not at all reported by the more autocratic countries of Europe, the details of whose coinage operations are seldom indeed (for business reasons, perhaps) imparted to the public.

Interrogations by this Bureau through the Department of State often fail to elicit particulars of recoinage, for want of which some of the more important objects of the Bureau's investigations are defeated and some of its results rendered inconclusive.

If the coinages of nations were uniformly reported as *net* coinages particulars of recoinage would have no general importance.

Observation, rather than mint statistics, tends to show that there is at any given time no large surplus, and for any considerable period no accumulation, of silver bars in the markets of the world, representing at least new or freshly-produced silver. Anything like a stock of bars, not freely exchanged, is to be only found in the coffers of foreign governments and recognized as old coin melted down.

The above remarks are offered in the hope that they may tend to draw attention to the importance of published statistics of recoinage as an essential factor in all problems turning on the relative supply and employment of the precious metals. The lack of public statistics of this kind is not only for fiscal periods, but for the same series of years for which coinages are published.

Referring to the exhibit of the coinages of nations, it will be noticed that the coinage of both gold and silver has increased very largely, but the coinage of silver in 1887, which approximated the large sum of \$163,411,397, is very remarkable in view of the discontinuance of the

use of silver as full legal-tender money by a large portion of the commercial world.

A statement like the present, as pointed out in a previous report, is wanting in absolute significance only to the degree of uncertainty as to the relative proportions of old material employed in coinage and also in the arts.

The last inquiry upon the part of this Bureau, through the Department of State, covered the subjects of both coinage and recoinage. Many of the replies upon the part of foreign governments, while furnishing complete statements as to coinage, failed to furnish data as to recoinage. The table of coinage, the résumé of which is given above, is substantially complete. But some of the items, in the absence of official statements, have been taken from foreign reports and publications on monetary subjects, few of which, however, afford information on the subject of recoinage.

The following incomplete statement of recoinages of nations during the year 1887, though principally from direct official sources, is in part from data found in the report of the deputy master of the Royal Mint at London, and in certain particulars disposed according to presumptive knowledge upon the part of this Bureau. Incomplete as the statement is, it is presented for the purpose of exhibiting provisionally what portion of the world's coinage of 1887 is either publicly known or reasonably inferred to have been derived from recoinages of domestic and foreign coins.

RECOINAGES REPORTED BY CERTAIN NATIONS, 1887.

GOLD.

Countries.	Recoinage of domestic coins.	Value in United States money.	Recoinage of foreign coins.	Value in United States money.	Total recoinage value.
Great Britain..	2,301,206 pounds sterling.	\$11, 198, 819	.....	.....	\$11, 198, 819
India	8,970 rupees.....	4, 250	.....	.....	4, 250
Austria-Hungary.	998,430 florins.....	481, 243	990,950 florins ..	\$477, 637	958, 880
Germany .....	.....	.....	63,433 pounds ..	1, 509, 705	1, 509, 705
Japan.....	110 yen	110	.....	.....	110
Australia	524 pounds sterling ..	2, 550	.....	.....	2, 550
United States..	536,511 dollars	536, 511	15,574 958dollars	15, 575, 958	16, 112, 469
Total .....	.....	12, 223, 483	.....	17, 563, 300	29, 786, 783

RECOINAGES REPORTED BY CERTAIN NATIONS, 1887—Continued.

SILVER.

Countries.	Recoinage of domestic coins.	Value in United States money.	Recoinage of foreign coins.	Value in United States money.	Total recoinage value.
Great Britain..	353,831 pounds sterling	\$1, 721, 918	.....	.....	\$1, 721, 918
India	5,138,874 rupees.....	2, 434, 284	1,923,888 rupees	\$911, 345	3, 345, 629
France	8,910,583 francs*	1, 719, 742	.....	.....	1, 719, 742
Belgium	7,800,000 florins	1, 515, 400	.....	.....	1, 515, 400
Netherlands...	190,000 gulden	76, 380	.....	.....	76, 380
Egypt	373,602 Egyptian pounds.	1, 846, 714	.....	.....	1, 846, 714
Japan	109 yen	109	.....	.....	109
Spain	59,012,510 pesetas.....	11, 389, 414	.....	.....	11, 389, 414
United States..	8,309,068 dollars.....	†8, 309, 068	250,606 dollars..	250, 606	8, 559, 674
Austria-Hungary.	402,569 florins.....	185, 987	.....	.....	185, 987
Sweden	72,000 crowns.....	19, 296	.....	.....	19, 296
Switzerland....	.....	.....	1,400,000 francs‡	270, 200	270, 200
Colombia .....	.....	663, 069	.....	.....	663, 069
Total .....	.....	29, 881, 381	.....	1, 432, 151	31, 313, 532

* Consisted of old national and papal coins.

† Includes \$7,789,374.57 (coining value) trade-dollars.

‡ Consisted of fillets from the mints at Frankfort and Brussels and in part of domestic coins.

How far should exported Mexican silver dollars be considered as representing permanent coinage or recoinage? It would seem that all Mexican dollars not exported to Oriental countries, where their form is preserved, should be considered as new material, and within the purpose here indicated, not as foreign coin. As these dollars enter at once into the composition of coins of other nations they should not be treated otherwise than as new bullion, shipped in the form of dollars for convenience of sale.

Against the Mexican coinage of the silver dollar, long maintained both as a trade coin and as a stamped ingot, should therefore, in order to obviate duplication, be finally deducted in any general statement of the coinages of nations at least the sum of all dollars coined over at other mints. A considerable part of the rest of this coinage is treated in Europe, the United States, India, and Japan as more or less doré bullion, and likewise remelted and refined. Hence the registration of silver coinage in Mexico is significant of stability only in small ratio to the whole coinage for any given period. For economic rather than statistical purposes it would probably lead to the lesser error to account for one-third of the coinage of Mexico as directly going back into bars

for refining and eventually for industrial employment, and another third as speedily going into coinages of other nations.

The following table exhibits the movement of Mexican silver dollars to London, the United States, and India, and the exports to China and the Straits:

MOVEMENT OF MEXICAN SILVER DOLLARS, 1887.

Received at London	\$9,000,000
Shipped to China and Straits	4,500,000
Remaining in Europe (probably melted)	\$4,500,000
Imported from Mexico into the United States	8,822,861
Exported to China from San Francisco	6,075,409
Remaining in United States (probably melted)	2,747,452
Deposited at Indian mints	810,000
Total remelted for coinage (approximate)	8,057,452

According to the annual statement of Mocotta & Goldsmid, of London, the imports of Mexican silver dollars into Great Britain during the year 1887 were in round numbers \$9,000,000, and the exports to China and the Straits \$4,500,000, leaving about \$4,500,000 for refining and European coinages.

The value of Mexican silver dollars imported into the United States from Mexico during the same period was \$8,822,861, of which there was re-exported from San Francisco to China \$6,075,409, leaving in the United States, probably melted at the mints, \$2,747,452.

According to the official statement of the Indian mints there were deposited and melted for Indian silver coinage during the year 1887 Mexican dollars of the value of 1,923,888 rupees, equivalent to \$810,000. At least 8,000,000 Mexican silver dollars are therefore known to have been melted for coinage purposes during the year 1887.

While the official dispatch from Vienna fails to report the amount of silver coins redeemed and recoinied, as in the case of gold, the statement is contained in the eighteenth Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, London, that the 10-kreutzer pieces coined during the year 1887, amounting to 402,569 florins, were struck from 20 and 10 kreutzer pieces withdrawn from circulation. That amount has accordingly been entered in the table as recoinage. From what sources of silver the full legal-tender coins, turned out in such large quantities by Austria-Hungary during the year 1887, were made, can not here be stated.

The stock of silver bars belonging to the Treasury of the German Empire amounted at the end of 1884 to 94,468 kilograms, according to a report published in 1885 by the administration of the German mints.

Of this amount the Empire employed 51,385 kilograms in the manufacture of 1-mark pieces. There remained, therefore, 43,083 kilograms to be disposed of.

From the 16th of December, 1885, to March 9, 1886, 30,000 kilograms had been sold to Egypt which, about the middle of May, 1886, acquired the remaining 13,000 also, together with 1,250,000 marks in Thalers.

It therefore appears that the subsidiary coinage of Germany executed in 1887 was from new silver, and that the stock of bars from the melting of old Thaler-pieces has been exhausted, having been sold to Egypt and used at the mint at Berlin for the manufacture of coins for the Egyptian Government.* This transaction was effected without publicity, and therefore with no depressing effect on the price of silver.

While the official dispatch from Switzerland in reply to the interrogatories of the Bureau, covering the year 1887, does not answer the question as to recoinage, silver for the franc and 2-franc pieces coined in 1887 is stated to have been obtained mainly from the mints at Frankfort and Brussels, and a small amount by melting of silver coins of the Latin Union withdrawn from circulation. As it is inferred that the silver fillets supplied to Switzerland by the mints of Frankfort and Brussels were made from melted coins, the entire coinage of franc and 2-franc pieces executed at the mint at Berne during the year 1887, amounting to 1,400,000 francs, has been entered in the table as a recoinage of foreign silver coins.

In regard to the silver coinage of Colombia, in reply to the interrogatories covering the year 1887, after giving the coinage of the mints at Bogota and Medellin, our minister states that "part of all this amount was recoined from silver coins .666 and .835 fine; part was coined from old silver plate and a small proportion from silver bars." As it is not possible from data at hand to report the respective portions made from old coins and from plate and bars, the whole amount, \$663,069, has been taken as recoinage.

Using these partial amounts, the result of the world's production and coinage for 1887 may be stated as follows:

Gold:

Value of the produce of the mines	\$100,826,800
Coinage executed	\$124,992,465
Recoinage	29,786,783
Net coinage.....	95,205,682
Leaving new gold for industrial employment	5,621,118

Silver:

Value of the produce of the mines	125,346,310
Coinage executed	163,411,397
Recoinage	31,313,532
Net coinage.....	132,097,865
Apparent excess of net coinage over production.....	6,751,555

The above statement is provisionally introduced subject to revision in order to illustrate the necessity of statements of recoinage or at least of net coinage, before arithmetical differences can be admitted to indicate actual ratios of production to employment of the precious metals for coinage and manufactures. For it will be seen that according to

* See Bulletin de Statistique, XX, 1886, p. 650.

data now within reach the value of new gold left available for industrial employment, after a net coinage of \$95,000,000, was only about 11 per cent. of the total value of gold—old and new together—estimated collectively to be applied to industrial use each year the world over; while the net coinage of silver exceeded by over 5 per cent. the produce of the mines for the same year.

A statement like the above points to a much larger recoinage for the year 1887 than has yet been ascertained, or else to a proportionally larger employment annually of old material, including coin melted for industrial use, than has ever been statistically demonstrated. Observation tends to the latter inference.*

WORLD'S ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

In the Appendix will be found a table, compiled in part from state papers from foreign sources and communicated through the Department of State, showing the product of gold and silver in notably producing countries for the calendar years 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887. The table covering the production of these years was published in the fiscal report of the Bureau, 1888, and has been revised and corrected from information since received.

The product is expressed in kilograms of fine gold and of fine silver, and also in terms of value, the value of silver, wherever the calculation has been made by this Bureau, being at coining rate in United States silver dollars, equivalent to \$41.56 per fine kilogram.

The table is believed to approximately present the gold and silver product of the mines of the world, except such desultory quantities as escape record.

A résumé of the total product each year is here presented:

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR 1887, WITH REVISED ESTIMATE FOR THREE PRECEDING YEARS.				
Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Kilograms.	Value.	Kilograms.	Value.
1884.....	153, 070	\$101, 729, 600	2, 537, 564	\$105, 461, 350
1885.....	156, 156	103, 779, 600	2, 841, 573	118, 095, 150
1886.....	149, 338	99, 250, 877	2, 896, 882	120, 394, 400
1887.....	151, 712	100, 826, 800	3, 016, 044	125, 346, 310

GERMANY.

Incidentally to annual estimates of the world's production of the precious metals, it has been undertaken in the reports of this Bureau to exhibit the natural resources of geographical divisions of the world. As in the United States, for instance, the production of the Republic is exhibited free of the yield of foreign ores smelted, and foreign bullion refined, and as in the individual States the distribution is made free of

*See Report for 1887 (this series), p. 103.

the yield of bullion and ores from other parts of the United States, so in the case of Germany the production of gold and silver is given as the net produce of the mines of the Empire, according to German official statistics.

The proportion of the output of the precious metals corresponding to the yield of foreign ores imported into Germany for reduction, and of foreign metals for refining, is credited to the exporting country, so far as information is supplied in commercial statistics of the several countries concerned. In the commerce growing out of the traffic in miscellaneous ores these are valued by the tenor at least of silver, though rarely of gold. While it is practicable to pursue the method here indicated in estimates of the production of silver, gold, on the other hand, rarely enters into the commercial valuation of the same class of ores from which it is likewise extracted, and hence, so far as the output of that country is concerned, is credited to Germany upon the ground that otherwise it would escape record.

It is a well-known fact that the maritime commerce between Germany and numerous countries producing the precious metals in notable quantities includes extensive transactions of the kind referred to, and that the output of German smelting works is mainly from the reduction of foreign ores.

Dr. Adolf Soetbeer, of Göttingen, pursues the opposite plan of crediting to Germany its gross production of precious metals, corresponding to the output of its numerous and extensive smelting works. This eminent authority, whose statistics of production are universally recognized as among the most important contributions to the subject, takes, as stated in previous reports of this series, ground against the course of this Bureau in the matter referred to as tending to diminish the importance of at least the silver product of Germany. Reasons equally potential, it is considered, have on the other hand been urged on my part for the course adopted. It is a cause of no little regret that any discrepancy of statement should occur, to the confusion of the details of the subject, for lack of uniformity in method rather than in material employed.

The employment of the two different methods above referred to, while leading to no essential difference in totals of the two estimates of the world's production, unfortunately is fruitful of misapprehension on the part of writers, who, naturally enough, infer that between two statements of the production of the precious metals in Germany, a German authority like Dr. Soetbeer must be the safer to follow, whereupon an important item like \$8,000,000 may for their own purposes be directly added to the Bureau's estimate for Germany by way of making up for what it may cursorily appear to be short in the sum total of the world's production of silver. This is instanced as an illustration of a tendency to inaccuracy in the world's statistics of the precious metals, writers feeling at liberty to select from separate tabulations by

different methods, returns for certain countries from one authority and for other countries from another. Hence the great variety of estimates of the world's production of the precious metals to be found in publications of the day, notwithstanding the substantial agreement of the sum total of production as given by original authorities like Dr. Soetbeer on the one hand and this Bureau on the other. Any tendency to an increasing difference of the final statement of the world's production between Dr. Soetbeer and this Bureau will probably be found on his part a greater quantity of silver and a less value of gold.

The last edition of the *Materialien* of Dr. Soetbeer, published in 1886, contains an estimate of the world's production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1884, and a provisional estimate for 1885. The estimate for 1884, and the Bureau's estimate for the same period, are as follows:

WORLD'S PRODUCTION, 1884.		
Metals.	Soetbeer.	Bureau of the Mint, United States.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Gold	146, 151	153, 070
Silver	2, 957, 322	2, 537, 564

Since the above no estimate for subsequent years has, so far as I am aware, been published by Dr. Soetbeer.

In the tables of the world's production of gold and silver, published in the reports of this Bureau, it has recently been the practice to credit Germany with the silver product officially reported each year, less a deduction of 88,000 kilograms, as approximately representing the amount obtained from foreign ores smelted in Germany, so given by Dr. Soetbeer for the year 1884, in the first and second editions of his *Materialien*.*

From the following table it will appear that the official statistics of Germany are not wanting in data for discrimination between the product of the precious metals in Germany as between foreign and domestic sources, notwithstanding Dr. Soetbeer's use of estimates of his own rather than citations from detailed statistics. These statistics not only include the detailed returns of smelting works and refineries for Germany but also detailed commercial statistics confirmatory of the indus-

* "Of the silver produced in German smelting works a considerable quantity is obtained from imported foreign ores. There is no exact information as to the extent to which this has taken place since 1876. For that year the official statistics gave the German production of silver from foreign ores at 16,633 kilograms. According to expert testimony it rose in 1878 to about 43,500 kilograms. For 1884 the production of silver in Germany is estimated at about 160,000 kilograms from domestic and about 88,000 from foreign ores. Hence the increase of our production of silver has its source chiefly in the increased production of the metal from raw material obtained from foreign countries." (Translated from Soetbeer, *Materialien*, 1886, p. 15.)

trial returns, for which the official reports of Germany have always been justly celebrated.

The following table exhibits the total production of gold and silver ores in the German empire each year from 1878 to 1887:

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER ORES IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.			
[Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1888, X, 18.]			
Years.	Quantity (tons of 1,000 kilograms).	Value in marks.	Value in United States money.
1878.....	15, 446. 20	3, 389, 560	\$806, 715
1879.....	22, 313. 82	3, 908, 352	930, 188
1880.....	20, 578. 081	3, 811, 663	907, 176
1881.....	26, 787. 275	4, 275, 437	1, 017, 554
1882.....	22, 977. 198	4, 331, 244	1, 030, 836
1883.....	25, 302. 289	4, 400, 466	1, 047, 311
1884.....	25, 186. 141	4, 818, 960	1, 146, 912
1885.....	24, 560. 722	4, 289, 875	1, 020, 990
1886.....	21, 230. 453	4, 478, 421	1, 065, 864
1887.....	25, 725. 580	4, 177, 720	994, 297

The following table exhibits the produce of the important gold and silver mines in Germany during the years 1886 and 1887. Being from an earlier number of the Monatshefte than the preceding table the figures for 1887 are incomplete.

PROVISIONAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCE OF IMPORTANT GOLD AND SILVER MINES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE MINED PRODUCT IN 1887 AND 1886.				
[Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1888, II, 1.]				
Ores.	Quantity (tons of 1,000 kilograms).		Value (1,000 marks).	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Gold and silver	17 590	21 231	3, 778	4, 478

The following table exhibits the gold and silver products from domestic ores and the metalliferous product of smelting works, the two being separated, and the figures for the domestic product agreeing exactly with those in the table first cited:

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE AND LUXEMBURG DURING THE YEARS 1887 AND 1886.

[Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1888, X, 2.]

Mining products.	Quantity (tons of 1,000 kilograms).		Value (1,000 marks).	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Domestic silver and gold ores.....	25, 726	21, 230	4, 178	4, 478
Metalliferous product of smelting works.	Quantity (kilograms).		Value (1,000 marks).	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Silver.....	367, 633	319, 598	48, 158	42, 708
Gold.....	2, 251	1, 065	6, 281	2, 974

The following table exhibits the produce of important smelting works for 1886 and 1887:

PROVISIONAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTS OF IMPORTANT SMELTING WORKS FOR 1887 AND 1886.

[Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1888, II, 2.]

Metals.	Quantity (kilograms).		Value (1,000 marks).	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Silver.....	367, 633. 534	319, 597. 580	48, 157	42, 708
Gold	2, 250. 738	1, 064. 920	6, 281	2, 974

The following table exhibits the product of a number of important mines and smelting works in Germany for the years 1886 and 1887, the product of the mines separately from the product of the smelting works. In this table the figures for 1886 agree with those in the table first cited; but being from an earlier number of the Monatshefte, the figures for 1887 are not complete.

PROVISIONAL TABLE OF THE PRODUCTION OF A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT MINES
AND SMELTING WORKS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE AND LUXEMBURG DURING THE
YEARS 1887 AND 1886.

PRODUCT OF MINES.

[Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1888, II, 4.]

Silver and gold ores.	1887.		1886.	
	Quantity (tons of 1,000 kilograms).	Value, marks.	Quantity (tons of 1,000 kilograms).	Value, marks.
I. Saxony	17, 516	3, 722, 420	21, 154	4, 436, 860
II. Other German states.....	74	55, 898	77	41, 561
Total for German Empire.....	17, 590	3, 778, 318	21, 231	4, 478, 421

PRODUCT OF SMELTING WORKS.

District.	1887.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FINE SILVER.				
I. In Prussia—	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Breslau mining district.....	12, 370. 000	1, 627, 271	12, 228. 060	1, 640, 327
Halle mining district	75, 270. 280	9, 876, 836	75, 362. 460	10, 078, 996
Clausthal mining district	54, 146. 780	7, 166, 634	58, 934. 430	7, 899, 799
Bonn mining district	88, 343. 570	11, 575, 338	65, 749. 390	8, 819, 420
Total Prussia.....	230, 130. 630	30, 246, 079	212, 274. 340	28, 438, 542
II. Saxony.....	89, 265. 090	11, 717, 269	79, 782. 970	10, 625, 228
III. Other German states	48, 237. 814	6, 194, 132	27, 540. 270	3, 643, 779
Total German Empire	367, 633. 534	48, 157, 480	319, 597. 580	42, 707, 549
FINE GOLD.				
German Empire	2, 250. 738	6, 218, 480	1, 064. 920	2, 974, 338

The following tables exhibit the production of gold and silver by smelting works in Germany since 1876:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD BY SMELTING WORKS IN GERMANY.		
[Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.]		
Year.	Gold production.	
	<i>Kgs. fine.</i>	
1876.....	281.3	
1877.....	307.9	
1878.....	378.5	
1879.....	466.7	
1880.....	463.0	
1881.....	380.6	
1882.....	376.1	
1883.....	457.3	
1884.....	555.0	
1885.....	1,378.5	
1886.....	1,064.9	
1887.....	2,250.7	

PRODUCTION OF SILVER BY SMELTING WORKS IN GERMANY.		
[Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.]		
Year.	Fine silver.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1876.....	139,779	21,969,415
1877.....	147,612	23,812,056
1878.....	167,660	25,390,332
1879.....	177,507	26,518,123
1880.....	186,011	28,607,561
1881.....	186,990	28,514,081
1882.....	214,982	32,763,057
1883.....	235,063	35,087,897
1884.....	248,116	37,055,861
1885.....	309,418	44,137,793
1886.....	319,598	42,707,549
1887.....	367,634	48,157,480

The two following tables exhibit the importation into Germany of gold and silver ores, and of argentiferous lead and copper ores:

IMPORTATION INTO GERMANY OF GOLD AND SILVER (AND PLATINUM) ORES.			
Countries whence derived.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	<i>Double centner.</i>	<i>Double centner.</i>	<i>Double centner.</i>
Hamburg-Altona.....	1,864	1,560	5,821
Norway.....	3,057	2,658	1,982
Mexico and Central America.....	31,741	34,059	28,978
Peru.....	28,880	44,928	45,974
Rest of South America.....	3,636	18,506	67,333
Australia.....	15,590	8,622	} 8,506
Other countries.....	2,267	2,030	
Total.....	87,035	112,363	158,594
Estimated value (in marks).....	15,666,000	20,225,000	Not known.

IMPORTATION INTO GERMANY OF ARGENTIFEROUS LEAD AND COPPER ORES.			
Countries whence derived.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	<i>Double centner.</i>	<i>Double centner.</i>	<i>Double centner.</i>
Hamburg-Altona	17, 345	25, 362	17, 400
Belgium	158, 723	116, 730	103, 862
France.....	32, 562	18, 406	19, 739
Great Britain	5, 439	10, 079	13, 019
Netherlands	51, 246	23, 291	26, 111
Austria-Hungary	23, 368	37, 524	60, 856
Spain	17, 962	20, 926	111, 909
United States	4, 164	4, 624	1, 628
Australia	4, 254	8, 368	} 31, 588
Other countries	7, 005	12, 126	
Total	322, 068	277, 436	386, 112
Estimated value (in marks)	19, 324, 000	16, 646, 000	Not known.

From an examination of these tables it is apparent that the bulk of the silver obtained in Germany is from foreign ores and furnace products, and that the product of gold and silver ores given in the table first cited is approximately represented by the value of the precious metals produced from domestic ores each year.

While the value of the gold and silver is not separated in this table the proportion of gold is so small that the total each year may here be taken as the silver product.

It is believed that these figures as a revised estimate of the product of the mines of Germany more nearly represent the actual product of its mines than the larger product heretofore credited that country as the product of smelting works, with an arbitrary deduction for foreign material employed.

The full amount of gold produced by German smelting works has, as usual in the tabular estimate of the world's production, been credited as the product of Germany, although nearly all of it was obtained from imported ores and copper matte.

The total amount of gold obtained from domestic ores in the Prussian states in the years 1886 and 1887 is officially reported as follows:

Year.	Kilograms.	Value in marks.	Value in dollars.
1886.....	122. 29	342, 318	81, 472
1887.....	82. 38	230, 585	54, 879

However inconsistent, as suggested by Dr. Soetbeer, it may seem on the part of this Bureau to make a large deduction from the silver produce of Germany for foreign ores smelted, and none in the case of gold, it is believed that but little, if any, of the gold extracted at German

smelting works from foreign ores has been credited to the producing countries in the official estimates of production, as tabulated in these reports, for the reason that such gold occurs in minute and desultory quantities, and is obtained very largely from furnace and copper products, while it seldom if ever enters into the commercial value of exports.

Although not strictly correct to credit such product to Germany, the total product of gold in the world is more accurately exhibited by including than by excluding it. Unless credited to the country where separated in the processes of refining other metals it would escape record altogether.

AUSTRALASIA.

The product of gold and silver in Australasia, given in the table for the years 1884 and 1885, is from a statement furnished by Mr. George Anderson, deputy master of the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint.*

For the years 1886 and 1887 the product is from similar statements communicated by the same authority.†

The following tables are extracted from the Mineral Statistics of Victoria, 1887, relative to the product of gold and silver in the Australian colonies and New Zealand:

AVERAGE YIELD OF GOLD PER TON FROM ALL THE QUARTZ AND ALLUVIUMS TREATED FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF MINING IN VICTORIA UP TO THE PRESENT TIME RESPECTING WHICH PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT.*

FROM QUARTZ REEFS.

Character.	Quantity treated.		Total yield of gold.			Average per ton.		
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>	<i>dwt.</i>	<i>grs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>	<i>dwt.</i>	<i>grs.</i>
Quartz.....	23,386,935	8	12,234,063	6	19	0	10	11.09
Tailings and mullock.....	2,187,539	15	344,370	7	5	0	3	3.56
Pyrites.....	119,363	18	252,240	13	5	2	2	4.70

FROM ALLUVIAL WORKINGS.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>	<i>dwt.</i>	<i>grs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>	<i>dwt.</i>	<i>grs.</i>
Wash-dirt.....	13,392,842	14	998,626	14	16	0	1	11.79
Cement.....	380,388	8	88,326	10	20	0	4	15.45

* Mineral Statistics of Victoria, 1887, page 23.

NOTE.—The above does not show the total quantity of quartz, etc., crushed in the several localities, but only the yield from certain crushings respecting which the mining registrars have been able to obtain information. Owing to the circumstance that many of the machine-owners are precluded from giving information it is impossible to get complete returns from every district.

* Report of the Director of the Mint, 1886, pp. 181, 182.

† Precious Metals in the United States, 1887, pp. 77, 78.

AVERAGE YIELD OF GOLD PER TON OF QUARTZ CRUSHED IN VICTORIA IN
EACH YEAR OF THE LAST DECADE.*

Year.	Quartz crushed.		Gold obtained.			Average.		
	Tons.	cwt.	Ozs.	dwt.	grs.	Ozs.	dwt.	grs.
1878.....	874,717	6	417,306	1	16	0	9	12.99
1879.....	849,324	16	372,946	0	22	0	8	18.77
1880.....	968,883	9	466,404	7	18	0	9	15.06
1881.....	1,041,212	4	455,969	14	22	0	8	18.2
1882.....	1,027,826	13	463,463	4	6	0	9	0.44
1883.....	924,430	19	440,686	9	2	0	9	12.82
1884.....	876,692	4	432,996	15	15	0	9	21.07
1885.....	843,250	17	423,879	5	16	0	10	1.28
1886.....	831,375	0	391,988	18	13	0	9	10.31
1887.....	780,733	3	367,519	1	23	0	9	9.95

* Mineral Statistics of Victoria, 1887, page 22.

NOTE.—The above does not show the *total quantity* of quartz, etc., crushed in the several localities, but only the yield from certain crushings respecting which the mining registrars have been able to obtain information. Owing to the circumstance that many of the machine-owners are precluded from giving information it is impossible to get complete returns from every district.

TOTAL ESTIMATED YIELD OF GOLD FOR THE COLONY OF VICTORIA FOR EACH
YEAR SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF MINING IN THE COLONY (1851) UP TO
DECEMBER 31, 1887.*

Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.
1851.....	212,899	1872.....	1,331,377
1852.....	2,286,535	1873.....	1,170,397
1853.....	2,744,098	1874.....	1,097,643
1854.....	2,218,483	1875.....	1,068,417
1855.....	2,819,288	1876.....	963,760
1856.....	3,053,744	1877.....	809,653
1857.....	2,830,213	1878.....	758,040
1858.....	2,596,231	1879.....	758,947
1859.....	2,348,703	1880.....	829,121
1860.....	2,224,069	1881.....	833,378
1861.....	2,035,173	1882.....	864,610
1862.....	1,730,201	1883.....	780,253
1863.....	1,694,819	1884.....	778,618
1864.....	1,622,447	1885.....	735,218
1865.....	1,611,554	1886.....	665,196
1866.....	1,546,948	1887.....	617,751
1867.....	1,501,446	Total.....	55,042,150
1868.....	1,684,918		
1869.....	1,544,756	Value	£220,168,600
1870.....	1,304,304		
1871.....	1,368,942		

* Mineral Statistics of Victoria, 1887, page 20.

NOTE.—In the earlier years of the gold mining industry no proper official record was kept of the amount of gold raised annually in the colony, and the above estimates, so far as these years are concerned, are based chiefly on the returns of gold exported from the colony, and inclusive of 1,267,241 ounces which, according to the registrar-general's tables, were produced in Victoria in 1852-1855, but passed through the customs of New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia. A small quantity of gold was also manufactured into jewelry, etc., in the colony during the years referred to.

RELATIVE AMOUNT OF GOLD PRODUCED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND
NEW ZEALAND FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF MINING UP TO THE END OF
1886.*

Colonies.	Ounces.
Victoria.....	54,424,399
New Zealand.....	11,016,318
New South Wales.....	9,801,856
Queensland.....	5,181,219
Tasmania.....	447,414
† South Australia.....	194,000
† Western Australia.....	3,000

* Mineral Statistics of Victoria, 1887, p. 5.

† The figures for these colonies are approximated, there being no reliable official record available.

MEXICO.

The product of gold and silver in the Republic of Mexico for the years 1884 and 1885, as cited in the table, is that officially reported for those years by the Mexican Government, being an estimate by the department of foreign relations of the Mexican Government from the amount deposited at the mints and that exported through the custom-houses.*

The product for 1886 is also an official estimate on the part of the Mexican Government, prepared in a similar manner.†

The product for the year 1887 was compiled from the statistics of the precious metals in the reports of Don Javier Stavoli and the Mexican mint reports.†

RUSSIA.

The product of gold and silver from the mines of Russia for the years 1884 and 1885 is cited from replies of the Russian Government to the interrogatories addressed by this Bureau through the Department of State.§

The product for 1886 is likewise cited from the official reply of the Russian Government.||

The product credited Russia for the year 1887 is cited from the official reply of the Russian Government to interrogatories covering that year, not yet published, transmitted to this Bureau by the Department of State, January 17, 1889, as follows:

In 1887 the weight of gold produced at the mines and received at the mint in St. Petersburg was 30,232,868 grams, valued at 26,032,513 roubles, 51 copecks. In 1887 the weight of silver produced at the mines and received at the mint in St. Petersburg was 13,110,899 grams, valued at 728,539 roubles, 90 copecks.

* Precious Metals in the United States, 1886, p. 72. † *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 55. § *Ibid.*, 1886, pp. 75, 76.

|| Report of the Director of the Mint, 1887, p. 314.

The value of the gold rouble being 77.2 cents, the gold product in 1887 corresponded to \$20,092,000, or 30,232 kilograms, and the silver product to \$562,000, or 13,522 kilograms.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The product of gold and silver in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, given in the table, is that officially reported for the years 1884 and 1885.*

The product for 1887 is also that officially reported.†

For the year 1886 the product has not been officially communicated. The figures given as an estimate in the table for that year are the same as the product officially reported for 1885.

The product of the precious metals in that Empire, however, apparently does not materially vary from year to year.

SWEDEN.

The product of gold and silver from the mines of Sweden for the years 1884 and 1885 is that officially communicated to the United States minister resident.‡

The product for 1886 is also officially communicated by the United States minister at Stockholm.§

The same officer transmits, under date of August 28, 1888, replies to the interrogatories of the Bureau of the Mint, covering the calendar year 1887, in which the product of gold is given at 83.5935 kilograms of the value of 207,325.19 crowns, and silver at 5,828.72 kilograms of the value of 684,524.87 crowns.

NORWAY.

The production of Norway as given for 1884 in the table is from a communication from the treasury and customs department of the Norwegian Government to the secretary for foreign affairs, officially transmitted to this Government.||

The product for 1885 is also taken from the official report of the Norwegian Government.¶

Since 1885 the annual product has not been officially reported to this Bureau, and the product of 1885 is cited in the table as an estimate for each of the calendar years 1886 and 1887.

The product, however, is small and does not vary materially from year to year.

* Precious Metals in the United States, 1886, p. 89. † *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 73. ‡ *Ibid.*, 1886, p. 92. § *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 76. || *Ibid.*, 1886, p. 91. ¶ Report of the Director of the Mint, 1886, p. 221.

ITALY.

The product of gold and silver from the Italian mines during the year 1886 is cited from the *Annals of Agriculture*, 1888, last officially communicated.*

The same figures are cited in the table as an estimate for the years 1884 and 1885, as well as for 1887.

SPAIN.

The product of the mines of Spain has not been officially communicated to this Bureau in recent years. The silver product, estimated by Dr. Soetbeer for 1883 at 54,335 kilograms,† has been cited as the estimate for subsequent years. No gold is produced.

TURKEY.

The product of gold and silver in Turkey, as cited in the table, is the product last officially reported by the United States minister at Constantinople for the year 1886.‡

FRANCE.

The value of silver obtained in France from argentiferous lead ores during the year 1884 was officially communicated by our minister at Paris.§

The product for 1885 was also officially reported.||

The product for the year 1886 was also officially reported in reply to the interrogatories of this Bureau.¶

The product for the calendar year 1887 has not been officially reported. The figures cited in the table by way of an estimate are the product officially reported for the year 1886. No gold is produced.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The product of the mines of the United Kingdom, cited in the table of the world's production of the precious metals for the several years, is officially reported by Her Majesty's inspectors of mines.**

* *Precious Metals in the United States*, 1887, p. 73.

† *Materialien*, 1886, p. 16.

‡ *Precious Metals in the United States*, 1887, p. 76.

§ *Precious Metals in the United States*, 1886, p. 97; also *Report of the Director of the Mint*, 1886, p. 192.

|| *Report of the Director of the Mint*, 1887, p. 291.

¶ *Precious Metals in the United States*, 1887, p. 72.

** *Mining and Mineral Statistics for the year 1887*, London, 1888.

The following tables cover returns from domestic and imported ores and copper products for the calendar year 1887 :

GOLD ORE, 1887.				
England and Wales.	Owner.	Quantity.	Amount of metal in the ore.	Value of the ore at the mine.
Merionethshire: Mount Morgan, Trawsfynydd.	W. Prichard-Morgan & Co.	<i>Cwt.</i> 17½	<i>Ounces.</i> 58	£209

SILVER.

The quantity of silver obtained from lead ore, produced from mines in the United Kingdom in 1887, amounted to 320,345 ounces; value, £59,564.

GOLD ORE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1887 AND THE PRECEDING YEAR.		
[Return by Board of Customs.]		
Port of entry.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	£
Glasgow	3	72
London	207	6,767
Southampton	5	354
Total for 1887	215	7,193
Total for previous year	464	15,027

METALS EXTRACTED FROM BURNT CUPREOUS PYRITES AT REDUCTION WORKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.				
Year.	Ore.	Metallic copper extracted (estimated).	Extracted by Claudet's process.	
			Gold (estimated).	Silver (estimated).
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
1886.....	393,699	14,370	1,780	316,000
1887.....	410,996	15,000	1,875	330,000

IMPORTS OF SILVER ORE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, INCLUDING SILVER IMPORTED IN ARGENTIFEROUS LEAD AND COPPER ORES OR METALS.

[Return by Board of Customs.]

Exporting country.	Value.	Exporting country.	Value.
Argentine Republic	£10,907	Peru	£82,120
Australasia	624,349	Spain	255,842
Belgium	5,262	United States of America	95,240
Central America	2,576	United States of Colombia	18,431
Chili	108,934	Other countries	27,215
Greece	74,042	Total for 1887	1,378,156
Italy	4,680	Total for previous year	1,030,488
Mexico	51,614		
Turkey	16,944		

Port of entry.	Value.	Port of entry.	Value.
Chester	£11,570	Swansea	£3,630
London	764,613	Glasgow	44
Liverpool	364,580	Granton	500
Llanelly	356	Dublin	315
Newcastle	52,053	Total for 1887	1,378,156
New Haven	9,501	Total for previous year	1,030,488
Shields	145,702		
Southampton	25,292		

GOLD BULLION AND SPECIE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1887 AND THE PRECEDING YEAR.

[Return by Board of Customs.]

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1886	£13,392,256	£13,783,706
1887	9,955,326	9,323,614

SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1886	£7,471,639	£7,223,699
1887	7,819,438	7,807,404

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The product of gold and silver in the Dominion of Canada for the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 is taken from the statistical report issued by the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.*

For the product of 1884, for which year official figures are not available, is employed by way of an estimate the official report for 1883.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The produce of the mines of the Argentine Republic for the years 1886 and 1887 is an estimate officially communicated through our minister at Buenos Ayres.†

The produce given in the table for the years 1884 and 1885 is an estimate based on the official report for 1883.

COLOMBIA.

The produce of the mines of Colombia for the year 1886 was reported by the United States legation at Bogota on information from trustworthy sources.‡

For 1887 the figures cited in the table are contained in the official answers to interrogatories of the Bureau of the Mint covering the calendar year 1887, transmitted by the Department of State January 23, 1889, and not yet published, and are as follows: Gold, 37,500 kilograms, approximately \$3,000,000; silver, 16,000 kilograms, approximately \$1,000,000.

It will be noticed that there is probably some error, but as the values about correspond to the annual produce of the mines of Colombia the reported weight has been ignored.

The produce for the year 1885, not having been officially reported, is estimated the same as officially communicated for 1886.

The produce for the year 1884 is likewise given as an estimate, being the same as officially communicated for the year 1882.

BOLIVIA.

In the last report of this series attention was directed to the fact that the silver product previously credited Bolivia, namely \$16,000,000 annually, as based on exports officially reported for the year 1883, was believed to be larger than the product of that country for any subsequent year.

The estimate was therefore reduced to \$10,000,000, which probably more approximately represents the annual output of silver from the mines of Bolivia.

Since the publication of that report and of my last fiscal report the Department of State has transmitted replies to interrogatories of this Bureau, covering the calendar year 1887, from the United States minister at La Paz, stating that it is impossible to obtain exact informa-

* Precious Metals in the United States, 1887, pp. 60-67.
p. 67.

† *Ibid.*, p. 70.

‡ *Ibid.*,

tion as to the product of the mines of Bolivia. The minister transmits an interesting statement, showing the exports of the precious metals by the different routes from Bolivia during the calendar year 1887, as follows:

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS OF SILVER, PRESUMED TO REPRESENT IN PART THE PRODUCT OF THE MINES, 1887.	
	Bolivianos (or dollars).
ORES.	
Via Puerto Perez and Desaguadero.....	170,850.00
Arica.....	2,066,025.00
Tupiza and Alota.....	2,138,471.50
BULLION.	
Via Puerto Perez and Desaguadero.....	248,918.07
Arica.....	1,566,579.00
Tupiza and Alota.....	1,968,385.50
Total ores and bullion.....	8,159,229.07
Coinage in 1887.....	1,763,451.22
Total export and coinage.....	9,922,680.29

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1887.	
	Bolivianos (or dollars).
GOLD.	
Via Puerto Perez, Desaguadero and Arica:	
Gold manufactured.....	1,040.00
Gold bullion (53,774 grams).....	40,435.25
Gold coin.....	7,611.00
SILVER.	
Via Puerto Perez and Desaguadero:	
Ores, 17,088 marcs.....	170,850.00
Bullion, 24,891 $\frac{5}{12}$ marcs.....	248,918.07
Old plate, 293 $\frac{4}{10}$ marcs.....	2,348.48
National coin.....	121,847.46
Via Arica:	
Ores (45,944 kilograms).....	2,066,025.00
Bullion (34,800 kilograms).....	1,566,579.00
Old plate (168 kilograms).....	7,560.00
National coin.....	270,866.00
Via Tupiza and Alota:	
Ores (211,847 marcs, 1 onz.).....	2,138,471.50
Bullion (196,438 marcs 4 onz.).....	1,968,385.50
National coin.....	76,032.00

The value of the exports and of coinage is given in bolivianos, the former, presumably, at the commercial value of the silver at the time of export.

The boliviano is a coin of the weight of 25 grams, fineness .900, containing the same amount of silver as two half dollars of the United States. While its bullion value in gold, estimated at the price of silver used in the valuation of foreign silver coins on January 1, 1889, was only 68 cents, it may, for the purposes of these statistics, be called the equivalent of a dollar.

It is also fair to assume that the coinage was manufactured from domestic silver.

These statistics, therefore, of the export and coinage of silver in Bolivia in 1887, furnished by our minister, go far towards confirming the last estimate of the Bureau of the Mint, viz, \$10,000,000 as the coining value of the annual silver product of that country in recent years.

The following table, showing the coinage of Bolivia each year since 1825, was also transmitted by our minister in reply to the interrogatories of this Bureau covering the calendar year 1887:

COINAGE OF BOLIVIA.					
Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Years.	Gold.	Silver.
		<i>Dollars. Rs.</i>			<i>Dollars. Rs.</i>
1825.....		1, 345, 232 3	1857.....	\$16, 917	2, 638, 008 0
1826.....		1, 583, 057 0	1858.....		2, 402, 290 4
1827.....		1, 633, 538 4	1859.....		843, 412 2
1828.....		1, 369, 928 0	1860.....		2, 359, 547 1
1829.....		1, 549, 456 4	1861.....		2, 113, 642 3
1830.....		1, 789, 300 8	1862.....		2, 272, 349 1
1831.....	\$122, 944	1, 889, 992 0	1863.....		2, 326, 153 3
1832.....	148, 478	1, 861, 958 8			<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1833.....	99, 824	1, 954, 336 8	1864.....		1, 899, 914. 85
1834.....	80, 240	1, 961, 800 0	1865.....		1, 709, 520. 20
1835.....	184, 008	1, 980, 159 8	1866.....		2, 043, 076. 00
1836.....	82, 824	1, 947, 315 8	1867.....		2, 192, 762. 10
1837.....	185, 912	2, 070, 083 0	1868.....		2, 609, 731. 59
1838.....	84, 456	2, 057, 501 4	1869.....		1, 912, 911. 90
1839.....	91, 256	2, 454, 755 4	1870.....		1, 162, 835. 20
1840.....	230, 384	2, 600, 507 0	1871.....		1, 734, 411. 00
1841.....	163, 336	2, 314, 006 0	1872.....		2, 302, 692. 50
1842.....	179, 928	2, 422, 236 4	1873.....		1, 332, 703. 15
1843.....	134, 912	2, 128, 391 0	1874.....		403, 240. 00
1844.....	75, 888	2, 015, 545 4	1875.....		797, 000. 00
1845.....	53, 584	1, 919, 911 8	1876.....		970, 879. 20
1846.....	84, 864	1, 407, 586 8	1877.....		1, 309, 170. 50
1847.....	55, 624	1, 902, 869 4	1878.....		1, 471, 500. 00
1848.....		2, 037, 161 6	1879.....		2, 040, 131. 12
1849.....	11, 720	1, 618, 344 4	1880.....		2, 107, 500. 00
1850.....		2, 055, 895 9	1881.....		1, 897, 000. 00
1851.....			1882.....		1, 933, 500. 00
1852.....	62, 946	2, 489, 912 5	1883.....		1, 987, 000. 00
1853.....	112, 189	2, 690, 529 5	1884.....		1, 074, 293. 70
1854.....	107, 327	2, 445, 984 4	1885.....		1, 289, 410. 50
1855.....	29, 048	2, 408, 647 4	1886.....		1, 091, 537. 20
1856.....	38, 959	2, 661, 026 7	1887.....		1, 763, 451. 22

It will be noticed that the values in these tables are expressed in dollars up to 1863 inclusive, and in bolivianos since that date. Up to the summer of 1863 accounts in Bolivia were kept in pesos or piasters of 8 reals; since that date in bolivianos.

CHILI.

The produce of the mines of Chili, cited in the table, for the year 1884, is officially reported by the minister of foreign affairs.*

The produce for 1886 was also officially reported by the United States minister.†

The produce officially reported for the year 1886, has been cited in the table by way of an estimate for the year 1885, for which year no official report is at hand.

Under date of February 28, 1889, Mr. C. M. Seibert, chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Santiago, in response to the circular from the Department of State embracing the interrogatories of this Bureau covering the calendar year 1888, reports in regard to the produce of the mines as follows, being the produce for the year 1887:

No statistics as to the production of precious metals exist, but as these are usually sold to the mint or exported as soon as smelted, the export of bullion and coin may be taken as the amount produced by the mines (for 1887), or nearly so, namely: gold, 572 kilograms, value, \$442,518; gold ore or metal, 3,437 kilograms, value, \$1,148,899; total value, \$1,591,417. Silver, 200,000 kilograms, value, \$8,537,350.

The following is an extract from the *Estadística Comercial* for 1887, also communicated by Mr. Seibert by way of reply to the interrogatories relative to the exportation of bar silver and silver ores:

The total exportation of bar silver in the forty-four years 1844-'87 amounted to 2,712,188,303 grams, of the value of \$115,286,621, the lowest year being 1859, with 15,964,000 grams, and the highest 1887, with 193,736,959 grams.

In the six years 1844-'49 the lowest year was 1844, with 27,595,490 grams, and the highest 1849, with 71,185,687 grams. In the decade 1850-'59 the lowest year was 1859, with 15,964,000 grams, and the highest 1850, with 92,381,500 grams. In the decade 1860-'69 the lowest year was 1865, with 22,009,000 grams, and the highest 1869, with 82,523,797 grams. In the decade 1870-'79 the lowest year was 1876, with 34,799,737 grams, and the highest 1874, with 74,819,850 grams. Since 1879 the exports of bar silver have been as follows:

	Grams.		Grams.
1880.....	84,284,115	1884.....	66,465,597
1881.....	37,560,130	1885.....	155,616,593
1882.....	96,631,703	1886.....	154,545,562
1883.....	76,681,425	1887.....	193,736,949

In the forty-four years 1844-'87 the total exportation of silver ores amounted to 91,062,656 kilograms, of the value of \$16,203,636; the highest year being 1855, with 11,766,751 kilograms, and the lowest 1882, with 4,463 kilograms.

In the six years 1844-'49 the lowest year was 1844, with 35,880 kilograms, and the highest 1848, with 150,908 kilograms.

* *Precious Metals in the United States*, 1886, p. 109. † *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 70.

In the decade 1850-'59 the lowest year was 1850, with 332,534 kilograms, and the highest 1855, with 11,766,754 kilograms.

In the decade 1860-'69 the lowest year was 1869, with 872,506 kilograms, and the highest 1862, with 5,347,408 kilograms.

In the decade 1870-'79 the lowest year was 1879, with 40,853 kilograms, and the highest 1870, with 1,889,571 kilograms.

Since 1879 the exportation of silver ore has been as follows :

	<i>Kilograms.</i>		<i>Kilograms.</i>
1880.....	78,303	1884.....	5,227
1881.....	5,748	1885.....	229,218
1882.....	4,463	1886.....	76,586
1883.....	363,847	1887.....	215,398

BRAZIL.

The produce of the mines of Brazil for the year 1885, cited in the table, is the amount officially reported by the minister of foreign affairs.*

For the years 1886 and 1887, in the absence of official reports of production, the amounts cited in the table correspond with the amount of gold and silver exported through the custom-house at Rio de Janeiro in 1886.

For the year 1884, in the absence of an official report, the produce for 1883, officially reported, has been cited by way of an estimate.

VENEZUELA.

The product of gold from the mines of Venezuela for the year 1885 is the amount officially reported as having been exported during that year.†

The product for the years 1886 and 1887, credited in the table, is the product of two mills of El Callao Mining Company for the year 1886, and is used as an estimate for 1887.

For the year 1884, in the absence of an official report, the product of gold credited Venezuela is an estimate corresponding to the amount officially reported for 1885.

PERU.

The production of the mines of Peru for 1884 and 1885, given in the table, is that officially reported from the Government of Peru by the United States minister.‡

For the years 1886 and 1887 the product of gold is an estimate based upon the export of bullion and ore officially reported for 1886, and the same remark applies to the silver product for the year 1886.

The silver product for the year 1887 is an estimate furnished by the United States minister at Lima in answer to the Bureau's interrogatories.§

* Precious Metals in the United States, 1886, p. 111. † *Ibid.*, 1886, p. 116. ‡ *Ibid.*, 1886, p. 112. § *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 70.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

A small product of gold was officially reported from Costa Rica for the year 1885,* and also for the year 1887. The official product for 1887 has been quoted as an estimate for the year 1886.

A small product of silver was officially reported from Honduras for the year 1887.*

A small product of both gold and silver was officially reported from Salvador for the year 1887.*

JAPAN.

The product of gold and silver credited Japan for the years 1884 and 1885 in the table is the produce of the Government and private mines officially reported.†

The produce for 1886 includes that of Government as well as private mines, and was officially reported.‡

The produce for 1887 is the produce of the Government mines for that year and of the private mines for 1886, the produce of the private mines for 1887 not having been known when the statement was officially communicated through the Department of State.§

AFRICA.

The product of gold and silver credited Africa each year in the table is based on the imports of the precious metals into the United Kingdom from the west and south coasts of Africa, cited from Board of Trade returns by Mr. A. Sauerbeck, F. S. S., and by him kindly furnished this Bureau. It agrees substantially with the report of the United States consul at Cape Town on the produce of the South African gold-fields.§

Full statistics of the export of gold through the custom-houses of Natal and Cape Colony since 1871 were published in the last report of this series.||

CHINA.

The product of gold credited China for the years 1884 and 1885 in the table is taken from statistics kindly furnished by Dr. Ivan C. Michels,¶ and represents, approximately, the Chinese production of gold in the Amoor, and part of the Sheltuga, district for those years.

For 1886* and 1887 the product given in the table is the amount of gold imported into Great Britain from China.

INDIA.

The value of gold credited British India in the table for each of the years 1885, 1886, and 1887, is taken from responses on the part of the assistant secretary to the Government of India to the interroga-

*Precious Metals in the United States, 1887, p. 71. † *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 76. ‡ *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 79. § *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 80. || *Ibid.*, 1886, p. 125. ¶ *Ibid.*, 1886, p. 122.

tories of this Bureau, and represents the product of gold in the Mysore province and the Madras presidency.*

The gold mines of India have made a larger output during the year 1888 than in any prior year.

The bulk of the gold produced in 1888 was from four mines.

The following table, extracted from *The Economist*, London, January 12, 1889, shows the approximate value of the gold product during the year 1888 with a comparison for 1887:

	1888.	1887.
Mysore	£73,540	£50,828
Nundydroog	26,390	5,738
Ooregum	15,140	.....
Balaghat	10,480	700
Smaller returns	9,000	3,000
Total	134,550	60,266

The following table extracted from the *Mining World and Engineering Record*, London, January 12, 1889, exhibits the amount of gold produced by the mining companies in the gold-fields of Mysore, India, for the years 1887 and 1888, together with the total amount produced since the beginning of mining operations, as well as the capital invested in the enterprises:

GOLD PRODUCED BY THE MINING COMPANIES OF THE COLAR FIELD OF MYSORE, INDIA, FOR THE YEARS ENDING 1887 AND 1888, TOGETHER WITH THE GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT PRODUCED SINCE MINING OPERATIONS WERE COMMENCED IN THE FIELD, AND COMPARISON OF MARKET VALUE, AT STATED TIMES, OF THE CAPITAL EMBARKED IN THE INDUSTRY.				
Gold mining companies in the Colar field of Mysore, India.	Year of registration.	Original capital authorized.	Value of capital in 1886 (highest recorded).	Value of original with increased capital on Jan. 5, 1889 (approximate).
Mysore	1880	£135,000	£1,406,250	£579,687
Oonegum	1880	125,000	281,250	} 367,500
Do			270,000	
Nundydroog	1880	100,000	373,000	219,500
Mysore Reefs	1881	120,000	219,375	40,500
Nine Reefs	1881	100,000	500,000	56,250
Indian Consolidated	1881	500,000	825,000	120,000
Mysore West (in liquidation)	1886	125,000	125,000	9,350
Balaghat, Mysore	1886	150,000	187,800	101,250
Mysore-Wynaad	1886	250,000	218,750	28,125
Gold-fields of Mysore	1886	220,000	1,265,000	247,500
Southeast Mysore	1886	130,000	130,000	71,500
Colar Central	1886	150,000	150,000	37,500
Eastern Mysore	1886	130,000	146,250	16,250
Total		2,235,000	6,097,375	1,894,917

* *Precious Metals in the United States*, 1887, p. 78.

GOLD PRODUCED BY THE MINING COMPANIES OF THE COLAR FIELD OF MYSORE,
INDIA, ETC.—Continued.

Gold mining companies in the Colar field of Mysore, India.	Year of reg- istra- tion.	Value of gold produced from 1880 to Dec. 31, 1886.	Value of gold produced from Dec. 31, 1886, to Dec. 31, 1887.	Value of gold produced from Dec. 31, 1887, to Dec. 31, 1888.	Total value of gold produced from 1880 to Dec. 31, 1888.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mysore	1880	90,923 9 11	50,827 17 5	73,973 13 8	215,725 1 0
Oonegum	1880	.....	.....	15,290 19 11	15,290 19 11
Do .....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Nundydroog	1880	.....	5,737 18 10	26,522 19 0	32,260 17 10
Mysore Reefs	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nine Reefs	1881	.....	549 18 9	3,071 3 1½	3,621 1 10½
Indian Consolidated	1881	.....	420 0 0	4,139 13 1½	4,559 13 1½
Mysore West (in liquida- tion)	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balaghat, Mysore	1886	.....	682 0 0	10,538 19 2	11,220 19 2
Mysore-Wynaad	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold-fields of Mysore	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southeast Mysore	1886	.....	.....	386 0 0	386 0 0
Colar Central	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Mysore	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		90,923 9 11	58,217 14 0	133,923 8 0	283,064 12 11

N. B.—The value of the various crushings of the Nine Reefs and Indian Consolidated Companies is estimated at £3½ per ounce, but the crushings of the other four companies are official, with the exception of those for October, November, and December, 1888, which, in the absence of official information, are estimated at £3½ per ounce.

PART II.

PRODUCTION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

CHAPTER I.

ALASKA.

The product of the precious metals in the Territory of Alaska for the calendar year 1888 is estimated by Mr. Israel Lawton, Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, to have been of the value of \$853,000, of which \$850,000 was gold and \$3,000 silver.

This estimate is principally based on manifested values of the precious metals transported from Alaska to San Francisco for refining.

As no facilities exist in Alaska for refining, the above estimate must be supposed to practically cover the whole product of the Territory.

CHAPTER II.

ARIZONA.

By ALEX. TRIPPEL, GLOBE, ARIZONA.

Production of the precious metals in Arizona during the year 1888 declined considerably, compared with the preceding year.

The tabular exhibits show a product as follows:

Gold	\$871,501
Silver, coin value.....	3,560,079
Total.....	4,431,580

Taking the silver at \$1 per ounce, the value is distributed as follows:

Shipped as bullion, by express, steamer, or otherwise—		
Gold	\$532,493	
Silver	949,731	
		\$1,482,224
Shipped as contained in various mine products—		
Gold	239,008	
Silver	1,801,490	
		2,040,498
Total.....		3,522,722
Estimated as sent by private parties and mail.....		100,000
Total.....		3,622,722

PRODUCTION OF ARIZONA BY COUNTIES, 1888.

Counties.	Ores.		Concentrations.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold	Silver			
Apache.....					\$1,500		\$1,500		\$1,500
Cochise.....	\$52,618	\$228,974	\$8,319	\$58,233	72,946	\$537,048	133,883	\$824,255	958,138
Gila.....		15,037			932	19,263	932	34,300	35,232
Graham.....		2,500			61,672		61,672	2,500	64,172
Maricopa.....		59,989	2,100		134,982	26,640	137,082	86,629	223,711
Mohave.....	1,400	52,000			8,750	38,650	10,150	90,650	100,800
Pima.....	15,000	372,914	9,000	16,000	129,481	108,984	153,481	497,898	651,379
Pinal.....				677,574	700	211,466	700	889,040	889,740
Yavapai.....	52,571	216,096	98,000	1,800	43,380	4,280	193,951	222,176	416,127
Yuma.....		73,000		27,373	78,150	3,400	78,150	103,773	181,923
	121,589	1,020,510	117,419	780,980	532,493	949,731	771,501	2,751,221	3,522,722
Estimated by private conveyance and mail (gold)									100,000
Total.....									3,622,722
Coinage value of total silver produced.....									3,560,079
Total gold produced.....									771,501
Total.....									4,331,580
Estimated by private conveyance and mail (gold)									100,000
Grand total.....									4,431,580

PRODUCT OF COCHISE COUNTY, 1888.

Mine and district.	Ores.		Concentra- tions.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
Telephone, Tombstone.....					\$6,000	\$40,000	\$6,000	\$40,000	\$46,000
Herschel, Tombstone.....					1,400	24,521	1,400	24,521	25,921
West Side, Tombstone.....	\$13,860	\$33,881					13,860	33,881	47,741
Lucky Cuss, Tombstone.....	22,120	78,626					22,120	78,626	100,746
Old Guard, Tombstone.....						15,000		15,000	15,000
Rattle Snake, Tombstone..					4,500	32,050	4,500	32,050	36,550
Mammoth, Tombstone.....					6,500	36,200	6,500	36,200	42,700
Bunker Hill, Tombstone.....					5,450	35,300	5,450	35,300	40,750
Emerald, Tombstone.....	11,092	77,645	\$5,546	\$38,822	32,331	226,318	48,969	342,785	391,754
State of Maine, Tombstone...	5,546	38,822	2,773	19,411	16,165	113,159	24,484	171,392	195,876
Ground Hog, Tombstone.....					200	4,250	200	4,250	4,450
Virginia, Tombstone.....					400	10,250	400	10,250	10,650
Total.....	52,618	228,974	8,319	58,233	*72,946	537,048	133,883	824,255	958,138

* \$66,646, surplus gold contained in bullion, shipped as silver.

PRODUCT OF GILA COUNTY, 1888.

Mine and district.	Ores.		Concentra- tions.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
Quartzite, Pioneer.....		\$7,000						\$7,000	\$7,000
Pioneer, Pioneer.....		1,800						1,800	1,800
Fame, Globe.....						\$7,528		7,528	7,528
Richmond Basin, Globe.....						5,667		5,667	5,667
Pinal Creek Placers, Globe...					\$702		\$702		702
Lost Gulch Placers, Globe.....					230		230		230
Sundry chloriders, Globe.....		6,237						6,237	6,237
Sundry mines, Globe.....						6,068		6,068	6,068
Total.....		15,037			932	19,263	932	34,300	35,232

PRODUCT OF MARICOPA COUNTY, 1888.

Mine and district.	Ores.		Concentra- tions.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
Phoenix, Myers.....			\$1,300		\$36,000		\$37,300		\$37,300
Vulture, Myers.....			800		25,000		25,800		25,800
Cave Creek, Cave Creek.....					20,000		20,000		20,000
White Pecacho, White Peca- cho.....		\$27,989						\$27,989	27,989
West Humburg, West Hum- burg.....		32,000						32,000	32,000
Hawk Placers, Cave Creek...					7,500		7,500		7,500
Sundry mines.....					30,322	\$16,640	30,322	16,640	46,962
Sundry placers.....					16,160	10,000	16,160	10,000	26,160
Total.....		59,989	2,100		134,982	26,640	137,082	86,629	223,711

PRODUCT OF PIMA COUNTY, 1888.

Mine and district.	Ores.		Concentra- tions.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
Daisy, Dos Cabeza.....					\$1, 220	\$5, 659	\$1, 220	\$5, 659	\$6, 879
Olive, Olive.....		\$23, 100						23, 100	23, 100
Annie, Olive.....		40, 600						40, 600	40, 600
Richmond, Olive.....		2, 521						2, 521	2, 521
Miner Boy, Olive.....		5, 043						5, 043	5, 043
Speculator, Olive.....		11, 200						11, 200	11, 200
Williams, San Xavier.....						7, 000		7, 000	7, 000
San Xavier, San Xavier.....		11, 250				13, 050		24, 300	24, 300
Peerless, Quijota.....						26, 000		26, 000	26, 000
Locomotive, Quijota.....						23, 000		23, 000	23, 000
Santa Rita, Greaterville.....					24, 000		24, 000		24, 000
Total Wreck, Empire.....						16, 000		16, 000	16, 000
Prosperity, Empire.....						5, 500		5, 500	5, 500
Justice, Empire.....						4, 000		4, 000	4, 000
Colorow, Arivaca.....						500		500	500
Saginaw, Tyndal.....					16, 000		16, 000		16, 000
Maple Grove, Casa Grande.....					10, 000		10, 000		10, 000
Jack Rabbit, Casa Grande.....						6, 000		6, 000	6, 000
Sundry mines, Nogales.....		92, 200			61, 000		61, 000	92, 200	153, 200
Sundry mines, Calabasas.....	\$15, 000	132, 000			7, 261		22, 261	132, 000	154, 261
Sundry mines, Aztec.....					6, 000	1, 275	6, 000	1, 275	7, 275
Sundry mines, Casa Blanco.....					4, 000	1, 000	4, 000	1, 000	5, 000
Sundry mines, Harshaw.....		55, 000	\$9, 000	\$16, 000			9, 000	71, 000	80, 000
Total.....	15, 000	372, 914	9, 000	16, 000	129, 481	108, 984	153, 481	497, 898	651, 379

PRODUCT OF PINAL COUNTY, 1888.

Mine and district.	Ores.		Concentra- tions.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
Vekol, Casa Grande.....						\$14, 000		\$14, 000	\$14, 000
Monarch, Casa Grande.....						9, 300		9, 300	9, 300
Great Eastern, Casa Grande.....						6, 467		6, 467	6, 467
Silver King, Pioneer.....				\$677, 574		60, 226		737, 800	737, 800
Reymert, Pioneer.....						79, 542		79, 542	79, 542
Tortillita, Owl's Head.....						15, 000		15, 000	15, 000
Southern Belle, Old Hat.....					\$300		\$300		300
Mineral Creek Placers, Mine- ral Creek.....					400		400		400
Sundry mines.....						26, 931		26, 931	26, 931
Total.....				677, 574	700	211, 466	700	889, 040	889, 740

PRODUCT OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, 1888.

Mine and district.	Ores.		Concentra- tions.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
Silver Museum, Humbug...	\$130	\$10,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$130	\$10,250	\$10,380
Good as Any, Humbug.....	80	10,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	10,130	10,210
Little Joe.....	48	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	2,100	2,148
Clipper.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Willow, Humbug.....	.....	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	1,050
Shannon.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Foy, Humbug.....	64	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1,950	2,014
Pizzaro, Humbug.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Camp Cole, Humbug.....	24	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	500	524
Tuscarora.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
El Dorado, Humbug.....	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	980
Hualpai.....	215	5,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	5,860	6,075
Tip Top, Humbug.....	1,040	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	2,000	3,040
Tough Nut.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Smuggler.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Arizona Ore Company.....	9,655	55,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,655	55,180	64,835
Hillside, Weaver.....	37,714	75,429	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,714	75,429	113,143
Howard, Hassayampa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$16,880	\$480	16,880	480	17,360
Ruby, Walker.....	327	5,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	5,262	5,589
Amulet, Walker.....	58	31,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	31,935	31,993
Congress, Martinez.....	.....	.....	\$98,000	\$1,800	.....	.....	98,000	1,800	99,800
Belle, Walker.....	3,016	2,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,016	2,470	5,486
Sundry mines.....	200	6,000	.....	.....	26,500	3,800	26,700	9,800	36,500
Total.....	52,571	216,096	98,000	1,800	43,380	4,280	193,951	222,176	416,127

PRODUCT OF YUMA COUNTY, 1888.

Mine and district.	Ores.		Concentra- tions.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
Clip Mine, North Silver.....				\$27,373	.....	.....	.....	\$27,373	\$27,373
La Paz Placers, Ellsworth.....					\$9,825	.....	\$9,825	.....	9,825
Ehrenberg, Castle Dome.....					6,000	.....	6,000	.....	6,000
Gila City Placers, Castle Dome.....					3,825	.....	3,825	.....	3,825
Oregon, Seneca.....					4,000	.....	4,000	.....	4,000
Powhatan, Seneca.....					2,000	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
Gold Hill and Golden Eagle, Centennial.....					40,000	.....	40,000	.....	40,000
Red Cloud, Silver.....		\$63,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,000	63,000
Cleveland, Castle Dome.....		10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
Placers, Centennial.....					12,500	.....	12,500	.....	12,500
Sundry mines.....						\$3,400	.....	3,400	3,400
Total.....		73,000	.....	27,373	*78,150	3,400	78,150	103,773	181,923

* \$59,000 of reported gold shipped per steamer direct.

CHAPTER III.

CALIFORNIA.

By ISRAEL LAWTON,

Superintendent of United States Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

The product of the precious metals in the State of California for the calendar year 1888 is estimated to have been \$14,450,000, of which \$12,750,000 was gold and \$1,700,000 silver.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Amador.....	\$1,750,000	\$3,500	\$1,753,500
Butte.....	550,000	500	550,500
Calaveras.....	580,000	1,500	581,500
Colusa.....	6,000	.....	6,000
El Dorado.....	650,000	500	650,500
Fresno.....	200,000	2,800	202,800
Humboldt.....	100,000	.....	100,000
Inyo.....	25,000	75,000	100,000
Kern.....	60,000	25,000	85,000
Lassen.....	50,000	200	50,200
Los Angeles.....	20,000	10,000	30,000
Mariposa.....	175,000	250	175,250
Merced.....	10,000	.....	10,000
Mono.....	297,000	75,000	372,000
Napa.....	.....	50,000	50,000
Nevada.....	2,600,000	5,000	2,605,000
Placer.....	850,000	1,000	851,000
Plumas.....	650,000	250	650,250
Sacramento.....	150,000	.....	150,000
San Bernardino.....	25,000	1,200,000	1,225,000
San Diego.....	160,000	192,000	352,000
San Luis Obispo.....	3,000	.....	3,000
Santa Clara.....	50,000	2,000	52,000
Shasta.....	600,000	50,000	650,000
Sierra.....	1,250,000	1,500	1,251,500
Siskiyou.....	625,000	.....	625,000
Stanislaus.....	75,000	.....	75,000
Trinity.....	589,000	500	589,500
Tulare.....	25,000	.....	25,000
Tuolumne.....	475,000	3,500	478,500
Yuba.....	150,000	.....	150,000
Total.....	12,750,000	1,700,000	14,450,000

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S SHIPMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THE COUNTIES
OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1888.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total
Amador.....	\$1, 092, 707	.....	\$1, 092, 707
Butte	349, 013	.....	349, 013
Calaveras.....	615, 283	.....	615, 283
Colusa	5, 525	.....	5, 525
El Dorado	254, 277	.....	254, 277
Fresno.....	198, 689	\$2, 678	201, 367
Humboldt	1, 000	.....	1, 000
Inyo	18, 590	3, 700	22, 290
Kern.....	21, 022	23, 250	44, 272
Lassen	2, 145	.....	2, 145
Los Angeles.....	17, 923	11, 910	29, 833
Mariposa	99, 523	.....	99, 523
Merced	1, 096	.....	1, 096
Mono	214, 552	6, 435	220, 987
Modoc	27, 386	.....	27, 386
Napa .....	.....	13, 000	13, 000
Nevada	2, 076, 605	1, 750	2, 078, 355
Placer	510, 441	.....	510, 441
Plumas	673, 222	.....	673, 222
Sacramento	202, 528	.....	202, 528
San Bernardino.....	3, 005	462, 288	465, 293
San Diego.....	161, 370	119, 567	280, 937
Shasta	392, 278	.....	392, 278
Sierra.....	836, 413	.....	836, 413
Siskiyou.....	271, 608	.....	271, 608
San Joaquin	4, 500	.....	4, 500
Stanislaus	13, 863	.....	13, 863
Tehama.....	15, 605	.....	15, 605
Tulare	11, 086	7, 949	19, 035
Trinity	388, 522	.....	388, 522
Tuolumne	411, 865	.....	411, 865
Yuba	268, 441	125	268, 566
Total	9, 160, 083	652, 652	9, 812, 735
Estimate by other conveyance.....	916, 008	.....	916, 008
Ores and base bullion by freight.....	.....	1, 334, 725	1, 334, 725
Total	10, 076, 091	1, 987, 377	12, 063, 468

CHAPTER IV.

COLORADO.

By GEORGE C. MUNSON,

Assayer in charge United States Mint, Denver, Colo.

The value of the product of the precious metals in Colorado during the calendar year 1888, based upon reports received from persons in charge of mines, was \$28,031,047.90, of which \$3,758,098.46 was gold and \$24,272,949.44 was silver.

Gold has been reckoned at \$20 per ounce, fine; silver has been estimated at the coinage rate of \$1.2929 per ounce, fine.

The noticeable increase of silver during the year was largely due to the augmented product of Pitkin County.

Values of lead and copper produced are given at 4.4 cents and 16.75 cents per pound.

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT OF GILPIN COUNTY FROM 1859 TO 1888. DIRECT ESTIMATES.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1859.....	\$250,000.00	1870.....	\$1,552,000.00	1881.....	\$2,110,000.00
1860.....	900,000.00	1871.....	1,400,000.00	1882.....	2,006,516.00
1861.....	750,000.00	1872.....	1,389,289.00	1883.....	1,850,000.00
1862.....	1,200,000.00	1873.....	1,340,502.00	1884.....	2,310,000.00
1863.....	1,600,000.00	1874.....	1,531,863.00	1885.....	2,639,500.00
1864.....	1,800,000.00	1875.....	1,533,909.00	1886.....	1,496,990.26
1865.....	1,500,000.00	1876.....	2,105,544.00	1887.....	1,732,547.50
1866.....	750,000.00	1877.....	2,208,037.00	1888.....	1,538,760.87
1867.....	1,000,000.00	1878.....	2,280,871.00	Total	49,002,079.63
1868.....	1,300,000.00	1879.....	2,625,750.00		
1869.....	1,680,000.00	1880.....	2,620,000.00		

**GOLD, SILVER, AND LEAD OUTPUT OF SUMMIT COUNTY, FROM 1860 TO 1888.
DIRECT ESTIMATES.**

Year.	Gold.	Silver and lead.	Total.
1860 to 1870.....	\$5,500,000.00	.....	\$5,500,000.00
1870.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
1871.....	70,000.00	.....	70,000.00
1872.....	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
1873.....	101,000.00	*\$200,000.00	301,000.00
1874.....	76,408.00	50,000.00	126,408.00
1875.....	72,413.00	50,000.00	122,413.00
1876.....	150,000.00	200,000.00	350,000.00
1877.....	150,000.00	40,000.00	190,000.00
1878.....	165,774.00	155,000.00	320,774.00
1879.....	75,000.00	150,000.00	225,000.00
1880.....	63,000.00	330,000.00	393,000.00
1881.....	35,000.00	2,120,000.00	2,155,000.00
1882.....	60,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,060,000.00
1883.....	15,000.00	350,000.00	365,000.00
1884.....	20,000.00	300,000.00	320,000.00
1885.....	218,525.14	303,000.00	521,525.14
1886.....	164,221.64	676,786.32	841,007.96
1887.....	291,111.56	391,791.84	682,903.40
1888.....	282,209.44	766,943.16	1,049,152.60
Total	7,669,662.78	7,083,521.32	14,753,184.10

* Total to 1873.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Boulder County.</i>						
Acme*.....						
Alconda*.....						
Atchison M. and M. Co.*.....						
Amalgam Thief*.....						
American*.....						
Alamakee	\$22,900.00	\$2,834.09	\$25,734.09			\$25,734.09
American Eagle*.....						
Alpine*.....						
Bulmer*.....						
Big Blossom	673.20	43.95	717.15			717.15
Bismarck*.....						
Belcher.....		51,715.88	51,715.88			51,715.88
Boston.....	20,220.80	7,862.77	28,083.57			28,083.57
B. and M.	2,400.00	103.43	2,503.43			2,503.43
Bella *.....						
Boulder Company*.....						
Belle of Memphis*.....						

* No production during 1888.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Boulder County—Continued.</i>						
Black Cloud M. and M. Co.*						
Belle of Titusville*						
Big John†						
Bunker Hill*						
Buckhorn	\$460.00	\$51.72	\$511.72			\$511.72
Blue Bird*						
Caribou	1,600.00	77,575.75	79,175.75			79,175.75
Cleveland*						
Chingkus Kahn	600.00	38.78	638.78			638.78
Charcoal*						
Cora Belle*						
Cash	20,000.00	1,292.92	21,292.92			21,292.92
Clarence*						
Cold Spring	900.00	155.15	1,055.15			1,055.15
Columbia	*8,400.00	1,034.34	9,434.34			9,434.34
Columbia No. 7†						
Colorado*						
Chicago and Colorado Mining Co.*						
Centennial*						
Clipper*						
Carbonate*						
Dime*						
Dingo*						
Dog Canoe	2,400.00	129.29	2,529.29			2,529.29
Evans*						
Emancipation	8,000.00	2,585.80	10,585.80			10,585.80
El Dorado*						
Eureka*						
Ellen*						
Elmora	200.00	25.86	225.86			225.86
Eclipse*						
Emerson*						
Freiburg	420.00	129.29	549.29			549.29
Franklin*						
Five Brothers*						
First National Bank	280.00	5,171.71	5,451.71			5,451.71
Forlorn Hope*						
Forest*						
Graphic	200.00	2.58	202.58			202.58
Grand View†						
Grand Central	1,400.00	129.29	1,529.29			1,529.29
Gray Eagle	750.00	1,034.34	1,784.34			1,784.34
Grant Company*						
Golden Age	4,800.00	155.15	4,955.15			4,955.15
Grand View (Sunshine district)	900.00	155.15	1,055.15			1,055.15

* No production during 1888.

† No report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Boulder County—Continued.</i>						
Good Hope*						
Gold Ring*						
Gold Metal*						
Grand Union*						
Gardner*						
Golden Eagle*						
Golden Belle*						
Hereafter	\$400. 00	\$6. 46	\$406. 46			\$406. 46
Hercules Mining Co.*						
Idaho*						
Ingram*						
Inter-Ocean*						
Independence	300. 00	12. 93	312. 93			312. 93
King William*						
Kokomo*						
Jules*						
Little Pittsburgh	200. 00	2. 58	202. 58			202. 58
Logan†						
Livingston	3, 900. 00	142. 42	4, 042. 42			4, 042. 42
Little Johnnie*						
Little Mary*						
Lost Lode*						
Longfellow*						
Little Fred*						
Little Pet*						
Limbo*						
Little Corporal*						
Lillie*						
Modoc	760. 00	51. 72	811. 72			811. 72
Morning Star	360. 00	25. 86	385. 86			385. 86
Melvina	5, 600. 00	1, 292. 00	6, 892. 00			6, 892. 00
Milwaukee*						
Miner's Luck	800. 00	129. 29	929. 29			929. 29
Monitor	800. 00	4, 680. 40	5, 480. 40			5, 480. 40
Morning Glory*						
Mack*						
Montezuma*						
Montreal*						
Mountain Lion†						
New Discovery*						
New Enterprise*						
Night Shade*						
Nil Desperandum*						
New York*						
Nelson*						
Native Silver*						
Nugget Group*						
Osceola†						

* No production during 1888. † No report received.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Boulder County—Continued.</i>						
Washington Irving*						
Wisconsin*						
West Point*						
Yellow Pine Group....	\$49.38	\$26,248.86	\$26,298.24	\$797.98	\$183.58	\$27,279.80
Young American*						
Confidential reports...	44,000.00	1,919.86	45,919.86			45,919.86
Total production during 1888....	189,241.18	380,240.66	569,481.84	13,439.18	183.58	583,104.60
<i>Clear Creek County.</i>						
Albro.....	4,000.00	1,292.90	5,292.90		1,440.00	6,732.90
Aliundet.....						
Astor-Alliance.....		4,839.43	4,839.43			4,839.43
Aetna*						
Anglo Saxon Extra*						
Arizona*						
Apex*						
Argo.....	414.40	13,549.88	13,964.28	582.56		14,546.84
Argo, Seaton Mountain*						
Antelope*						
Black Lode.....	600.00	3,490.90	4,090.90	265.20		4,356.10
Burnett.....	2,725.00	1,486.86	4,211.86			4,211.86
Brazil*						
Black Hawk*						
Bullion*						
Backbone.....		2,585.85	2,585.85	132.60		2,718.45
Big Blue.....		25,858.58	25,858.58			25,858.58
Baldwin M. and M. Co.		8,000.00	8,000.00			8,000.00
Beecher*						
Black Prince.....	224.00	12,929.29	13,153.29	486.20		13,639.49
Bismarck*						
Baltimore Tunnel.....		31,030.30	31,030.30			31,030.30
Blue Ridge.....		1,745.44	1,745.44	61.88		1,807.32
Bentont.....						
Broville*						
Burrell*						
Black Bear.....	60.00	387.87	447.87	21.12	80.40	549.39
Bald Eagle.....	46.60	3,308.53	3,355.13	176.00		3,531.13
Bush.....		2,404.84	2,404.84	397.80		2,802.64
Brunswick*						
Champion.....	22,400.00	7,822.05	30,222.05		2,345.00	32,567.05
Colorado United Mining Co.†						
Cold Stream.....		3,440.47	3,440.47	309.40		3,749.87
Colorado Central.....		236,145.78	236,145.78	9,105.20		245,250.98
Consolidated Republican Mountain Silver Mine.....		32,323.23	32,323.23	2,210.00		34,533.23

* No production during 1888.

† No report.

‡ Confidential report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Olear Creek County—Continued.</i>						
Cliff		\$2, 586. 00	\$2, 586. 00	\$176. 80		\$2, 762. 80
Crown Prince*						
Cashier*						
Charter Oak*						
Crystall						
Commonwealth	\$15. 00	870. 14	885. 14	707. 20		1, 592. 34
Crockett*						
Denver City*						
Dunderburg Mining Co.		1, 616. 15	1, 616. 15	442. 00		2, 058. 15
Diamond Tunnel Co		108, 606. 06	108, 606. 06			108, 606. 06
Dubuque*						
Davenport*						
Dora*						
Dove's Nest*						
Danube*						
Emma C.	3, 750. 00	29, 090. 90	32, 840. 90	3, 315. 00		36, 155. 90
Emma*						
East Dives†						
Equator		77, 575. 75	77, 575. 75	3, 180. 40		80, 756. 15
Everett*						
Eclipse	122. 80	1, 747. 57	1, 870. 37	87. 20		1, 957. 57
European*						
Edgar*						
Edna*						
Esmeralda	750. 00	6, 464. 64	7, 214. 64			7, 214. 64
Fletcher Mining Co*						
Fourth of July	749. 40	3, 893. 00	4, 642. 40	769. 80		5, 412. 20
Franklin	7, 500. 00	29, 090. 90	36, 590. 90	7, 956. 00		44, 546. 90
Freeland	111, 444. 63	26, 868. 97	138, 313. 60			138, 313. 60
Foxhall Tunnel Co.	2, 620. 40	8, 247. 59	10, 867. 99	536. 40		11, 404. 39
Fred Rogers		9, 050. 50	9, 050. 50			9, 050. 50
Fall River*						
Gem	4, 000. 00	1, 292. 90	5, 292. 90		\$1, 340. 00	6, 632. 90
Grantham*						
Gold Dust*						
Grand View*						
Golden Leaf †						
Gladstone*						
Gilman		514. 58	514. 58	415. 48		930. 06
Griffith*						
Gilpin*						
G. A. Dunkin		25, 858. 58	25, 858. 58	442. 00		26, 300. 58
Globe*						
Gold Bug*						
Gold and Silver Coin*						
Humboldt	3, 000. 00	6, 464. 64	9, 464. 64			9, 464. 64
Hood	4, 000. 00	1, 292. 92	5, 292. 92		1, 605. 00	6, 297. 92
Head Light	1, 000. 00	200. 00	1, 200. 00			1, 200. 00

* No production during 1888.
† No report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Clear Creek County—Continued.</i>						
Hidden Treasure.....	\$800. 00	\$300. 00	\$1, 100. 00	.....	.....	\$1, 100. 00
Hukill* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Invincible* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inter-Ocean.....	600. 00	85. 85	685. 85	.....	.....	685. 85
Independence.....	.....	38, 787. 87	38, 787. 87	.....	.....	38, 787. 87
Jos. A. Horne* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junction and Gallic Group .....	.....	2, 586. 00	2, 586. 00	\$88. 40	.....	2, 674. 40
Johnson	400. 00	6, 864. 64	6, 864. 64	.....	.....	6, 864. 64
Joe Reynolds	1, 834. 00	165, 895. 75	167, 729. 75	8, 574. 80	.....	176, 304. 55
J. W. Gonley* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kangaroo.....	1, 800. 00	23, 272. 72	25, 072. 72	397. 80	.....	25, 470. 52
Kangaroo No. 2	2, 000. 00	4, 350. 00	6, 350. 00	500. 00	.....	6, 850. 00
Kelly* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Clyde.....	450. 00	678. 77	1, 128. 77	264. 00	.....	1, 392. 77
Kirtley .....	.....	4, 878. 27	4, 878. 27	.....	.....	4, 878. 27
Larmartine	3, 773. 00	36, 185. 59	39, 958. 59	8, 145. 28	.....	48, 103. 87
Lexington	2, 400. 00	1, 294. 94	3, 694. 94	.....	\$301. 50	3, 996. 44
Little Emma* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Mattief .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Casino	2, 775. 00	6, 168. 56	8, 943. 56	177. 60	.....	9, 121. 16
Lake	480. 00	6, 757. 57	7, 237. 57	1, 326. 00	1, 507. 00	10, 070. 57
Lebanon Tunnel* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisa* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Jack .....	.....	3, 232. 32	3, 232. 32	221. 00	.....	3, 453. 32
Little Giant	500. 00	5, 171. 71	5, 671. 71	530. 40	.....	6, 202. 11
Lawson* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucy Group* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mascot	64. 00	248. 24	312. 24	353. 60	.....	665. 84
May Flower	7, 601. 60	22, 910. 70	30, 512. 30	7, 867. 60	.....	38, 370. 90
Molly Bawn* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miller* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan	4, 000. 00	8, 597. 97	12, 597. 97	.....	.....	12, 597. 97
Matilda Fletcher .....	.....	1, 939. 39	1, 939. 39	.....	.....	1, 939. 39
Moline* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendota	604. 80	21, 991. 43	22, 596. 23	14, 144. 00	.....	36, 740. 23
Mamie* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murray* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mansfield M. & M. Co.* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mono* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mint* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mammoth .....	.....	1, 810. 10	1, 810. 10	.....	.....	1, 810. 10
McClellan	200. 00	32, 237. 90	32, 437. 90	503. 80	.....	32, 941. 70
Nabob .....	.....	1, 939. 39	1, 939. 39	61. 88	.....	2, 001. 27
Norman* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Night Hawk* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native American.....	100. 00	6, 464. 64	6, 564. 64	3, 491. 80	.....	10, 056. 44

* No production during 1888.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Olear Creek County—Continued.</i>						
Twin Sisters*						
Thismoingo.....	\$37. 00	\$1, 475. 22	\$1, 512. 22	\$707. 20		\$2, 219. 42
Terrible*						
Tabor.....	50. 00	6, 464. 50	6, 514. 50	440. 00		6, 954. 50
U. P. R.....	400. 00		400. 00			400. 00
Vice-President.....		2, 328. 55	2, 328. 55	2, 917. 20		5, 245. 75
Victor*						
Virginia*						
Virginia City.....	85. 00	2, 125. 56	2, 210. 56	265. 20		2, 475. 76
Vulcan*						
Wallace*						
Wheeling*						
Windsor.....	780. 00	23. 27	803. 27			803. 27
Windsor Castle.....	2, 000. 00	1, 551. 51	3, 551. 51	176. 80		3, 728. 31
Washington.....	300. 00	15, 514. 80	15, 814. 80	1, 056. 00		16, 870. 80
Young American*						
Total of confidential reports.....	48, 105. 00	237, 873. 71	285, 978. 71	13, 436. 80		299, 415. 51
Total production during 1888.....	419, 820. 80	1, 896, 517. 67	2, 316, 338. 47	205, 242. 36	\$28, 673. 02	2, 550, 253. 85
<i>Chaffee County.</i>						
Alaska*						
B. B.....	240. 00		240. 00			240. 00
Baraconta*						
Black Tiger.....		122. 83	122. 83	176. 00		298. 83
Brunswick Mining Co.*						
Climax, Springfield and Mayflower.....	360. 00	775. 74	1, 135. 74		1, 005. 00	2, 140. 74
Contact*						
Charin.....		1, 810. 06	1, 810. 06	616. 00		2, 426. 06
Cræsus and Robert Wilson†.....						
Caledonia*						
D. A. Mason†.....						
Desdemona.....	100. 00	452. 52	552. 52	176. 00		728. 52
Eclipse.....		69, 816. 00	69, 816. 00	63, 200. 00		133, 016. 00
Eureka*						
Enterprise.....	1, 000. 00		1, 000. 00			1, 000. 00
Emma Stradley*						
Fortune*						
Fredonia*						
Free Gold.....	840. 00		840. 00			840. 00
Gladstone.....		15. 59	15. 59	374. 00		389. 59
Gulch.....	300. 00	1, 574. 75	1, 874. 75			1, 874. 75
Goldfield*						
Hope.....	100. 00		100. 00			100. 00
Isis.....		1, 909. 05	1, 909. 05			1, 909. 05

* No production during 1888.

† No report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Chaffee County—Continued.</i>						
Lottie		\$77. 57	\$77. 57	\$59. 40		\$136. 97
Lost Cañon	\$1, 200. 00		1, 200. 00			1, 200. 00
Little Eula	85. 00	109. 90	194. 90			194. 90
Little Missouri		340. 40	340. 40	221. 00		561. 40
Monarch Pool*						
Madonna		121, 832. 55	121, 832. 55	316, 184. 00		438, 016. 55
Mary Murphy†						
Mollie Mack*						
Om. Pertune*						
Pinion		3, 878. 70	3, 878. 70	1, 320. 00		5, 198. 70
Paymaster*						
Pat Murphy	5, 250. 00	11, 897. 27	17, 147. 27	1, 320. 00		18, 467. 27
Quincy†						
Rainbow	120. 00	1, 551. 48	1, 671. 48	1, 320. 00		2, 991. 48
Red Cloud	120. 00		120. 00			120. 00
Ready Cash*						
Santa Fé		491. 30	491. 30	880. 00		1, 371. 30
Saint Francis†						
Silent Friend*						
Shamrock		1, 318. 76	1, 318. 76	1, 320. 00		2, 638. 76
Sedalia Cu. Syndicate		11, 025. 85	11, 025. 85		\$16, 027. 41	27, 053. 26
Swiss Boy	90. 00	3, 490. 83	3, 580. 83			3, 580. 83
Silver Shrine*						
Snow Drop*						
Twin Lakes Hydraulic Gold Mining Co	28, 970. 09	47. 67	29, 017. 76			29, 017. 76
Tressa C.	2, 134. 00	288. 32	2, 422. 32			2, 422. 32
Tip Top		581. 81	581. 81			581. 81
The United Claim Mining Co	1, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	6, 000. 00			6, 000. 00
Tilden	1, 165. 20	3, 387. 55	4, 552. 75	1, 131. 90		5, 684. 65
Tom Paine*						
Uranus*						
Wild Horse*						
Confidential reports	350, 382. 40	241, 090. 43	591, 472. 83	88, 788. 48		680, 261. 31
Total production during 1888	393, 456. 69	482, 886. 93	876, 343. 62	477, 086. 78	17, 032. 41	1, 370, 462. 81
<i>Ouster County.</i>						
Aspen*						
Ben Eaton*						
Ben Franklin†						
Boulder, Buffalo Hunter Mining Co.†						
Bull Domingo†						
East Leviathan*						
Geyser M. & M. Co.*						
Globe*						
* No production during 1888.						
† Confidential report.						
‡ No report.						

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Custer County—Continued.</i>						
Hudson Mining Co. *						
Humboldt*						
Immortal*						
Julianna Mining Co. *						
Leavenworth		\$1, 623. 88	\$1, 623. 88			\$1, 623. 88
Leviathan*						
Little Nelliet						
Lady Franklin*						
Matchless		1, 396. 35	1, 396. 35	\$1, 414. 40		2, 810. 75
Maverick*						
Minnie*						
Mountain View*						
Midnight*						
Polonia*						
Pioneer	\$120. 00	2, 700. 00	2, 820. 00			2, 820. 00
Powhatan*						
Plymouth*						
Pocahontast						
Ruby Chief*						
Red Creek Spring Mining Co. *						
Robt. E. Leet						
Security Mining Co. *						
Twenty-six *						
Terrible				261, 664. 00		261, 664. 00
Vanderbilt*						
Victoria*						
Virginia*						
Total production during 1888	120. 00	5, 720. 23	5, 840. 23	263, 078. 40		268, 918. 63
<i>Dolores County.</i>						
Bancroft*						
Blackhawk *						
Black Diamond*						
Cobbler	120. 00	5, 818. 05	5, 938. 05			5, 938. 05
C. H. C. *						
Enterprise	9, 000. 00	135, 754. 50	144, 754. 50	2, 640. 00		147, 394. 50
Ethlena*						
Johnny Bull*						
Little Susie*						
Maggie*						
Magpie*						
Nebraska*						
Princeton	480. 00	10, 860. 36	11, 340. 36	2, 640. 00		13, 980. 36
Polar*						
Puzzle Extension		2, 113. 89	2, 113. 89			2, 113. 89
Swansea Gold and Silver Mining Co.	7, 869. 60	50, 025. 14	57, 894. 74			57, 894. 74
* No production during 1888.				† No report.		

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Eagle County—Continued.</i>						
Monte Christo	\$900.00	\$1,338.50	\$2,238.50			\$2,238.50
Pacific	1,080.00	956.75	2,036.75	\$149.60		2,186.35
Potion*						
Percy Chester*						
Polar and Accidental ..	24,338.00	45,446.99	69,784.99			69,784.99
Pine Martin Group† ..						
Rocky Point†						
Raymond*						
Star of the West	390.00	161.61	551.61			551.61
Scorpion		1,446.76	1,446.76	330.00		1,776.76
Senator*						
Sylph		861.07	861.07	48.40		909.47
T. V. Powderly*						
Tip Top*						
T. C. Garbut		5,818.05	5,818.05	19,800.00		25,618.05
Warrior's Mark	7,000.00	452.52	7,452.52			7,452.52
Water Nymph		74.99	74.99	158.40		233.39
Confidential reports ...	56,260.00	125,239.63	181,499.63	100,579.60		282,079.23
Total production during 1888	142,002.40	319,596.22	461,598.62	129,330.08	\$2,164.10	593,092.80
<i>Gilpin County.</i>						
Alps	6,500.00	565.00	7,065.00			7,065.00
Aduddel	15,426.00	34,349.25	49,775.25	1,502.80		51,278.05
Burroughs	25,200.00	226.07	25,426.07		804.00	26,230.07
Adelaino*						
Banta	3,340.00	10,343.20	13,683.20	17,600.00		31,283.20
Bullion Mines*						
Black Hawk Placer* ..						
Barkert						
Boss*						
Bates*						
Buffalo and Central Mining Co.*						
Belmont Mining Co.	33,000.80	13,946.83	46,947.63		5,494.00	52,441.63
Carr	9,700.00	1,034.34	10,734.34		1,038.50	11,772.84
Colorado*						
Columbia Property* ..						
Cyclops		15,514.80	15,514.80			15,514.80
Cooper*						
Collon	4,800.00	323.23	5,123.23			5,123.23
Dasey Mining Co.†						
Deadwood Placer Mining Co.*						
Denver Gold Co. (limited)	13,020.00	1,956.19	14,976.19			14,976.19
Egyptian	62,850.00	13,769.69	76,619.69		9,648.80	86,268.49
Enterprise*						
* No production during 1888. † Confidential report. ‡ No report.						

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Gilpin County—Continued.</i>						
Fontenac Mining Co...	\$5,680.00	\$11,013.16	\$16,693.16	\$5,127.20		\$21,820.36
Fisk	77,701.00	8,517.52	86,218.52			86,218.52
Free American	1,300.00	38.79	1,338.79			1,338.79
Fanny		3,290.49	3,290.49			3,290.49
Flock	8,765.00	780.94	9,545.94		\$282.07	9,828.01
Foot and Symonds*						
Fourth of July*						
Freiburg Gold and Silver Mining Co.*						
Gibson*						
Gettysburg	2,151.02	33.50	2,184.52			2,184.52
Gregory Bobtail	281,100.00	16,808.08	297,908.08			297,908.08
Gunnell	225,580.00	33,143.49	258,723.49			258,723.49
Gardner*						
Garden	15,700.00	9,050.50	24,750.50		3,350.00	28,100.50
Grover Cleveland*						
German Consolidated Mining Co.*						
Hill's Gold and Silver Mining Co.*						
Hawkeye M. & T. Co.*						
Hubert	111,695.66		111,695.66			111,695.66
Homer*						
Hillhouse*						
Hyndman-Burroughs*						
Ivanhoe	5,860.00	11,364.84	17,224.84	23,411.08		40,635.92
Iowa*						
Jefferson*						
King*						
Kent County Gold Mining Co.*						
Lost Nevada*						
Little Annie	4,740.00	484.85	5,224.85			5,224.85
Manhattan	10,160.00	311.59	10,471.59			10,471.59
Mascot*						
Mammoth*						
Mint		32,323.23	32,323.23	88.40		32,411.63
McAllister	3,700.00	651.64	4,351.64			4,351.64
Mary Miller		10,353.20	10,353.20			10,353.20
Mountain Lion*						
Mountain City Mining Co.	4,396.60	453.82	4,850.42			4,850.42
Newfoundland*						
New California	95,920.00	12,382.38	108,302.38			108,302.38
Pyrenees*						
Post-hole*						
Prize Consolidated M. and M. Co.	800.00	129.29	929.29			929.29

* No production during 1888.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Gilpin County—Continued.</i>						
Pearly Hill Group*						
Republic	\$34,000.00	\$1,292.92	\$35,292.92			\$35,292.92
Rollins Mining Co	8,400.00	775.75	9,175.75			9,175.75
Rhoderick Dhu*						
Running Lode	5,866.40	7,670.94	13,537.34	\$2,351.44		15,888.78
Saratoga Mining Co.	100,800.00	11,424.32	112,224.32			112,224.32
Silver Dollar*						
Silver Blende	24.00	8,533.33	8,557.33	445.54		9,002.87
San Juan	1,943.00	841.70	2,784.70			2,784.70
St. Louis*						
Surprise	984.00	81.45	1,065.45			1,065.45
Searle	2,250.00	4,848.48	7,098.48		\$663.00	7,761.48
Success*						
Topeka	23,888.00	1,093.82	24,981.82			24,981.82
Toronto*						
Ute*						
West Leavenworth†						
Winnebago Mining Co.	17,353.40	1,004.61	18,358.01			18,358.01
Widow Woman	320.00	2,792.72	3,112.72	19,801.60		22,914.32
Vanderbilt	2,640.88	37.49	2,678.37			2,678.37
Confidential reports...	23,200.00	4,447.67	27,647.67			27,647.67
Total production during 1888	1,250,755.76	288,005.11	1,538,760.87	70,328.06	21,280.37	1,630,369.30
<i>Gunnison County.</i>						
Augusta	700.00	6,787.73	7,487.73	739.20		8,226.93
Anna Dedreka*						
Anne Hudson*						
Bullion King	60.00	7,757.40	7,817.40			7,817.40
Black Queen	60.00	3,878.70	3,938.70			3,938.70
Belle of Titusville*						
Big Bonanza*						
Big Comet*						
Blaine*						
Crested Butte†						
Chicago*						
Chautauqua Group*						
Crown		969.68	969.68	2,640.00		3,609.68
Cumberland*						
Chronicle†						
Denver City	40.00	1,939.35	1,979.35	352.00		2,331.35
Daisy		4,654.44	4,654.44	7,920.00		12,574.44
Domingo*						
Doctor*						
Excelsior*						
Eureka		129.29	129.29	484.00		613.29
Eureka Nest Egg		18,100.60	18,100.60	28,952.00		47,052.60
Eureka (Treasury Mountain)		1,292.92	1,292.92	176.80	335.00	1,804.72

* No production during 1888.

† Confidential report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Gunnison County—Continued.</i>						
El Dorado*						
Emma*						
El Capitan*						
Fairview		\$1,292.90	\$1,292.90	\$44.00		\$1,336.90
Forest Queen*						
Gold Cup*						
Grey Copper*						
Golden City*						
Gold Belt*						
Hard Cash		646.45	646.45	220.00		866.45
Homestake*						
Iron Placer*						
Jimmy Mack†						
Keystone		258.58	258.58	484.00		742.58
Lilly*						
Lewiston*						
Legal Tender*						
Little Crown*						
Little Giant Placer*						
May, Contact, Mazeppa Mining Co.	\$300.00	11,636.10	11,936.10	2,640.00		14,576.10
Manitou and Sheol*						
Morning Glim	200.00	3,232.25	3,432.25	440.00		3,872.25
Michigan and Colorado Mining Co.*						
Midnight*						
Mountain Boy*						
Minstrel Boy*						
Monte Vista	80.00	1,292.90	1,372.90	1,540.00		2,912.90
Napoleon Mining Co.	4,071.65		4,071.65	1,521.68		5,593.33
North Star*						
Oracle*						
Old Dan Joe*						
Old Lot*						
Payroll*						
Robert E. Lee		3,878.70	3,878.70	3,960.00		7,838.70
Rochester*						
Ruby Chief*						
Sylvanite		19,393.93	19,393.93			19,393.93
Sacramento	7,000.00	9,050.30	16,050.30	1,540.00		17,590.30
Silent Friend (Pitkin)*		1,131.29	1,131.29	880.00		2,011.29
Silent Friend		67.23	67.23	677.60		744.83
Silver Queen*						
Silver Cup*						
Silver Islet†						
Silver Bell*						
Twilight*						
Tenderfoot Placer*						

* No production during 1888.

† No report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Gunnison County—Continued.</i>						
Terrible*						
Trevalyn*						
Tin Cup*						
Union Park Placer Mining Co.*						
Volunteer	\$4,500.00	\$1,939.35	\$6,439.35			\$6,439.35
Virginia*						
Webb Mines*						
Confidential reports	1,630.00	49.19	1,679.19			1,679.19
Total production during 1888	18,641.65	99,379.28	118,020.93	\$55,211.28	\$335.00	173,567.21
<i>Hinsdale County.</i>						
Argentine Falls Silver Mining Co.*						
Alpha and $\diamond$ D*						
Belle of the West*						
Big Casino*						
Bonanza King*						
Capitol City	147.00	1,424.13	1,571.13	4,689.52		6,260.65
Dawn of Hope*						
Frank Hough*						
Fair View*						
Gold Quartz*						
Golden Fleece*						
Henson Creek Reduction Co.*						
Hannibal		1,577.34	1,577.34	445.28		2,022.62
Hamilton*						
Independence*						
John Hough*						
Lightning Striker*						
Little Casino*						
Myrtle Queen*						
Newport*						
Nellie M*						
Ocean Wave*						
Pentarch*						
Polar Star*						
Pearl*						
Red Rover*						
Scotia*						
Ulay	2,500.00	84,038.50	86,538.50	52,800.00		139,338.50
Vermont		54,948.25	54,948.25	7,700.00		62,648.25
Vulcan*						
Yellow Medicine	20.00	470.62	490.62	172.48	304.85	967.95
Total production during 1888	2,667.00	142,458.84	145,125.84	65,807.28	304.85	211,237.97

* No production during 1888.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Lake County—Continued.</i>						
Black Cloud	\$1,500.00	\$3,878.70	\$5,378.70	\$6,600.00		\$11,978.70
Big Chief		646.46	646.46	1,768.00		2,414.46
Breece Mining Co.*						
Beecher and Custer*						
Belle of the West*						
Castle View*						
Crysolite		127,350.00	127,350.00	15,840.00		143,190.00
Col. Sellers		634,950.95	634,950.95	285,648.00		920,598.95
Catalpa		38,224.23	38,224.23	5,304.00		43,528.23
Clear Grit	40.00	3,393.93	3,433.93	638.80		4,072.73
Cora Belle Mining Co.*						
Cyclops*						
Continental Chief		504,242.42	504,242.42	57,460.00		561,702.42
Cleveland Mining Co.	4,500.00	3,555.48	8,055.48	4,840.00		12,895.48
Compromise Mining Co.		174,774.22	174,774.22			174,774.22
Crescent		5,908.67	5,908.67	486.00		6,394.67
Daisy Mining Co.*						
Defiance	20.00	969.68	989.68			989.68
Davis		19,393.93	19,393.93			19,393.93
Denver City Mining Co.*		146,450.66	146,450.66			146,450.66
Dunkin Mining Co.		449,939.39	449,939.39	23,868.00		473,807.39
Dinero Mining Co.	1,000.00	60,934.45	61,934.45			61,934.45
Experiment*						
Eliza*						
Evening Star		122,404.54	122,404.54	972.40		123,376.94
East 6th Street Shaft*						
Excelsior*						
Emmet		62,060.60	62,060.60	13,260.00		75,320.60
Enterprise*						
Frye Hill Mining Co.*						
Flag-Staff	44,000.00	96,969.69	140,969.69	8,840.00		149,809.69
Forepaugh		6,141.41	6,141.41			6,141.41
Forest Rose*						
Fortuna	600.00	3,878.78	4,478.78	1,591.20		6,069.98
Frenchman*						
Gunnison*						
Florence*						
Griffin	1,000.00	12,929.29	13,929.29			13,929.29
Great O'Sullivan*						
Great Hopes Mining Co.*						
G. M. Favorite*						
Garibaldi*						
Golden Curry*						
Gertrude	250.00	32,322.50	32,572.50			32,572.50
Highland Mary*						
Humboldt Mining Co.		29,866.66	29,866.66	442.00		30,308.66
Hard Cash*						

* No production during 1888.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Lake County—Continued.</i>						
Harvard*						
Helena Mining Co.....	\$400.00	\$6,464.64	\$6,864.64	\$6,188.00		\$13,052.64
Henrietta and Maid of Erin Consolidated Co.....		407,272.72	407,272.72	1,697,280.00		2,104,552.72
Iowa Gulch*						
Iroquois Mining Co.*						
Ideal*						
Iron Silver Mining Co.	10,000.00	1,422,190.00	1,432,190.00	29,172.00		1,461,362.00
Imes and Iron Hill Consolidated Co.*						
Jay Eye See*						
Jay Bird*						
Keystone.....	200.00	2,585.80	2,785.80			2,785.80
Little Alice Combination*						
Little Johnnie*						
Louisville and Colorado, No. 2.....	24,000.00	323,225.00	347,225.00	132,000.00		479,225.00
Little Pittsburgh.....		23,272.72	23,272.72			23,272.72
La Plata.....		34,773.73	34,773.73	31,735.60		66,509.33
Leadville Consolidated Mining Co.....	60,000.00	46,545.45	106,545.45	106,080.00		212,625.45
Little Chief Mining Co.		15,036.76	15,036.76	1,237.60		16,274.36
Little Silver Mining Co.*						
Lee Basin Mining Co...		455,404.63	455,404.63			455,404.63
Lillian Mining Co.....	36,580.00	22,983.10	59,563.10	43,581.20		103,144.30
Lucy L.*						
Little Ellen.....	3,308.00	2,009.17	5,317.17	3,520.00		8,837.17
Long and Derry.....		1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00
Litier Consolidated Mining Co.*						
Aztec Mining Co.*						
Crown Point Pinnacle*						
Cora Bell*						
Highland Chief*						
Tip Top†						
Saint Louis*						
Moffat Shaft*						
Miami.....	1,500.00	11,636.36	13,136.36			13,136.36
Mikado Mining Co.....	11,000.00	428,606.05	439,606.05	67,626.00		507,232.05
Meyer Mining Co.*						
Mansfield Mining Co.*						
Mike and Star.....		4,598.94	4,598.94		\$1,394.07	5,993.01
Matchless.....		252,031.31	252,031.31	8,265.40		260,296.71
Morning Star.....		106,705.45	106,705.45	221,530.40		328,235.85
Maria Louise*						

* No production during 1888.

† Confidential report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Lake County—Continued.</i>						
Houghton Combination*						
New Tiger*						
New Pittsburg		\$9,671.11	\$9,671.11	\$8,132.80		\$17,803.91
New Discovery	\$4,000.00	36,202.02	40,202.02	264.00		40,466.02
New Year*						
Nisi Prius Consolidated Mining Co		206,868.68	206,868.68	88,400.00		295,268.68
Olathe Silver Mining Co.*						
O. K.*						
Opulent*						
Only Chance*						
Oro City*						
Printer Boy*						
President	24,500.00	81,713.12	106,213.12			106,213.12
Pocahontas*						
Quartette*						
R. E. Lee Mining Co		62,060.60	62,060.60			62,060.60
Ruby*						
Red Hook	200.00	2,585.85	2,785.85			2,785.85
Silver Cord†						
St. Kevin	6,000.00	106,664.25	112,664.25			112,664.25
Small Hopes†						
Satellite*						
Sierra Nevada*						
Star of the West and Garden City Consolidated		161,580.18	161,580.18	56,936.00		218,516.18
Sullivan*						
Snow Drop	3,300.00		3,300.00			3,300.00
Smuggler		23,272.72	23,272.72	53,040.00		76,312.72
Sequin		6,787.87	6,787.87	13,260.00		20,047.87
Treasury Vault*						
Tiger and Shields	5,200.00	110,545.44	115,745.44			115,745.44
Terrible*						
Venture	1,200.00	23,207.56	24,407.56			24,407.56
Venus and Hermes	6,000.00	161,616.16	167,616.16	39,780.00		207,396.16
Vernes*						
Vanderbilt*						
Virginus		8,574.70	8,574.70	265.20		8,839.90
Wilkes Barre No. 2		3,878.70	3,878.70			3,878.70
Wolcott Mining Co.*						
Weldon*						
Wiles*						
William Wallace		5,171.71	5,171.71	13,260.00		18,431.71
Ward Consolidated Mining Co		1,616.15	1,616.15			1,616.15

* No production during 1888.

† Confidential report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Lake County—Continued.</i>						
Yankee Doodle		\$27, 772. 12	\$27, 772. 12	\$1, 768. 00		\$29, 540. 12
Confidential reports ...	\$22, 020. 00	548, 774. 52	570, 794. 52	158, 112. 86		728, 907. 38
Total production during 1888	310, 890. 84	9, 061, 589. 37	9, 372, 480. 21	4, 004, 065. 86	\$1, 394. 07	13, 377, 940. 14
<i>Montrose County.</i>						
United States Gold Placers	12, 000. 00		12, 000. 00			12, 000. 00
<i>Ouray County.</i>						
Alaska*						
Alabama*						
Alexandria	2, 000. 00	775. 74	2, 775. 74	4, 136. 00		6, 911. 74
American	1, 000. 00		1, 000. 00			1, 000. 00
American Girl	480. 00	4, 137. 28	4, 617. 28	2, 112. 00		6, 729. 28
Amador*						
Bonanza	16. 00	1, 509. 07	1, 525. 07		460. 63	1, 985. 70
Black Girl*						
Black Lightning*						
Bonnell*						
Brookline Group*						
Belle of the West	468. 00	7, 260. 93	7, 728. 93			7, 728. 93
Belcher*						
Blackbird*						
Candice*						
Carbonate King	474. 40	11, 501. 57	11, 975. 97	3, 138. 20		15, 114. 17
Charter Oak*						
Calliope	2, 240. 00	107, 012. 04	109, 252. 04	6, 487. 80		115, 739. 84
Copper King*						
Carbonate Queen*						
Congress*						
Capitol*						
Dutch Bog*						
Dutton*						
El Mahdi Group	828. 60	11, 858. 76	12, 687. 36			12, 687. 36
Enterprise*						
Forest*						
Gray Eagle*						
Gertie & Raven*						
Grand Prize*						
Gustin	1, 240. 00	120, 239. 70	121, 479. 70		8, 308. 00	129, 787. 70
Galena Lion*						
Genessee*						
Humboldt	320. 00	18, 100. 60	18, 420. 60	140. 80		18, 561. 40
Iron Chest*						
J. V. Dexter*						
Lost Mine*						
Little Mollie*						

* No production during 1888.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.]	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Park County—Continued.</i>						
Bemrose Placer*						
Baltic.....	\$1,300.00	\$15,126.93	\$16,426.93			\$16,426.93
Bullion*						
Benedict [†]						
Badger Boy*						
Bannon*						
Black Bear*						
Centennial*						
C. W. Lowe's Placer	240.00		240.00			240.00
Champagne*						
Copper Bonanza*						
Clover*						
Dauser*						
Dolly Varden.....		16,234.05	16,234.05			16,234.05
Danville Group*						
Deadwood.....	40.00		40.00			40.00
Everlasting.....		2,844.08	2,844.08			2,844.08
Eli.....	2,260.00	11,636.10	13,896.10	\$3,982.00		17,878.10
Frisco*						
Forest Queen*						
Fairbury*						
Fairplay Placer.....	6,000.00		6,000.00			6,000.00
Gratlon <i>et al.</i> *						
Grand Prize*						
Great West*						
Gertrude*						
Good Samaritan*						
Guinea Pig*						
Giant Silver*						
Golden Mines*						
Great Eastern*						
Horseshoe†						
Hock Hocking.....	1,200.00	3,981.87	5,181.87			5,181.87
Hill Top <i>et al.</i>		323,225.00	323,225.00	352,000.00		675,225.00
Hudson.....		1,450.63	1,450.63			1,450.63
John A. Logan*						
K. P. & U. P.*						
Key Stone.....		600.00	600.00			600.00
Leadville.....	680.00	1,939.35	2,619.35	1,056.00		3,675.35
Lucky Queen*						
Lone Star.....		2,000.00	2,000.00			2,000.00
Ling*						
Liebelt.....	600.00		600.00			600.00
Little Rose*						
Morse Mining Co.*						
Monte Vista*						
Mudsill Group*						
Mary Adair.....	800.00	2,896.10	3,696.10	1,760.00		5,456.10
* No production during 1888.			† Confidential report.			

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Park County—Continued.</i>						
New York		\$307,063.75	\$307,063.75		\$1,675.00	\$308,738.75
Nestor*						
Novazembla*						
Oxford*						
Oliver Twist	\$1,072.28	331.30	1,403.58			1,403.58
Only Chance Mining Co.	1,300.00	12,606.07	13,906.07	\$4,290.00		18,196.07
Pennsylvania Placer ...	137.00	930.80	1,067.80			1,067.80
Peerless Maud†						
Phillips Gold Mining Co	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00			3,000.00
Palmer Group*						
Peerless		11,636.10	11,636.10	26,400.00		38,036.10
Peabody Placer	11,000.00		11,000.00			11,000.00
Pay Rock		1,422.19	1,422.19	1,100.00		2,522.19
Quail <i>et al.</i> *						
Russian*						
Roberts Placer	300.00		300.00			300.00
Rebecca*						
Silver Issue*						
Sweet Home*						
Shelby*						
Sacramento Mining Co.		6,000.00	6,000.00			6,000.00
Sherwood*						
Silver Gem*						
Sovereign Mining Co.*						
Three Brothers*						
Wheeler	1,580.00		1,580.00			1,580.00
Wyandotte*						
Western Pass Mine*						
Ypsilanti		355.55	355.55	353.60	50.25	759.40
Zula Chief	100.00	100.00	200.00			200.00
Confidential reports	3,136.00	19,824.04	22,960.04	26,048.00		49,008.04
Total production during 1888	33,945.28	744,044.30	777,989.58	416,989.60	1,725.25	1,196,704.43
<i>Pitkin County.</i>						
Aspen		604,633.73	604,633.73	74,624.00		679,257.73
Aspen Compromise		1,322,934.46	1,322,934.46	156,808.67		1,479,743.13
Aspen Mining and Smelting Co		1,622,589.50	1,622,589.50	215,600.00		1,838,189.50
Bay State		7,016.57	7,016.57			7,016.57
Best Friend†						
Bonny Bell		142,219.00	142,219.00	2,765.84		144,984.84
Camp Bird		95,028.15	95,028.15			95,028.15
Celeste		35,748.68	35,748.68			35,748.68
Durant Mining Co		678,772.50	678,772.50	65,120.00		743,892.50
Enterprise Mining Co		258,580.00	258,580.00	66,000.00		324,580.00
Franklin		549,482.50	549,482.50	37,400.00		586,882.50
Justice		27,797.35	27,797.35			27,797.35

* No production during 1888.

† Confidential report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Pitkin County—Continued.</i>						
J. C. Johnson *						
La Salle		\$9,050.30	\$9,050.30	\$2,464.00		\$11,514.30
Last Dollar		165,426.55	165,426.55			165,426.55
Libbie Belle		84,684.95	84,684.95			84,684.95
Little Lottie		217,751.51	217,751.51	35,200.00		252,951.51
Little Nell		84,943.53	84,943.53			84,943.53
Little Percy		96,967.50	96,967.50			96,967.50
Little Rule		2,288.43	2,288.43			2,288.43
Monte Cristo		1,896.68	1,896.68	220.00		2,116.68
Petroleum		3,232.25	3,232.25	110.00		3,342.25
Princess Louise		27,441.80	27,441.80			27,441.80
Pringer Bros		20,136.92	20,136.92			20,136.92
Regent		695,179.40	695,179.40	76,032.00		771,211.40
Silver Bell		7,550.54	7,550.54			7,550.54
Silver Star		3,265.87	3,265.87			3,265.87
Smuggler		25,858.00	25,858.00	3,520.00		29,378.00
Sunset		12,463.55	12,463.55			12,463.55
Tam O'Shanter *						
Total of confidential reports		355,232.53	355,232.53	47,168.00		402,400.53
Sundry deposits at U. S. Mint	\$12,716.16	154.38	12,870.54			12,870.54
Total production during 1888	12,716.16	7,158,327.13	7,171,043.29	783,032.51		7,954,075.80
<i>Rio Grande County.</i>						
Aztec Mining Co	12,000.00	3,878.78	15,878.78			15,878.78
Esmond †						
Golconda*						
Globe†						
Iowa and Colorado Consolidated Mining Co.†						
Little Annie Gold Mining Co.*						
Wightman Gulch Placer	2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Rio Grande†						
San Juan Consolidated Gold Mining Co.†						
Sister Ida†						
Confidential reports	2,260.00	949.01	3,209.01			3,209.01
Total production during 1888	16,260.00	4,827.79	21,087.79			21,087.79
<i>Sagauche County.</i>						
Atlantict						
Antorot						
Arkansas†						

* Confidential report.

† No production during 1888.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Sagauche County—Continued.</i>						
Bonanza*						
Boss Mammoth*						
Buckhorn Mining Co.*						
Cræsus*						
Coronet*						
Empress Josephine	\$1,500.00	\$11,636.10	\$13,136.10			\$13,136.10
Eagle*						
Emma	40.00	7,757.40	7,797.40	\$1,584.00		9,381.40
Hortense*						
Isabella*						
Legal Tender*						
Michigan		5,337.09	5,337.09	8,252.64		13,589.73
Othello*						
Paragon*						
Revenue*						
Sasthenis	2,500.00	29,080.25	31,580.25			31,580.25
Shawmut	80.00	2,585.80	2,665.80		\$1,340.00	4,005.80
St. Louis*						
Townsend*						
Spring Chicken and Little Ada*						
Yellow Type*						
Whale	100.00	3,233.25	3,333.25		1,507.50	4,840.75
Total production during 1888	4,220.00	59,629.89	63,849.89	9,836.64	2,847.50	76,534.03
<i>San Juan County.</i>						
Alletha	316.00	739.44	1,055.44	172.66		1,228.10
Atlas*						
Aristook*						
American Eagle*						
Aspen	441.80	12,694.99	13,136.79	8,287.31		21,424.10
Ajax*						
Blizzard*						
Bob Ingersoll*						
Buckeye†						
Bobdignag	2.86	83.79	86.65	34.32		120.97
Bandora*						
Black Lightning*						
Black Diamond	10,500.00	5,818.05	16,318.05	12,408.00		28,726.05
Bear*						
Chili*						
Caribou*						
Clinton*						
Columbia		3,397.48	3,397.48		757.10	4,154.58
Crown Jewel		775.74	775.74	211.20		986.94
Carbon Lake*						
Crequer*						

* No production during 1888.

† Confidential report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>San Juan County—Continued.</i>						
Dives*						
Emma*						
Empire	\$6.00	\$158.16	\$164.16			\$164.16
Emerald	7.60	333.76	341.36	\$242.88		584.24
Enterprise <i>et al.</i> *						
Forest*						
Fearless*						
Frederica*						
Gray Eagle	200.00	5,171.60	5,371.60	1,892.00		7,263.60
Galena*						
Great Eastern	80.00	1,991.07	2,071.07	1,936.00		4,007.07
Green Mount	150.00	1,939.35	2,089.35	3,498.00		5,587.35
Galena Queen*						
George Washington*						
Homestake*						
Hough*						
Hawkeye*						
Hudson*						
Highland Chief		305.12	305.12	105.60		410.72
Highland Mary	80.00	7,757.40	7,837.40	1,584.00		9,421.40
Hamlet		387.87	387.87		\$502.50	890.37
Ice Lake*						
Iron Crown*						
Index*						
Idaho*						
Lone Star		1,034.32	1,034.32	3,520.00		4,554.32
Lost Boy	2.34	252.49	254.83	293.30		548.13
Lackawanna*						
Little Dora*						
Leavenworth*						
London	20.00	1,292.90	1,312.90			1,312.90
Lookout	40.00	1,771.27	1,811.27			1,811.27
Mt. Queen	60.00	1,551.48	1,611.48	1,056.00		2,667.48
Mazeppa	192.00	4,137.28	4,329.28	422.40		4,751.68
Mineral King	5.60	176.67	182.27	2.20		184.47
McMillan*						
Maid of the Mist*						
Mastodon	4.92	327.60	332.52			332.52
Monitor		1,745.42	1,745.42		2,261.25	4,006.67
Maybell*						
Margie	48.00	465.44	513.44	1,267.20		1,780.64
Midland Mining Co.*						
Molus*						
Mountain King*						
New Era	132.00	221.09	353.09	144.32		497.41
North Star (Sulton Mountain)	1,000.00	32,322.50	33,322.50	13,200.00		46,522.50
North Star (King Solomon Mountain)	2,350.60	146,544.85	148,895.45	11,179.87		160,075.32

* No production during 1888.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1883—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>San Juan County—Continued.</i>						
Old Lout.....		\$5,171.60	\$5,171.60		\$184.25	\$5,355.85
Oriental*						
Pearce*						
Pearl	\$61.80	913.30	975.10		233.83	1,208.93
Polar Star*						
Powder House.....	40.00	6,464.50	6,504.50			6,504.50
Pride of the West*						
Pee Wee*						
Pickett*						
Queen Anne*						
Queen of the Cement*						
Red Cloud*						
Round Mountain*						
Russell*						
Racine Boy*						
St. Paul*						
Sailor Boy*						
San Juan Chief.....	2,000.00	12,929.29	14,929.29			14,929.29
Sulphurette*						
Sampson Mining Co.*						
Sunnyside	83,560.00	9,986.36	93,546.36	\$8,201.60		101,747.96
Sunnyside Extension ..	63,190.60	3,852.49	67,043.09			67,043.09
Scotia*						
Snow Drift*						
Silver Ledge*						
Silver Lake.....	5,296.18	44,970.66	50,266.84	76,604.00		126,870.84
Star of the West*						
Seymour	104.00	1,008.46	1,112.46	892.32		2,004.78
Seven-Thirty	39.80	4,037.14	4,076.94	54.21		4,131.15
Silver Bell*						
Tribune*						
Titusville*						
Tower Mountain Gold and Silver Mining Co.*						
The Hidden Treasure*						
The Congress.....	80.00	506.82	586.82		1,822.40	2,409.22
Titusville.....	1,000.00	32,500.00	33,500.00	4,400.00	13,400.00	51,300.00
Tornado*						
Victoria*						
Veta Madre†						
Whale†						
Yellow Jacket*						
Zuni*						
Confidential reports....	19,316.02	13,162.72	32,478.74	25,627.36		58,106.10
Total production during 1888	190,328.12	368,900.47	559,228.59	177,236.75	19,161.33	755,626.67

* No production during 1888.

† Confidential report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>San Miguel County.</i>						
Alamo*						
Andrus*						
American Exchange*						
Alta*						
Armsborough	\$204.00	\$511.99	\$715.99			\$715.99
American Flag*						
Belmont	8,000.00	258.58	8,258.58			8,258.58
Big Chicago*						
Ballard*						
Cimarron*						
Cincinnati*						
Crown Point*						
Columbia*						
Caribou	1,500.00	25,212.11	26,712.11	\$7,956.00		34,668.11
Cottonwood Placers	6,944.00		6,944.00			6,944.00
Crown Jewel		14,545.13	14,545.13	1,650.00		16,195.13
Carbinero*						
Clara	4,650.00	12,023.97	16,673.97			16,673.97
Dixie*						
Duquesne Mining Co.†						
Flora*						
Golden Group M. and M. Co.	450.00	450.00	900.00			900.00
Gold King	50,000.00	1,616.13	51,616.13			51,616.13
Gold Chief*						
Golden Butterfly	500.00	64.46	564.46			564.46
Golden Chicken*						
Golden Crown	1,500.00	905.03	2,405.03			2,405.03
Globe*						
Ivanhoe Placer*						
Joe Quin*						
Leaman Placer*						
Mendota	77,500.00	261,812.25	339,312.25			339,312.25
Mountain Chief*						
Marshall Basin Co.*						
May Flower	6,999.00	904.12	7,903.12			7,903.12
Montana*						
Mocking Bird	270.00	5.82	275.82			275.82
Montezuma		9,696.96	9,696.96	3,978.00		13,674.96
Nelly Co.*						
Nevada	68.00	2,197.93	2,265.93	374.00		2,639.93
Osceola*						
Oriental*						
Parsons*						
Pandora*						
San Miguel Hydraulic Placer Mining Co.†						
Silver Bell		86,611.37	86,611.37	19,993.60		106,604.97
Suffolk	22,226.00	714.59	22,940.59			22,940.59

* No production during 1888. † Confidential report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>San Miguel County—Continued.</i>						
Sheridan.....	\$100,000.00	\$420,192.50	\$520,192.50	.....	.....	\$520,192.50
Smuggler.....	28,000.00	72,404.00	100,404.00	.....	.....	100,404.00
Seventy-six.....	3,000.00	9,696.96	12,696.96	.....	.....	12,696.96
Sulphurette.....	2,000.00	10,343.43	12,343.43	.....	.....	12,343.43
San Bernado.....	9,356.00	24,177.23	33,533.23	.....	.....	33,533.23
Stalsburg*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single Standard.....	10,000.00	258.58	10,258.58	.....	.....	10,258.58
Terrible.....	.....	2,262.58	2,262.58	\$308.00	.....	2,570.58
Triangle.....	420.00	271.51	691.51	.....	.....	691.51
Tidal Wave.....	18.00	387.87	405.87	.....	.....	405.87
Union.....	90,551.20	136,075.72	226,626.92	.....	.....	226,626.92
What Cheer*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confidential reports.....	550.00	2,092.96	2,642.96	473.00	.....	3,115.96
Total production during 1888.....	424,706.20	1,095,693.78	1,520,399.98	34,732.60	.....	1,555,132.58
<i>Summit County.</i>						
American Eagle*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ada Placer.....	2,240.00	.....	2,240.00	.....	.....	2,240.00
Aladin's Lamp.....	.....	109.90	109.90	35.36	.....	145.26
Alsatian.....	.....	3,071.93	3,071.93	.....	.....	3,071.93
Belle.....	.....	1,274.83	1,274.83	2,475.20	.....	3,750.03
Bullion*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue River.....	132.20	425.36	557.56	1,100.00	.....	1,657.56
Buda Mining Co.....	20.00	593.45	613.45	287.30	.....	900.75
Brooks-Snyder.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Boss Mining Co.....	8,500.80	1,417.71	9,918.51	562.80	.....	10,481.31
Boss <i>et al</i>	40,000.00	197,813.70	237,813.70	7,040.00	.....	244,853.70
Briar Rose.....	200.00	2,585.80	2,785.80	.....	.....	2,785.80
Brown's Gulch*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birlliant.....	.....	135.75	135.75	.....	.....	135.75
Bonanza Group*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blanche.....	.....	323.23	323.23	221.00	.....	544.23
Bell.....	.....	2,424.18	2,424.18	3,978.00	.....	6,402.18
Brittle Silver*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cashier†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarion*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continental Gold and Silver Mining Co.....	58.24	7,180.92	7,239.16	.....	.....	7,239.16
Crown Point*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chrysolite.....	.....	51.72	51.72	149.80	.....	201.52
Colorado King*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cræsus, etc.*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congress.....	.....	342.63	342.63	88.40	.....	431.03
Cincinnati*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champion.....	400.00	33,616.16	34,016.16	.....	.....	34,016.16
Colorado Chief*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No production during 1888.

† Confidential report.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Summit County—Continued.</i>						
Chautauqua		\$310.30	\$310.30	\$435.10		\$745.40
Chihuahua*						
Champion Tunnel Mining Co		122.83	122.83	101.66		224.49
Colonel Sellers*						
Columbia*						
Country Boy*						
Condor Group	\$18,220.00	21,732.84	39,952.84			39,952.84
Cassidy Group		342.62	342.62	792.00		1,134.62
Dixie*						
Delphos	17,360.00	70,635.31	87,995.31	10,696.40		98,691.71
Darnell Placer	1,800.00	2,456.51	4,256.51			4,256.51
Detroit*						
Delaware*						
Dianthia*						
Discovery*						
Delaware Gulch*						
Discovery Double*						
Eureka*						
Empress*						
Eberlin Placer*						
Equity Mining Co		1,551.48	1,551.48	792.00		2,343.48
Erickson*						
Eldorado*						
Frontier	2,668.20	2,929.71	5,597.91			5,597.91
Frenchman*						
Felicia Grace	1,200.00	10,000.00	11,200.00			11,200.00
French Gulch Placer	760.00	25.86	785.86			785.86
Glendale*						
Gold Run Placer	1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00
Governor*						
Gold Pan*						
Germania Gold and Silver Mining Co.*						
George King*						
Gray Eagle*						
Gold River Mining Co.*						
Galena Gulch Placer	1,416.33		1,416.33			1,416.33
Harrison*						
Horseshoe Mining Co.		400.00	400.00			400.00
Homestake		2,585.85	2,585.85	884.00		3,469.85
Hudson River Lode*						
Herman*						
Hunkidori*						
Ida Belle	70.00	1,221.82	1,291.82	1,547.00		2,838.82
Idalia*						
Iowa Gulch Placer	1,600.00	51.72	1,651.72			1,651.72
Iowa		71.11	71.11	154.70		225.81

* No production for 1888.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Summit County—Continued.</i>						
I. X. L.*						
Jersey Queen*						
Jumbo Mining Co	\$53,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$60,000.00			\$60,000.00
Josephine*						
Kehoe		1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00
Kellogg Group*						
King Fisher*						
Kit Carson*						
Last Chance*						
Little Undine*						
Lucky Strike		155.15	155.15			155.15
Luckey	400.00	4,525.15	4,925.15	\$11,000.00		15,925.15
Little Corporal*						
Little Ernie	100.00		100.00			100.00
Laurium*						
Lone Star		174.54	174.54	528.00		702.54
Livonia*						
Little Mountain M. & M. Co	400.00	15,514.80	15,914.80			15,914.80
Mohawk		181.01	181.01	574.60		755.61
Missouri Boy*						
Mt. Glazier Milling and Transportation Co.*						
Maid of Orleans	66.67	368.48	435.15	352.00		787.15
May Flower	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00			3,000.00
Minnie	300.00	6,981.66	7,281.66	15,400.00		22,681.66
Morning Star	1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00
Morrow Placer*						
Mammoth*						
Manitou	260.00	543.02	803.02	374.00		1,177.02
Monroe Mining Co.*						
Nova Scotia Boy	2,940.00	16,290.91	19,230.91			19,230.91
Nettie B*						
North Star Group*						
N. Y. Lodes*						
Ohio*						
Ontario*						
Oro Cache*						
Old Bill*						
Old Times*						
One Hundred and Ten		58.18	58.18	74.26		132.44
Oro	4,370.00	5,810.29	10,180.29	15,092.00		25,272.29
Puzzle	1,115.20	625.91	1,741.11	880.00		2,621.11
Peruvian		3,878.78	3,878.78	2,563.60		6,442.38
Queen of the West (Kokomo)	600.00	38,787.87	39,387.87			39,387.87
Queen*						
Queen of the Forest*						

* No production for 1888.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1888—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
<i>Summit County—Continued.</i>						
Robinson Consolidated Mining Co.*						
Republic		\$126.71	\$126.71	\$99.45		\$226.16
Roset						
Radical		124.12	124.12	424.32		548.44
Result	\$1,000.00	2,909.00	3,909.00	880.00		4,789.00
St. John's Mining Co.†						
Star of the West†						
Silver Wave		4,124.43	4,124.43	454.38		4,578.81
Silver Bowl†						
St. Louis Placer	1,000.00	25.86	1,025.86			1,025.86
Standard†						
Snow Drift		1,876.00	1,876.00		\$51.93	1,927.93
Seven-Thirty	1,080.00	4,654.54	5,734.54	7,956.00		13,690.54
Silver Chain†						
Silver King†						
Silver Cord		116.36	116.36	44.20		160.56
Silver Princet						
Sarsfield		3,012.12	3,012.12	530.40		3,542.52
Salt Lick Placer	2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Semper Idem*						
Sun Down†						
St. Elmot						
The Iron Mask Mining Co	1,235.50	8,861.54	10,097.04	20,680.00		30,777.04
Tiger†						
Tom Price	260.00	607.66	867.66	912.00		1,779.66
Thirty Per Cent		284.45	284.45			284.45
Tryon	200.00	1,137.78	1,337.78	707.20		2,044.98
Tringle†						
Tariff†						
Union†						
Victoria Mining Co.	100,000.00	646.45	100,646.45			100,646.45
Washington†						
West Ohio	200.00	258.58	458.58			458.58
Winning Card†						
Wire Patch	6,173.30		6,173.30			6,173.30
Wheel of Fortune†						
Warrior's Mark†						
White Quail	760.00	9,323.31	10,083.31			10,083.31
Young America†						
Yubadamn	1,600.00		1,600.00			1,600.00
Yellow Jacket†						
Yorkshire†						
Confidential reports	2,003.00	144,094.14	146,097.14	5,192.00		151,289.14
Total production during 1888	282,209.44	650,884.03	933,093.47	116,059.13	51.93	1,049,204.53

* Confidential report.

†No production during 1888.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE DURING YEAR 1888 OF MINES FROM WHICH NO REPORTS WERE RECEIVED, NOT INCLUDED IN PRECEDING ESTIMATE FOR THE STATE.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Total value.
<i>Boulder County.</i>					
Big John.....	\$500. 00	\$50. 00	\$550. 00	.....	\$550. 00
Columbia No. 7.....	1, 000. 00	100. 00	1, 100. 00	.....	1, 100. 00
Grand View (Ward).....	2, 000. 00	500. 00	2, 500. 00	.....	2, 500. 00
Logan.....	1, 000. 00	500. 00	1, 500. 00	.....	1, 500. 00
Mountain Lion.....	5, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	6, 000. 00	.....	6, 000. 00
Osceola.....	3, 000. 00	500. 00	3, 500. 00	.....	3, 500. 00
Puzzler.....	6, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	.....	8, 000. 00
Total.....	18, 500. 00	4, 650. 00	23, 150. 00	.....	23, 150. 00
<i>Chaffee County.</i>					
D. A. Mason.....	5, 000. 00	250. 00	5, 250. 00	.....	5, 250. 00
Croesus and Robert Wilson.....	.....	7, 000. 00	7, 000. 00	\$8, 000. 00	15, 000. 00
Total.....	5, 000. 00	7, 250. 00	12, 250. 00	8, 000. 00	20, 250. 00
<i>Clear Creek County.</i>					
Aliunde.....	.....	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	300. 00	10, 300. 00
Benton.....	2, 000. 00	200. 00	2, 200. 00	.....	2, 200. 00
Crystal.....	150. 00	550. 00	700. 00	200. 00	900. 00
East Dives.....	.....	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	500. 00	10, 500. 00
Gold Leaf.....	500. 00	100. 00	600. 00	.....	600. 00
Queen.....	1, 500. 00	3, 000. 00	4, 500. 00	.....	4, 500. 00
Total.....	4, 150. 00	23, 850. 00	28, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	29, 000. 00
<i>Gunnison County.</i>					
Jimmy Mack.....	1, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	6, 000. 00	.....	6, 000. 00
Silver Islet.....	500. 00	8, 000. 00	8, 500. 00	.....	8, 500. 00
Total.....	1, 500. 00	13, 000. 00	14, 500. 00	.....	14, 500. 00
<i>Ouray County.</i>					
Mickey Breen.....	.....	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	15, 000. 00
Ruby Trust.....	2, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	22, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	27, 000. 00
Wheel of Fortune.....	500. 00	15, 000. 00	15, 500. 00	2, 000. 00	17, 500. 00
Total.....	2, 500. 00	45, 000. 00	47, 500. 00	12, 000. 00	59, 500. 00
<i>Summary.</i>					
Boulder.....	18, 500. 00	4, 650. 00	23, 150. 00	.....	23, 150. 00
Chaffee.....	5, 000. 00	7, 250. 00	12, 250. 00	8, 000. 00	20, 250. 00
Clear Creek.....	4, 150. 00	23, 850. 00	28, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	29, 000. 00
Gunnison.....	1, 500. 00	13, 000. 00	14, 500. 00	.....	14, 500. 00
Ouray.....	2, 500. 00	45, 000. 00	47, 500. 00	12, 000. 00	59, 500. 00
Total.....	31, 650. 00	93, 750. 00	125, 400. 00	21, 000. 00	146, 400. 00

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE VALUE
OF THE PRINCIPAL METALS PRODUCED IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES OF
THE STATE OF COLORADO DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1887 and 1888.

[Cents have been omitted.]

Counties.	Gold.			Silver.		
	1887.	1888.	Increase (+) decrease (-).	1887.	1888.	Increase (+) decrease (-).
Boulder.....	\$306,879	\$189,241	-\$117,638	\$94,612	\$380,241	+\$285,62
Clear Creek.....	383,939	419,821	+35,882	1,733,305	1,896,518	+163,213
Chaffee.....	495,092	393,457	-101,635	571,977	482,887	-89,090
Custer.....	614	120	-494	159,241	5,720	-153,521
Dolores.....	11,792	17,470	+5,678	159,635	204,572	+44,937
Eagle.....	265,785	142,002	-123,783	342,964	319,596	-23,368
Gilpin.....	1,373,110	1,250,756	-122,354	359,437	288,005	-71,432
Gunnison.....	61,130	18,642	-42,488	233,003	99,379	-133,624
Hinsdale.....	5,214	2,667	-2,547	121,965	142,459	+20,494
La Plata.....	15,096	3,574	-11,522	9,619	3,789	-5,830
Lake.....	294,954	310,891	+15,937	8,091,369	9,061,589	+970,220
Montrose.....	603	12,000	+11,397	12	.....	-12
Ouray.....	27,660	24,289	-3,371	1,285,390	1,303,883	+18,493
Park.....	784,864	33,945	-750,919	145,126	744,044	+598,918
Pitkin.....	11,300	12,716	+1,416	826,597	7,158,327	+6,331,730
Rio Grande.....	148,122	16,260	-131,862	10,788	4,828	-5,960
Saguache.....	915	4,220	+3,305	9,714	59,630	+49,916
San Juan.....	146,748	190,328	+43,580	542,304	368,900	-173,404
San Miguel.....	205,391	424,706	+219,315	665,100	1,095,694	+430,594
Summit.....	291,111	282,209	-8,902	297,127	650,884	+353,757
Miscellaneous.....	11,063	8,785	-2,278	946	2,004	+1,058
Total.....	4,841,382	3,758,099	{ +336,510 -1,419,793 }	15,660,231	24,272,949	{ +9,268,959 -656,241 }
Estimate by Bureau of the Mint.....	4,000,000	3,758,000	.....	15,000,000	19,000,000	.....

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL METALS PRODUCED IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, ETC.—Continued.

[Cents have been omitted.]

Counties.	Lead.			Copper.			Total value 1888, increase (+) or de- crease (-).
	1887.	1888.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-).	1887.	1888.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-).	
Boulder.....	\$32	\$13,439	+\$13,407	.....	184	+\$184	+\$181,582
Clear Creek.....	99,727	205,242	+105,515	\$4,326	28,673	+24,347	+328,957
Chaffee.....	807,029	477,087	-329,942	3,828	17,032	+13,204	-507,463
Custer.....	289,665	263,078	-26,587	1,017	.....	-1,017	-181,619
Dolores.....	979	5,280	+4,301	3,825	.....	-3,825	+51,091
Eagle.....	60,060	129,330	+69,270	.....	2,164	+2,164	-75,717
Gilpin.....	12,338	70,328	+57,990	10,167	21,280	+11,113	-124,683
Gunnison*.....	24,358	55,211	+30,853	.....	335	+335	-144,924
Hinsdale.....	29,547	65,807	+36,260	1,205	305	-900	+53,307
La Plata.....	2,278	.....	-2,278	.....	.....	.....	-19,630
Lake.....	4,984,332	4,004,066	-980,266	.....	1,394	+1,394	+7,285
Montrose.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+11,385
Ouray.....	175,392	177,885	+2,493	9,450	103,152	+93,702	+111,317
Park.....	38,247	416,990	+378,743	.....	1,725	+1,725	+228,467
Pitkin.....	19,503	783,033	+763,530	.....	.....	.....	+7,096,676
Rio Grande.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-137,822
Saguache.....	679	9,837	+9,158	.....	2,848	+2,848	+65,227
San Juan.....	131,687	177,237	+45,550	.....	19,161	+19,161	-65,113
San Miguel.....	28,987	34,733	+5,746	.....	.....	.....	+655,655
Summit.....	94,665	116,059	+21,394	138	52	-86	+366,163
Miscellaneous.....	320	2,050	+1,730	506	4,950	+4,444	+4,954
Total.....	6,799,825	7,006,692	{ +1,545,940 -1,339,073 }	34,462	203,255	{ +174,621 -5,828 }	+9,162,066 -1,256,971

Gold estimated at \$20, and silver at \$1.2929 per ounce, fine; lead at 4.4, and copper at 16.75 cents per pound.

PRODUCT OF 1888, \$7,905,095 IN EXCESS OF 1887.

VALUE OF DEPOSITS AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT DENVER DURING
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Locality, etc.	Gold.	Silver (coin- age rate).	Total.
Colorado:			
Boulder.....	\$38,396.30	\$467.66	\$38,863.96
Clear Creek.....	64,423.73	1,209.95	65,633.68
Chaffee.....	34,550.62	371.11	34,921.73
Eagle.....	1,046.45	266.78	1,313.23
Gilpin.....	780,363.33	9,679.52	790,042.85
Gunnison.....	380.96	6.78	387.74
Garfield.....	266.10	4.18	270.28
Jefferson.....	189.74	3.30	193.04
Lake.....	54,996.70	844.60	55,841.30
Las Animas.....	95.28	1.05	96.33
La Plata.....	693.62	13.89	707.51
Montrose.....	4,457.96	73.50	4,531.46
Ouray.....	10,174.15	350.22	10,524.37
Park.....	23,893.96	234.51	24,128.47
Pitkin.....	12,716.16	154.38	12,870.54
Rio Grande.....	7,982.58	113.89	8,096.47
Summit.....	75,537.01	1,734.77	77,271.78
Saguache.....	189.88	3.07	192.95
San Juan.....	13,810.58	357.17	14,167.75
San Miguel.....	39,140.46	1,133.47	40,273.93
County unknown.....	130,089.96	2,488.44	132,578.40
Total.....	1,293,395.53	19,512.24	1,312,907.77
Arizona.....	82,715.67	1,324.72	84,040.39
Dakota.....	154.28	1.74	156.02
Idaho.....	4,251.17	31.94	4,283.11
Oregon.....	8,837.14	107.13	8,944.27
New Mexico.....	65,498.29	709.85	66,208.14
Wyoming.....	11,324.20	329.60	11,653.80
Total States and Territories.....	1,466,176.28	22,017.22	1,488,193.50
Old jewelry.....	8,907.18	375.81	9,282.99
United States gold coin.....	1,745.00		1,745.00
Re-deposits.....	15,975.81	447.09	16,422.90
Grand total.....	1,492,804.27	22,840.12	1,515,644.39
Gross weight of deposits for year.....	ounces..		97,340.46
Net weight of deposits for year.....	do.....		94,204.88
Net weight of base removed.....	do.....		3,135.58
Average per cent. of base removed.....			.031
Average fineness of the gold.....			.764
Average fineness of the silver.....			.195

ESTIMATED COINAGE VALUE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN COLORADO
FROM 1859 TO 1888.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1859 to 1870.....	\$27, 213, 081. 00	\$330, 000. 00	\$27, 543, 081. 00
1870	2, 000, 000. 00	650, 000. 00	2, 650, 000. 00
1871	2, 000, 000. 00	1, 029, 046. 34	3, 029, 046. 34
1872	1, 725, 000. 00	2, 015, 000. 00	3, 740, 000. 00
1873	1, 750, 000. 00	2, 185, 000. 00	3, 935, 000. 00
1874	2, 002, 487. 00	3, 096, 023. 00	5, 098, 510. 00
1875	2, 161, 475. 02	3, 122, 912. 00	5, 284, 387. 02
1876	2, 726, 315. 82	3, 315, 592. 00	6, 041, 907. 82
1877	3, 148, 707. 56	3, 726, 379. 33	6, 875, 086. 89
1878	3, 240, 384. 36	6, 041, 807. 81	9, 282, 192. 17
1879	2, 920, 326. 43	12, 068, 930. 27	14, 989, 256. 70
1880	3, 206, 500. 00	18, 615, 000. 00	21, 821, 500. 00
1881	3, 300, 000. 00	17, 160, 000. 00	20, 460, 000. 00
1882	3, 360, 000. 00	16, 500, 000. 00	19, 860, 000. 00
1883	4, 100, 000. 00	17, 370, 000. 00	21, 470, 000. 00
1884	4, 300, 000. 00	16, 000, 000. 00	20, 300, 000. 00
1885	4, 165, 794. 00	15, 824, 557. 00	19, 990, 351. 00
1886	4, 446, 417. 07	18, 209, 406. 40	22, 655, 823. 47
1887	4, 874, 387. 66	15, 668, 236. 65	20, 542, 624. 31
1888	3, 758, 098. 46	24, 272, 949. 44	28, 031, 047. 90
Grand total.....	86, 398, 974. 38	197, 200, 840. 24	283, 599, 814. 62

CHAPTER V.

DAKOTA.

By AUGUSTINE HEARD.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM DAKOTA AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK, 1888.

Mines.	Gold.		Silver.		Total.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	
Caledonia.....	15,875.887	\$295,370.88	3,616.64	\$4,208.32	\$299,579.20
Deadwood-Terra	34,698.030	645,556.85	7,075.89	8,233.50	653,790.35
Highland	28,089.279	522,601.03	5,353.44	6,229.26	528,830.29
Homestake	48,876.495	909,347.19	9,056.82	10,538.52	919,885.71
Monitor	396.810	7,382.65	-----	-----	7,382.65
Unknown	5,462.347	101,626.96	642.29	747.37	102,374.33
Total	133,398.848	2,481,885.56	25,745.08	29,956.97	2,511,842.53

DEPOSITS FROM DAKOTA AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, 1888.

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	Total.
Gold	139.314	\$2,591.93	} 2,712.90
Silver	103.96	120.97	

GOLD AND SILVER REPORTED BY PRIVATE REFINERIES, AS RECEIVED FROM DAKOTA, 1888.

	Gold.		Silver.		Total.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	
Omaha and Grant Smelt- ing and Refining Com- pany.....	2,264.44	\$42,129.19	81,375.55	\$94,688.59	\$ 136,817.78
Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company.....	-----	-----	3,250.00	3,781.70	3,781.70
Total	2,264.44	42,129.19	84,625.55	98,470.29	140,599.48

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN DAKOTA, 1881-1888.

Years.	Annual production of gold in Dakota, as estimated by the Director of the Mint.	Gold from Dakota deposited at United States mints and assay offices.
1881.....	\$4,000,000	\$3,474,837
1882.....	3,300,000	3,141,737
1883.....	3,200,000	3,075,911
1884.....	3,300,000	3,010,730
1885.....	3,200,000	2,865,166
1886.....	2,700,000	2,522,408
1887.....	2,400,000	2,402,333
1888.....	2,600,000	2,484,477

PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN DAKOTA, 1881-1888.

Years.	Annual production of silver in Dakota, as estimated by the Director of the Mint.	Year.	Annual production of silver in Dakota, as estimated by the Director of the Mint.
1881.....	\$70,000	1885.....	\$100,000
1882.....	175,000	1886.....	425,000
1883.....	150,000	1887.....	540,000
1884.....	150,000	1888.....	100,000

PRODUCTION OF THE LEADING MINES OF DAKOTA, ALL IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Mines.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Homestake	\$1,255,790	\$1,307,039	\$1,030,758	\$936,282	\$919,886
Father de Smet	474,553	381,697	73,069	.....	.....
Deadwood-Terra.....	485,401	441,491	589,657	637,326	653,790
Highland	511,421	416,686	518,387	409,781	528,830
Caledonia.....	.....	.....	200,227	281,391	299,579
Iron Hill .....	.....	13,394	372,120	259,942	*15,000
Total	2,727,165	2,560,307	2,784,218	2,524,722	2,417,085

* Estimated.

Mr. F. J. Cross reports the gold product of the placer districts of Pennington County to have been—

1886	\$41,500
1887	26,100
1888	33,000

DIVIDENDS DECLARED BY DAKOTA MINING COMPANIES DURING 1888 AND TWO PRECEDING YEARS.			
Mining companies.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Homestake	\$600, 000	\$300, 000	\$300, 000
Deadwood-Terra		100, 000	
Caledonia	20, 000		16, 000
Big Bend Hydraulic		48, 000	
Hermosa Hydraulic		25, 000	60, 000
Iron Hill	112, 500	43, 750	
Total	732, 500	516, 750	376, 000

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. report the transportation from Dakota during the past three years as follows :

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1886	\$2, 405, 250	\$251, 437
1887	2, 385, 320	473, 285
1888	2, 390, 716	453, 216

ESTIMATED PRODUCT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN DAKOTA, 1888.	
Metals.	Coining value.
Gold	\$2, 600, 000
Silver	175, 000
Total	2, 775, 000

CHAPTER VI.

IDAHO.

By H. F. WILD,

Assayer in charge United States Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho.

An estimate, based upon reports from various samplers, reduction-works, and mines, together with information obtained from individuals best acquainted with particular localities, of the value of the gold and silver produced in Idaho Territory during 1888 is \$5,210,043. This is a decrease of \$606,602 from the product of 1887. Silver in both cases has been valued at coining rate, viz, \$1.2929 per fine ounce.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE TERRITORY OF IDAHO DEPOSITED AT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.				
Institutions.	Gold.		Silver, \$1.16 $\frac{4}{11}$ per standard ounce.	
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value.
MINTS.				
Philadelphia.....	4.882	\$90.82	139.52	\$162.35
San Francisco	9,095.751	169,223.27	2,502.66	2,912.18
ASSAY OFFICES.				
Denver.....	196.502	3,655.85	25.61	29.80
Boisé City	26,398.991	491,144.02	21,836.36	25,409.58
Helena.....	6,517.673	121,259.03	1,162.82	1,353.09
New York	695.497	12,939.48	18,231.66	21,215.02
Saint Louis	820.207	15,259.66	107.72	125.35
	43,729.503	813,572.13	44,006.35	51,207.37
Total gold and silver				864,779.50

ESTIMATE OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD, SILVER, AND LEAD IN THE TERRITORY OF IDAHO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.	
Production.	Value.
Gold.....	\$1,960,060
Silver (\$1.16 $\frac{4}{11}$ per ounce standard)	3,249,983
Total.....	5,210,043
Lead (70,000,000 pounds, at 4.40 cents), \$3,080,000.	

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF MINES IN IDAHO, 1888 (reported).					
Authority.	District.	County.	Value of gold.	Coining value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.
United States assay office, Boise City.	Boisé River.....	Ada	\$1,656	\$25	\$1,681
Do.....	Various	Alturas ..	223,131	2,061	225,192
Camas No. 2.....	Gold Belt.....	do	13,224	270	13,494
Bank and samplers	Wood River	do		775,048	775,048
United States assay office, Boise City.	Boisé Basin.....	Boisé	101,582	2,207	103,789
Bank	Boisé Basin and Banner.	do	134,000	65,342	199,342
United States assay office, Boise City.	Various	Custer	2,835	1,321	4,156
Do	do	Idaho	19,985	309	20,294
Do	do	Lemhi	61,684	318	62,002
Do	Carson.....	Owyhee....	76,144	14,436	90,580
Purchasers and shippers.....	Various	do	29,160	6,880	36,040
Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining Company.	Wardner	Shoshone ..		397,855	397,855
Nellie Wood mine.....	Coeur d'Alene..	do	85,284	350	85,634
Golden King.....	do	do	1,726	62	1,788
Golden Chest	do	do	2,976	77	3,053
Total.....			753,387	1,266,561	2,019,948

TOTAL PRODUCT OF GOLD, SILVER, AND LEAD IN IDAHO FOR 1888, "REPORTED AND ESTIMATED."

Counties.	Value of gold.	Value of silver at coining rate.	Lead.*	Value of lead.	Total value of gold, silver, and lead.
			<i>Pounds.</i>		
Ada	\$2,256	\$28			\$2,284
Alturas	300,000	830,000	11,000,000	\$484,000	1,614,000
Bingham	30,000	40			30,040
Boisé	283,000	67,549			350,549
Cassia	4,500	50			4,550
Custer	200,000	1,200,000	8,000,000	352,000	1,752,000
Idaho.....	300,000	8,000			308,000
Lemhi.....	500,000	400,000	15,000,000	660,000	1,560,000
Owyhee.....	115,304	24,316			139,620
Shoshone	205,000	720,000	36,000,000	1,584,000	2,509,000
Washington	20,000				20,000
Total	1,960,060	3,249,983	70,000,000	3,080,000	8,290,043

* At 4.40 cents.

RECAPITULATION.

Value of gold.....	\$1,960,060
Value of silver.....	3,249,983
Total value of gold and silver.....	5,210,043
Value of lead.....	3,080,000
Total value of gold, silver, and lead.....	8,290,043

CHAPTER VII.

MONTANA.

By SPRUILLE BRADEN,

Assayer in charge United States Assay Office, Helena, Montana.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN MONTANA, 1888.

	Gold value.	Silver coining value.
<i>Beaverhead County.</i>		
Hecla Consolidated Mining Company.....	\$25,026.08	\$926,828.29
Tuscarora Mining and Smelting Company.....	2,501.07	32,322.50
Sundry producers and ore shipped.....	59,984.34	131,875.80
	87,511.49	1,091,026.59
<i>Choteau County.</i>		
Sundry producers and ore shipped.....	10,000.00	40,000.00
<i>Deer Lodge County.</i>		
Anaconda Silver Mill*.....		
Bi-Metallic Mining Company*.....		
Blackfoot District.....	100,000.00	
Beartown and Pioneer.....	* 55,000.00	
Blue-Eyed Nellie.....	5,630.51	80,899.34
Cable Mine*.....		
Combination Mining and Milling Company.....	788.97	131,776.25
Clark and Larrabee.....	60,000.00	
Granite Mountain Mining Company.....	37,647.10	4,043,088.36
Hope Mining Company*.....		
Independent Sampling Mill.....	914.10	42,138.20
Pyrenees mine.....	50,999.09	
Sundry producers and confidential.....	80,175.00	1,290,613.07
	391,154.77	5,588,515.22
<i>Fergus County.</i>		
Maginnis Mining Company.....	43,871.00	1,887.63
Spotted Horse mine.....	81,634.92	524.92
Sundry producers and ore shipped.....	15,000.00	
	140,505.92	2,412.55
<i>Gallatin County.</i>		
Sundry producers and ore shipped.....	5,000.00	25,000.00

* Confidential.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN MONTANA, 1888—Continued.

	Gold value.	Silver coining value.
<i>Jefferson County.</i>		
C. and D. Mining Company	\$2, 661. 26	\$10, 433. 70
Elkhorn Mining Company	6, 068. 92	476, 754. 29
Helena Mining and Reduction Company	202, 211. 51	1, 109, 181. 50
Minah mine*		
Sundry producers and Minah mine	98, 055. 60	440, 571. 20
	308, 997. 29	2, 036, 940. 69
<i>Lewis and Clarke County.</i>		
Empire Mining Company (limited)	230, 656. 53	7, 890. 57
Jay Gould Mining Company*		
Montana Company (limited)	728, 927. 55	366, 495. 78
Peerless Jennie mine	4, 134. 00	51, 611. 28
Sundry producers and confidential replies	400, 628. 98	238, 721. 06
	1, 364, 347. 06	664, 718. 69
<i>Madison County.</i>		
Iron Rod Mining Company	17, 372. 51	974. 85
Sundry producers and ore shipped	202, 493. 66	32, 322. 50
	219, 866. 17	33, 297. 35
<i>Meagher County.</i>		
Sundry producers and ore shipped	10, 000. 00	100, 000. 00
<i>Missoula County.</i>		
Missoula National Bank	31, 586. 86	
Sundry producers and ore shipped	10, 000. 00	
	41, 586. 86	
<i>Park County.</i>		
Sundry producers	5, 000. 00	
<i>Silver Bow County.</i>		
Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company	29, 000. 00	459, 000. 00
Anaconda Gold and Silver Mining Company*		
Blue Bird Mining Company (limited)*		
Boston and Montana Consolidated Silver and Copper Mining Company	1, 622. 60	309, 465. 96
Butte and Boston Consolidated Silver and Copper Mining Company*		
Butte Reduction Company	28, 111. 20	432, 572. 02
Clark's Colusa	5, 229. 51	90, 503. 00
Clark & Larrabee*		
Colorado Smelting and Mining Company	50, 470. 35	873, 534. 96
Lexington Mining Company	149, 290. 73	968, 444. 16
Moulton Mining Company	16, 949. 40	421, 226. 82
Pollock Mining and Milling Company	3, 054. 61	207, 590. 61
Parrot Silver and Copper Company*		
Pueblo Sampling Works	27, 599. 82	356, 840. 40
Silver Bow Milling and Mining Company	27, 980. 98	241, 182. 74
Sundry producers and confidential replies	576, 868. 69	6, 339, 623. 39
Total	916, 177. 89	10, 699, 984. 06

*Confidential.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN MONTANA, 1888—Continued.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

	Gold value.	Silver, coining value.
Beaverhead	\$87, 511. 49	\$1, 091, 026. 59
Choteau	10, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
Deer Lodge	391, 154. 77	5, 588, 515. 22
Fergus	140, 505. 92	2, 412. 55
Gallatin	5, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Jefferson	308, 997. 29	2, 036, 940. 69
Lewis and Clarke	1, 364, 347. 06	664, 718. 69
Madison	219, 866. 17	33, 297. 35
Meagher	10, 000. 00	100, 000. 00
Missoula	41, 586. 86	.....
Park	5, 000. 00	.....
Silver Bow	916, 177. 89	10, 699, 984. 06
Deposits at—		
United States Assay Office, Helena, not enumerated elsewhere	531, 290. 69	10, 105. 35
United States Assay Office, New York, not enumerated elsewhere	120, 774. 91	123, 909. 03
Philadelphia Mint, not enumerated elsewhere	9, 377. 92	214. 01
San Francisco Mint, not enumerated elsewhere	38, 662. 15	181. 99
Total product	4, 200, 253. 12	20, 416, 305. 53

CHAPTER VIII.

NEVADA.

By WILLIAM GARRARD,
Superintendent of United States Mint, Carson, Nevada.

PRODUCT OF NEVADA, 1888.

[Estimate of Mr. Garrard.]

Counties.	Gold.	Silver, coining value.	Total.
Douglas	\$1,846.00	\$200.00	\$2,046.00
Eureka	341,234.00	873,739.00	1,214,973.00
Esmeralda	192,933.00	555,289.00	748,222.00
Elko	110,898.00	897,267.00	1,008,165.00
Humboldt	3,500.00	27,778.00	31,278.00
Lincoln	7,000.00	99,782.00	106,782.00
Lander		247,956.00	247,956.00
Lyon	136,642.00	182,227.00	318,869.00
Nye		85,147.00	85,147.00
Ormsby		3,551.00	3,551.00
Storey	2,624,207.00	5,117,205.00	7,741,412.00
Washoe	6,800.00	1,200.00	8,000.00
White Pine	98,112.00	150,477.00	248,589.00
Total	3,523,172.00	8,241,818.00	11,764,990.00

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN NEVADA, REPORTED BY COUNTY AUDITORS TO STATE COMPTROLLER, DURING THE YEAR 1888.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Ore extracted.		Gross yield.	Cost of—		Cost of reduction.		Total cost.
				Mining.	Trans- portation.	Free mill- ing.	Freiberg process.	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>						
Eureka	43,654	640	\$1,013,341.26	\$390,575.91	\$31,027.26		\$465,972.02	\$887,575.19
Esmeralda	16,747	1,571	620,079.10	273,746.76	46,638.37	\$160,083.59		480,468.72
Elko	4,658	768	565,165.40	581,107.37	4,212.04		170,998.82	756,318.23
Humboldt	2,651	670	24,868.57	42,901.80	6,017.62	20,389.49		69,308.91
Lincoln*	2,331	1,581	83,756.18	48,756.55	7,206.89	19,770.47		83,271.65
Lander	10,788	1,296	190,736.41	114,957.64	11,146.68		72,830.03	198,934.35
Lyon	51,734		260,172.27	62,186.63	15,874.34	142,359.94		220,420.91
Nye	1,753	395	65,498.43	44,940.55	9,341.09	19,391.96		73,673.60
Ormsby	450		2,732.00		450.00	1,687.00		2,137.00
Storey	266,103	306	5,560,519.30	2,011,595.74	14,174.54	2,204,589.86		4,230,360.14
White Pine	10,307	1,799	213,864.61	140,116.61	16,046.36	84,064.30		240,227.27
Total ...	411,180	1,026	8,600,733.53	3,710,885.56	162,135.19	2,652,336.61	709,800.87	7,242,695.97

* Costs not all itemized on comptroller's statements.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER

[Reported by county auditors to state]

County.	Name of mine.	Ore extracted.	
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Eureka.....	Eureka Consolidated	26,281	1,911
	Garrison.....	5,366	.....
	Jackson	1,260	909
	Marguerita	239	472
	Silver Lick	424	883
	Seventy-Six	19	437
	Bullwhacker.....	81	1,090
	Bowman	27	40
	Bertrand.....	24	836
	Eureka Tunnel	94	350
	Hamburg	603	1,294
	Idaho.....	14	870
	Leone.....	51	286
	Lone Pine	23	960
	Lindsey.....	14	1,814
	Oriental and Belmont.....	163	1,385
	Phenix	123	234
	Ruby and Dunderberg Consolidated.....	1,410	1,071
	Silver West.....	1	1,450
	Williams	19	438
	Eureka Star	38	1,632
	Geddes & Bertrand	332	729
	Prospect Mount Tunnel	122	1,159
	Woodchopper.....	226	1,110
	Avon	6	714
	Altoona.....	43	916
	Banner	9	1,053
	Debris	7	1,875
	Dead Broke.....	7	842
	El Dorado	17	1,689
	Fraser & Molino.....	4	243
	General Lee	14	598
	Industry.....	2	1,797
	Little Rose	29	1,823
	Union	8	760
	Lincoln.....	20	180
	Lord Byron.....	38	220
	Maud	2	1,413
	May	17	870
	Mortimer.....	8	1,436
	Needle.....	11	1,258
	Paul Pry.....	31	1,448
	Rocky Point	13	920
	Reves and Berry.....	22	1,370
	Strandberg	15	1,477
	Richmond Mining Company of Nevada.....	3,341	1,580

IN NEVADA FOR THE YEAR 1888.

[comptroller for revenue purposes.]

Gross yield.	Cost of—		Cost of reduction.		Total cost.
	Mining.	Transportation.	Free milling.	Freiberg process.	
\$381,711.59	\$78,842.14	\$7,535.92	.....	\$254,820.78	\$341,198.84
264,272.88	96,134.62	5,366.00	.....	87,501.80	189,002.42
42,081.57	27,325.81	1,473.00	.....	8,201.93	37,000.74
5,580.23	2,452.63	361.00	.....	2,177.60	4,991.23
14,949.90	9,710.92	692.90	.....	4,065.50	14,469.32
668.18	600.85	20.00	.....	102.34	723.19
883.28	700.00	113.00	.....	250.29	1,063.29
264.36	200.00	36.00	.....	135.20	371.20
784.29	450.00	122.00	.....	243.68	815.68
2,015.28	1,060.00	141.00	.....	1,005.95	2,206.95
20,257.79	13,386.31	765.00	.....	4,670.04	18,821.35
564.09	450.00	21.50	.....	129.02	600.52
613.12	600.00	117.00	.....	.....	717.00
572.16	560.00	39.00	.....	155.43	754.43
286.38	200.00	60.00	.....	68.53	328.53
2,162.11	840.00	217.00	.....	1,371.97	2,428.97
3,887.85	2,820.00	130.00	.....	1,121.87	4,071.87
44,810.38	37,575.90	1,973.00	.....	10,387.69	49,936.59
80.83	80.00	3.00	.....	.....	83.00
971.12	850.00	59.00	.....	185.81	1,094.81
2,789.76	1,913.63	123.00	.....	388.15	2,424.78
8,732.84	3,323.80	1,661.00	.....	3,346.09	8,330.89
3,815.01	1,991.55	312.50	.....	1,006.79	3,310.84
4,290.62	1,557.57	880.00	.....	1,745.53	4,183.10
98.40	50.00	15.00	.....	63.57	128.57
414.69	400.00	65.00	.....	.....	465.00
160.50	50.00	27.00	.....	95.26	172.26
249.46	200.00	15.00	.....	79.37	294.37
160.88	75.00	29.00	.....	74.18	178.18
508.21	411.00	53.00	.....	178.39	642.39
249.41	200.00	10.00	.....	41.21	251.21
178.39	160.00	21.00	.....	35.40	216.40
126.63	100.00	6.00	.....	28.98	134.98
637.13	340.00	90.00	.....	299.11	729.11
269.62	240.00	25.00	.....	67.04	332.04
683.41	520.00	100.00	.....	200.90	820.90
1,222.61	780.50	128.00	.....	335.68	1,244.18
419.45	400.00	5.00	.....	27.06	432.06
569.33	400.00	25.00	.....	174.35	599.35
323.96	240.00	11.00	.....	87.23	338.23
626.40	500.00	32.00	.....	116.28	648.28
586.75	320.00	48.00	.....	317.24	685.24
317.91	160.00	52.00	.....	134.65	346.65
636.99	400.00	94.00	.....	226.85	720.85
466.28	300.00	105.00	.....	157.38	562.38
72,127.53	44,547.66	2,965.44	.....	35,816.90	83,330.00

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN NE

County.	Name of mine.	Ore extracted.	
		Tons.	Lbs.
Eureka.....	Summit.....	10	1,401
	Star.....	11	1,894
	Whipporwill.....	84	922
	Berlyman.....	34	214
	Dunderberg.....	117	690
	Ferrell.....	28	1,815
	Grant.....	10	480
	Kentuck.....	13	588
	Leonie.....	69	489
	Members.....	61	1,581
	Macon City.....	20	1,807
	Monarch.....	4	1,479
	Sanchez.....	1	1,250
	Storm.....	7	1,490
	Silver Conner.....	218	839
	West End.....	32	382
	Cortez Limited.....	2,150	.....
	Aurora Cortez.....	15	.....
	Climax.....	17	1,886
	Diamond.....	83	995
	Mineral Hill.....	7	446
	Sweepstake.....	12	150
	Total.....	43,654	640
Esmeralda.....	Durand.....	228	600
	Pamlico.....	106	1,631
	Mount Diablo.....	8,187	1,756
	Champaign.....	5	637
	Garfield Limited Company.....	3,920	1,600
	Sentinel Mining Company.....	1,022	.....
	Georgene Milling and Mining Company.....	960	.....
	Evening Star.....	53	.....
	Baltimore.....	159	357
	Drinkwater.....	953	.....
	Consolidated Esmeralda.....	919	990
	Wheeler.....	232	.....
	Total.....	16,747	1,571
Elko.....	North Belle Isle.....	2,210	1,400
	Grand Prize.....	471	.....
	Commonwealth.....	233	1,000
	Nevada Queen.....	978	1,400
	Navajo.....	762	1,680
	Found Treasure.....	1	1,288
	Total.....	4,658	768

VADA FOR THE YEAR 1888—Continued.

Gross yield.	Cost of—		Cost of reduction.		Total cost.
	Mining.	Transportation.	Free milling.	Freiberg process.	
\$497.25	\$400.00	\$40.00	.....	\$107.00	\$547.00
1,116.13	1,100.00	60.00	.....	119.47	1,279.47
2,050.97	1,300.00	243.00	.....	844.55	2,387.55
739.02	400.00	170.00	.....	340.00	910.00
4,191.09	7,022.55	148.00	.....	1,173.40	8,343.95
570.67	120.00	58.00	.....	404.71	582.71
341.40	240.00	20.00	.....	102.40	362.40
644.23	520.00	56.00	.....	132.94	708.94
1,130.24	480.00	110.00	.....	692.44	1,282.44
809.02	200.00	94.00	.....	617.90	911.90
1,896.57	1,725.13	33.00	.....	209.03	1,967.16
188.75	140.00	18.00	.....	47.39	205.39
220.12	200.00	15.00	.....	16.25	231.25
301.99	220.00	30.00	.....	77.45	327.45
3,826.62	1,116.00	654.00	.....	2,184.19	3,954.19
2,787.79	2,380.00	120.00	.....	372.70	2,872.70
95,000.00	31,240.25	2,150.00	.....	35,655.23	69,045.48
2,990.85	2,646.09	130.00	.....	240.00	3,016.09
571.44	320.00	90.00	.....	215.31	625.31
2,372.14	1,800.00	315.00	.....	667.97	2,782.97
1,465.41	1,360.00	62.00	.....	86.67	1,508.67
1,550.00	1,226.00	268.00	.....	26.00	1,520.00
1,013,341.26	390,575.91	31,027.26	.....	465,972.02	887,575.19
17,556.55	6,911.60	259.20	\$1,368.00	.....	8,538.80
104,830.68	32,190.62	461.93	1,600.35	.....	34,252.90
261,434.71	109,859.67	15,751.90	93,746.85	.....	219,358.42
309.41	200.00	51.82	90.27	.....	342.09
142,552.95	81,748.44	17,238.76	34,695.69	.....	133,682.89
14,913.32	4,642.16	5,365.25	6,421.38	.....	16,428.79
14,144.83	6,219.20	212.32	4,589.12	.....	11,020.64
5,963.15	3,912.82	514.33	400.00	.....	4,827.15
9,916.54	4,135.66	557.11	1,565.00	.....	6,257.77
17,882.77	5,239.60	5,003.25	8,694.78	.....	18,937.63
26,589.56	15,985.49	990.50	6,062.15	.....	23,038.14
3,984.63	2,701.50	232.00	850.00	.....	3,783.50
620,079.10	273,746.76	46,638.37	160,083.59	.....	480,468.72
255,176.74	128,247.30	2,211.00	.....	88,440.00	218,898.30
49,180.96	38,584.88	.....	.....	14,974.82	53,559.70
49,747.38	102,248.21	233.50	.....	9,340.00	111,821.71
126,636.15	241,501.98	978.70	.....	39,148.00	281,628.68
84,177.22	70,000.00	762.84	.....	19,071.00	89,833.84
246.95	525.00	26.00	.....	25.00	576.00
565,165.40	581,107.37	4,212.04	.....	170,998.82	756,318.23

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN NE

County.	Name of mine.	Ore extracted.	
		Tons.	Lbs.
Humboldt.....	Paradise Valley Milling and Mining Company.....	2,115	1,000
	Cliff Mining Company.....	48	1,670
	Morning Star Mining Company.....	440	.....
	Butte Mining Company.....	47	.....
	Total.....	2,651	670
Lincoln.....	South Western Mining Company.....	1,771	534
	J. Pujade.....	31	250
	Bingham & Co.....	5	.....
	E. H. Bawden*.....	50	575
	Bristol Syndicate.....	115	.....
	Onondaga*.....	90	901
	Yuba.....	170	1,321
	Cave.....	98	.....
	Total.....	2,331	1,581
Lander.....	Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company.....	10,266	1,600
	W. S. Wilson.....	102	600
	Silver Gray.....	64	139
	Clipper.....	15	.....
	J. A. Miller.....	4	1,710
	Manhattan Mining Company.....	335	1,247
	Total.....	10,788	1,296
Lyon.....	Independent Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	882	.....
	Haywood Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	1,813	.....
	Oest Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	2,354	.....
	Woodworth Mill Company.....	24,954	.....
	J. M. Douglas & Co.....	17,981	.....
	A. B. Fitch.....	2,350	.....
	Jacques Beale & Co.....	1,400	.....
	Total.....	51,734	.....
Nye.....	Horn Silver.....	15	594
	New Year.....	11	1,227
	Barcelona.....	707	946
	Gila Silver Mining Company.....	4	708
	Bell of Reveille.....	3	1,292
	Liberty.....	.....	1,333
	Nye Mining Company.....	592	1,080
	Ma Alta.....	218	65
	Air Shaft.....	100	650
	Cornish Ledge.....	21	1,662
	Jefferson.....	7	584
	Sand Mound.....	37	1,058
	Sapper.....	5	500
	Grant.....	12	105
	Unknown.....	15	591
	Total.....	1,753	395

* Costs not all itemized on comptroller's statements.

VADA FOR THE YEAR 1888—Continued.

Gross yield.	Cost of—		Cost of reduction.		Total cost.
	Mining.	Transportation.	Free milling.	Freiberg process.	
\$16,963.21	\$38,018.85	\$4,144.62	\$10,846.97	.....	\$53,010.44
377.84	2,902.95	45.00	3,572.52	.....	6,520.47
2,827.52	1,020.00	1,170.00	1,970.00	.....	4,160.00
4,700.00	960.00	658.00	4,000.00	.....	5,618.00
24,868.57	42,901.80	6,017.62	20,389.49	.....	69,308.91
39,465.35	12,896.83	4,941.55	15,323.55	.....	33,161.93
1,890.00	1,450.00	549.00	150.00	.....	2,149.00
300.00	250.00	125.00	75.00	.....	450.00
4,345.44	1,854.50	212.36	207.85	.....	4,689.53
297.75	550.00	12.98	.....	.....	562.98
5,860.53	1,468.05	.....	.....	.....	6,590.97
24,510.26	29,111.17	.....	.....	.....	29,111.17
7,086.85	1,176.00	1,366.00	4,014.07	.....	6,556.07
83,756.18	48,756.55	7,206.89	19,770.47	.....	83,271.65
107,548.00	64,597.47	3,963.93	.....	\$46,241.64	114,803.04
43,342.13	29,722.53	3,005.10	.....	1,843.20	34,570.83
5,614.05	7,614.30	1,058.81	.....	1,148.26	9,821.37
3,684.85	4,256.32	250.00	.....	240.00	4,746.32
559.90	2,000.00	7.50	.....	175.00	2,182.50
29,987.48	6,767.02	2,861.34	.....	23,181.93	32,810.29
190,736.41	114,937.64	11,146.68	.....	72,830.03	198,934.35
30,083.00	6,000.00	1,000.00	14,953.00	.....	21,953.00
23,917.44	12,527.28	2,226.94	9,915.00	.....	24,669.22
86,984.38	43,384.35	2,395.00	16,031.00	.....	61,810.35
60,813.94	.....	.....	55,348.14	.....	55,348.14
44,323.51	.....	8,052.40	35,487.80	.....	43,540.20
7,400.00	275.00	800.00	5,775.00	.....	6,850.00
6,650.00	.....	1,400.00	4,850.00	.....	6,250.00
260,172.27	62,186.63	15,874.34	142,359.94	.....	220,420.91
1,628.13	1,306.29	264.81	206.81	.....	1,777.91
889.66	500.63	328.45	104.39	.....	933.47
19,488.26	9,558.71	2,226.18	10,771.83	.....	22,556.72
827.13	718.00	128.28	54.00	.....	900.28
1,063.43	1,073.00	109.50	48.00	.....	1,230.50
25.88	150.00	20.00	12.00	.....	182.00
5,800.00	1,100.00	150.00	4,726.00	.....	5,976.00
4,729.99	3,690.49	1,915.87	2,559.90	.....	8,166.26
18,688.39	13,833.35	1,998.04	.....	.....	15,831.39
2,664.27	2,340.00	514.00	405.53	.....	3,259.53
2,277.47	2,245.08	205.46	97.65	.....	2,548.19
3,356.91	5,240.00	620.00	50.00	.....	5,910.00
394.00	240.00	125.00	50.00	.....	415.00
1,105.26	825.00	242.50	145.00	.....	1,212.50
2,559.65	2,120.00	493.00	160.85	.....	2,773.85
65,498.43	44,940.55	9,341.09	19,391.96	.....	73,673.60

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN NE

County.	Name of mine.	Ore extracted.	
		Tons.	Lbs.
Ormsby	Vivian mill	450	.....
Storey	Consolidated California and Virginia	143,419	525
	Hale and Norcross	37,218	1,720
	Chollar Mining Company	9,000	.....
	Potosi Mining Company	3,050	.....
	Confidence Mining Company	34,409	58
	Kentuck Mining Company	1,027	.....
	Yellow Jacket Mining Company	28,618	3
	Challenge Mining Company	3,123	.....
	Savage Mining Company	5,292	.....
	Alta Mining Company	946	.....
	Total	266,103	306
White Pine	Argus	2,984	.....
	Aultman	831	.....
	Exchequer	446	808
	Lucky Deposit	42	811
	Rescue	18	415
	Anderson	3	155
	Coraell	3	92
	Fair Play	22	456
	Imperial	13	1,492
	Konigsburg	1	944
	Keystone	44	1,131
	McQuitty	3	230
	Montezuma .....	.....	874
	Monte Christo	1	365
	Monitor	3,444	.....
	Osceola Gravel Mining Company .....	.....	.....
	Paul	3	1,283
	San Field .....	.....	1,678
	Star	1,229	.....
	Sundrie	27	391
	Fay	6	647
	Bay State	327	1,599
	O. K.	3	546
	Reliance	5	1,130
	Rosco	24	95
	Sun Set	5	1,600
	Western Central	4	1,850
	Eagle	8	657
	Golden Treasurer	8	550
	Morning Star	794	.....
	Total	10,307	1,799

VADA FOR YEAR 1888—Continued.

Gross yield.	Cost of—		Cost of reduction.		Total cost.
	Mining.	Transportation.	Free milling.	Freiberg process.	
\$2,732.00	.....	\$450.00	\$1,687.00	.....	\$2,137.00
3,322,262.24	\$1,146,995.47	.....	1,003,934.83	.....	2,150,930.30
951,745.29	140,079.00	.....	597,294.72	.....	737,373.72
134,433.75	94,378.04	.....	63,000.00	.....	157,378.04
56,461.16	35,973.88	.....	21,350.00	.....	57,323.88
725,870.42	281,822.39	7,743.76	242,628.03	.....	532,194.18
13,055.50	9,756.50	.....	6,418.75	.....	16,175.25
211,671.22	180,139.00	3,516.03	199,155.73	.....	382,810.76
55,266.97	34,195.59	2,343.75	20,300.90	.....	56,840.24
66,422.75	56,588.48	.....	50,506.90	.....	107,095.38
23,330.00	31,667.39	571.00	.....	.....	32,238.39
5,560,519.30	2,011,595.74	14,174.54	2,204,589.86	.....	4,230,360.14
71,026.46	54,318.64	5,896.00	30,164.22	.....	90,378.86
5,188.66	2,675.00	831.00	3,153.16	.....	6,659.16
5,905.15	4,799.50	558.00	4,014.00	.....	9,371.50
2,284.79	1,077.00	956.50	361.40	.....	2,394.90
1,895.89	1,450.00	109.00	12.25	.....	1,571.25
91.15	40.00	30.00	30.77	.....	100.77
203.93	140.00	40.00	29.45	.....	209.45
924.12	600.00	130.00	259.24	.....	989.24
604.87	350.00	170.00	137.45	.....	657.45
83.36	50.00	20.00	17.55	.....	87.55
3,448.25	2,400.00	675.00	446.65	.....	3,520.65
70.04	40.00	45.00	31.15	.....	116.15
14.66	5.00	6.00	4.37	.....	15.37
52.36	40.00	15.00	14.82	.....	69.82
40,155.13	27,550.00	1,118.00	23,627.50	.....	52,295.50
10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
97.66	30.00	40.00	36.41	.....	106.41
98.15	85.00	10.00	8.65	.....	103.65
38,529.65	19,100.00	2,890.00	12,900.00	.....	34,890.00
719.99	230.00	250.00	281.94	.....	761.94
447.35	133.57	84.50	84.94	.....	303.01
3,395.65	3,150.75	196.74	327.89	.....	3,675.38
94.48	62.75	45.00	32.00	.....	139.75
96.63	55.65	52.50	72.50	.....	180.65
980.91	508.75	288.75	243.71	.....	1,041.21
186.79	50.00	113.79	58.00	.....	221.79
275.98	175.00	59.58	49.25	.....	283.83
509.02	400.00	100.00	83.28	.....	583.28
293.84	100.00	125.00	82.75	.....	307.75
26,189.69	10,500.00	1,191.00	7,500.00	.....	19,191.00
213,864.61	140,116.61	16,046.36	84,064.30	.....	240,227.27

Wells, Fargo & Co. report the production in Nevada for 1888 as follows:

Gold dust and bullion by express	\$2, 876, 275. 00
Silver bullion by express	6, 858, 520. 00
Ores and base bullion by freight	2, 570, 808. 00
Total	12, 305, 603. 00

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED FROM THE COMSTOCK LODGE DURING THE YEAR 1888.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Amount reported by Wells, Fargo & Co	\$3, 089, 700. 65	\$3, 921, 883. 47	\$7, 011, 584. 12
Amount deposited at United States mint at Carson, Nev., and not included in above statement.....	421, 267. 00	650, 295. 00	1, 071, 562. 00
Total product.....	3, 510, 967. 65	4, 572, 178. 47	8, 083, 146. 12

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE COMSTOCK LODGE FROM COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	
1859 <i>a</i>	\$30, 000. 00	.....	\$30, 000. 00
1860 <i>a</i>	525, 000. 00	\$225, 000. 00	750, 000. 00
1861 <i>a</i>	2, 450, 000. 00	1, 050, 000. 00	3, 500, 000. 00
1862 <i>a</i>	4, 690, 000. 00	2, 010, 000. 00	6, 700, 000. 00
1863 <i>b</i>	7, 440, 000. 00	4, 960, 000. 00	12, 400, 000. 00
1864 <i>b</i>	9, 600, 000. 00	6, 400, 000. 00	16, 000, 000. 00
1865 <i>c</i>	7, 700, 231. 90	5, 133, 487. 93	12, 833, 719. 83
1866 <i>c</i>	8, 944, 736. 51	5, 963, 157. 67	14, 907, 894. 18
1867 <i>b</i>	8, 243, 170. 80	5, 495, 437. 20	13, 738, 608. 00
1868 <i>b</i>	5, 087, 851. 40	3, 391, 907. 60	8, 479, 769. 00
1869 <i>b</i>	4, 443, 346. 80	2, 962, 231. 20	7, 405, 578. 00
1870 <i>d</i>	5, 222, 595. 24	3, 481, 730. 16	8, 704, 325. 40
1871 <i>e</i>	6, 149, 717. 19	4, 099, 811. 46	10, 249, 528. 65
1872 <i>e</i>	7, 341, 839. 79	4, 894, 559. 86	12, 236, 399. 65
1873 <i>e</i>	13, 003, 187. 12	8, 668, 791. 41	21, 671, 978. 53
1874 <i>e</i>	13, 486, 071. 09	8, 990, 714. 06	22, 476, 785. 15
1875 <i>e</i>	15, 495, 312. 93	10, 330, 208. 61	25, 825, 521. 54
1876 <i>e</i>	18, 971, 196. 12	12, 647, 464. 08	31, 618, 660. 20
1877 <i>e</i>	21, 780, 922. 02	14, 520, 614. 68	36, 301, 536. 70
1878 <i>e</i>	11, 796, 838. 46	7, 864, 555. 65	19, 661, 394. 11
1879 <i>e</i>	4, 202, 091. 49	2, 801, 394. 33	7, 003, 485. 82
1880 <i>f</i>	3, 077, 409. 00	2, 051, 606. 00	5, 129, 015. 00
1881 <i>f</i>	645, 372. 00	430, 248. 00	1, 075, 620. 00
1882 <i>f</i>	1, 046, 078. 40	697, 385. 60	1, 743, 464. 00
1883 <i>f</i>	1, 203, 809. 30	802, 539. 53	2, 006, 348. 83
1884 <i>f</i>	1, 561, 313. 60	1, 277, 438. 40	2, 838, 752. 00
1885 <i>f</i>	1, 729, 531. 25	1, 415, 071. 04	3, 144, 602. 29
1886 <i>f</i>	2, 054, 920. 15	1, 681, 298. 31	3, 736, 218. 46
1887 <i>f</i>	2, 481, 176. 85	2, 030, 053. 78	4, 511, 230. 63
1888 <i>g</i>	3, 510, 967. 65	4, 572, 178. 47	8, 083, 146. 12
Total	193, 914, 697. 06	130, 848, 885. 03	324, 763, 582. 09

a From Corey, Paul, and Harris, three of the first quartz-mill men on Gold Cañon.

b From J. D. Hague's Report on Mining Industry of the Fortieth Parallel, 1870, competently corroborated.

c From the records of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

d From official mining data, corroborated and added to from trustworthy information.

e From sworn quarterly statements of mining companies to the assessor for bullion tax purposes.

f From the official records of mining companies, furnished by secretaries.

g From express shipments and deposits at the Carson Mint.

CHAPTER IX.

NEW MEXICO.

By FRANCIS N. HOLBROOK, EL PASO, TEXAS.

The product of New Mexico for the year 1888 was as follows:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	29,152	\$602,637
Silver	1,093,975	1,414,400
Total		2,017,037

It is impossible from returns at hand to give the output by counties or districts.

All of the reduction works to which ores were shipped from the Territory furnished complete returns. These returns, taken along with the amounts reported by mines not shipping ore, approximate closely the above estimate.

The returns from mines not shipping ore and from reduction works to which ores were shipped, may be distributed as follows:

PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO, 1888.		
Mines.	Gold ounces.	Silver ounces.
Carlisle mine, Carlisle, Grant County	19,803.17	57,908.79
Lady Godiva, Lincoln County	181.00	
Bell and Stevens, Pinos Altos, Grant County	2,717.73	
Lake Valley mines, Grant County	250.00	240,000.00
Total	22,951.90	297,908.79
Returns of ore shipped to smelters	6,200.67	796,065.91
Total of mines and reduction works	29,152.57	1,093,974.70

CHAPTER X.

OREGON.

By ISRAEL LAWTON,

Superintendent of United States Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

The product of the precious metals in the State of Oregon for the calendar year 1888 was, approximately, gold, \$825,000 ; silver, \$15,000 ; total, \$840,000.

PRODUCT OF OREGON, BY COUNTIES, 1888.			
Counties.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Baker.....	\$190,000	\$5,000	\$195,000
Benton.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Coos.....	15,000	.....	15,000
Curry.....	30,000	.....	30,000
Douglas.....	35,000	.....	35,000
Grant.....	140,000	10,000	150,000
Jackson.....	195,000	.....	195,000
Josephine.....	135,000	.....	135,000
Lane.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Madison.....	10,000	.....	10,000
Umatilla.....	20,000	.....	20,000
Union.....	15,000	.....	15,000
Washington.....	30,000	.....	30,000
Total.....	825,000	15,000	840,000

CHAPTER XI.

TEXAS.

BY FRANCIS N. HOLBROOK, EL PASO, TEXAS.

The precious-metal returns from the State of Texas for the year 1888 show a decided increase over those of 1887.

Annexed will be found a table giving the production since 1885, or from the time when Texas first took place among the precious-metal producers of the United States:

PRODUCT OF SILVER IN TEXAS.		
Year.	Silver.	Coining value.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
1885.....	169,342.00	\$218,942.27
1886.....	191,873.18	248,072.83
1887.....	235,998.94	305,123.04
1888.....	380,076.90	491,401.42

CHAPTER XII.

UTAH.

By A. HANAUER, SALT LAKE CITY.

PRODUCT OF UTAH, BY COUNTIES, 1888.			
	Ore, tons.	Gold, ounces.	Silver, ounces.
SUMMIT COUNTY.			
Ontario:			
Tons milled.....	25,000		
Sold to smelters.....	7,700		
	32,700	1,058	2,005,588
Daly:			
Tons milled.....	21,000		
Sold to smelters.....	2,500		
	23,500	905	1,094,750
Crescent:			
Crude ore.....	2,250		
Concentrates.....	2,550		
	4,800	344	190,438
Woodside.....	1,710	170	80,500
Sampson.....	350	33	18,000
Apex.....	145	33	4,650
Sundry small shipments of the Southern Tier, Jupiter, Massachusetts, and other mines, aggregating.....	50	18	4,200
Total.....	63,255	2,561	3,398,126
SALT LAKE COUNTY.			
Bingham Cañon:			
The Lead Mine.....	13,626	805	115,000
Brooklyn.....	4,088	220	44,400
Old Telegraph mine and dump.....	3,711	160	46,600
South Galena.....	2,832	1,465	58,806
Spanish.....	1,633	125	20,000
Yosemite.....	1,150	55	16,200
Yosemite No. 2.....	1,007	40	7,555
Old Jordan.....	430	68	4,418
Lucky Boy.....	266	32	21,794
Dixon.....	615	50	9,200
Greeley.....	480	125	9,400
Nast.....	520	32	5,500
Winamuck.....	610	130	88,000
Markham.....	520	25	6,440
Sundry small shippers, aggregating.....	2,100	200	30,500
Total output of Bingham Cañon.....	33,588	3,532	483,813

PRODUCT OF UTAH, BY COUNTIES, 1888—Continued.

	Ore, tons.	Gold, ounces.	Silver, ounces.
SALT LAKE COUNTY—continued.			
Big and Little Cottonwood:			
Maxfield	1,047	210	51,400
City Rocks	220	.....	8,800
Antelope and Prince of Wales	100	.....	11,200
Sundry small shippers, aggregating	133	66	10,300
Total output of the Cottonwoods	1,500	276	81,700
Bingham Cañon	33,588	3,532	483,813
The Cottonwoods	1,500	276	81,700
Total for Salt Lake County	35,088	3,808	565,513
JUAB COUNTY.			
Eureka Hill	8,458	600	527,600
Bullion Beck and California	5,866	880	373,000
Mammoth mine	4,626	2,847	109,401
Mammoth dump	1,850	570	22,200
Mammoth tailings	2,418	1,135	29,015
Centennial Eureka	485	413	65,474
Red Bird	300	30	9,180
American Eagle	120	120	5,000
Lombard and Reedy	160	75	5,500
Sundry small shippers, aggregating	1,377	440	55,250
Total	25,660	7,110	1,201,620
TOOELE COUNTY.			
Honerine:			
Crude ore	120	} 100	{ 4,000
Concentrates	2,066		{ 45,450
Niedringhaus group, comprising Calumet and Hecla, Silver King, Muscatine, and Consolidated Company's mines	1,800	75	42,000
Utah Queen	200	35	14,500
Monarch	120	30	7,200
Utah Gem	44	.....	4,613
Sundry small shipments, aggregating	2,450	170	107,500
Total	6,800	410	225,263
BEAVER COUNTY.			
Horn Silver	4,000	.....	88,450
Sundry small shippers, aggregating	2,310	125	102,650
Total	6,310	125	191,100
WASHINGTON COUNTY.			
Product of the Silver Reef district, principally the Christy and La Virgin mills, fine bars containing			263,466
To which add silver contained in sulphides shipped to reduction works			3,000
Total			266,466

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888, TABULATED BY COUNTIES.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Gold.	Silver.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
Summit	2, 561	3, 398, 126
Salt Lake	3, 808	565, 513
Juab.....	7, 110	1, 201, 620
Tooele	410	225, 263
Beaver.....	125	191, 100
Washington		266, 466
Total	14, 014	5, 848, 088

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED BY SMELTERS IN UTAH, AND SHIPPED TO OUTSIDE REFINERIES AND REDUCTION WORKS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Works.	Gold.	Silver.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
Smelters:		
Hanauer Smelting Works	2, 363	522, 550
Germania Lead Works.....	2, 386	442, 137
Mingo Furnace Company.....	2, 276	247, 768
Mills:		
Ontario Silver Mining Company		1, 074, 965
Daly Mining Company.....	587	856, 437
Silver Reef Mills.....		263, 466
Gold and silver in ores and matte shipped to reduction works outside of the Territory	6, 402	2, 440, 765
Total	14, 014	5, 848, 088

PRODUCTION OF UTAH FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
1887.....	11, 087	6, 050, 550
1888.....	14, 014	5, 848, 088
Increase gold	2, 927	
Decrease silver		202, 462

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S STATEMENT OF THE MINERAL PRODUCT OF UTAH FOR 1888.

Works.	Copper.	Lead unrefined.	Silver in bars.	Silver in base bull- ion and ores.	Gold in bars.	Gold in bullion and ores.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
Germania Lead Works	499, 250	7, 072, 700	.....	442, 137	.....	2, 386
Hanauer Smelter .....	.....	9, 882, 000	.....	522, 550	.....	2, 363
Mingo Furnace Company	256, 519	5, 129, 100	.....	247, 768	.....	2, 276
Daly Mining Company .....	.....	1, 283, 162	856, 438	238, 311	588	318
Ontario Silver Mining Company .....	.....	1, 924, 702	1, 074, 965	930, 623	.....	1, 058
Silver Reef district .....	.....	.....	263, 466	3, 000	.....	.....
Other mines and placers .....	.....	.....	1, 769	.....	444	.....
Net product bars and base bullion	755, 769	25, 291, 664	2, 196, 638	2, 384, 389	1, 032	8, 401
Contents ore shipped .....	.....	18, 150, 778	.....	1, 393, 100	.....	4, 045
Contents copper, ore, bullion, and matte shipped	2, 131, 047	1, 124, 715	.....	204, 728	.....	408
Total	2, 886, 816	44, 567, 157	2, 196, 638	3, 982, 217	1, 032	12, 854

RECAPITULATION.

Metals.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper at 10 cents per pound	2, 886, 816	\$288, 681. 60
Unrefined lead at \$54 per ton	44, 567, 157	1, 203, 313. 23
Fine silver at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce	6, 178, 855	5, 787, 527. 51
Fine gold at \$20 per ounce	13, 886	277, 720. 00
Total export value .....	.....	7, 557, 242. 34

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the seaboard, would increase the value of the product to \$10,993,781.02.

Comparative statement, showing the quantity of the silver and gold contained in base bullion and ores produced in Utah.

Year.	Total silver pro- duced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Total silver product.	Total gold product.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1877.....	4, 359, 703	17, 325	2, 102, 098	11, 035	48. 2	63. 6
1878.....	4, 357, 328	15, 040	2, 108, 339	10, 165	48. 3	67. 5
1879.....	3, 835, 047	15, 932	1, 797, 589	5, 693	46. 8	35. 7
1880.....	3, 783, 566	8, 020	1, 403, 819	2, 878	37. 1	35. 8
1881.....	5, 400, 101	7, 958	2, 643, 899	2, 622	48. 9	32. 9
1882.....	5, 435, 444	9, 039	2, 581, 789	5, 016	47. 3	55. 5
1883.....	4, 531, 763	6, 991	2, 351, 190	5, 597	51. 8	80. 0
1884.....	5, 669, 488	5, 530	3, 253, 984	3, 806	57. 4	68. 8
1885.....	5, 972, 689	8, 903	3, 189, 576	7, 289	53. 4	81. 8
1886.....	5, 918, 842	10, 577	2, 838, 263	8, 369	47. 9	79. 1
1887.....	6, 161, 737	11, 387	4, 049, 273	10, 714	65. 7	94. 0
1888.....	6, 178, 855	13, 886	3, 982, 217	12, 854	64. 4	92. 5

CHAPTER XIII.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

By ISRAEL LAWTON,

Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

The bullion product of Washington Territory for the calendar year 1888 is estimated to have been: Gold, \$145,000; silver, \$160,000; total, \$305,000.

PRODUCT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, BY COUNTIES, 1888.			
Counties.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Jefferson	\$10,000	.....	\$10,000
Kittitass.....	60,000	.....	60,000
Spokane	15,000	.....	15,000
Stevens	30,000	\$160,000	190,000
Walla Walla.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Whitman	10,000	.....	10,000
Yakima.....	15,000	.....	15,000
Total	145,000	160,000	305,000

CHAPTER XIV.

MINES OF THE APPALACHIAN RANGE.

By ROBERT P. WARING,

Assayer in charge of United States Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The total product of precious metals in North Carolina in 1888 was \$138,976.56, viz:

Metals.	Fine ounces	Coining rate.	Purchasing rate.
Gold.....	6,602	\$136,476.56	\$136,476.56
Silver.....	2,713	3,500.00	2,500.00
Total		139,976.56	138,976.56

Of the product for 1888 \$2,500 was silver (coining rate \$3,500). Some \$45,000 was reported shipped out of the country. The value of the trifling amount of ore shipped from the State is included in the above estimate.

PRODUCTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTIES, 1888.		
Counties.	1887.	1888.
Burke, McDowell, and Rutherford.....	\$17,000.00	\$13,373.50
Cabarrus	26,000.00	23,502.55
Caldwell and mountain section	1,000.00	234.20
Franklin, Nash, and Warren	1,000.00	4,212.71
Gaston	6,000.00	11,043.83
Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, and Montgomery.....	226,000.00	50,611.91
Henderson.....	2,500.00	250.00
Lincoln		1,511.63
Mecklenburgh.....	16,500.00	10,376.31
Moore	5,000.00	1,013.32
Polk.....	250.00	250.00
Rowan.....	11,000.00	7,634.54
Stanly	4,000.00	3,784.73
Union.....	4,000.00	9,511.42
Miscellaneous	1,500.00	1,665.91
Total	*321,750.00	138,976.56

* Bureau's estimate for 1887, \$230,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The extent of mining work in this State was less than in 1887, the amount produced in 1888 being:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Coining rate.	Purchasing rate.
Gold	1, 894.075	\$39, 150. 54	\$39, 150. 54
Silver	163.040	210. 32	150. 00
Total		39, 360. 86	39, 300. 54

The annexed table shows the distribution by counties in comparison with 1887:

PRODUCTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTIES, 1888.			
Counties.	1887.	1888.	
Lancaster and Chesterfield	\$47, 000. 00	\$35, 480. 60	
Spartanburgh, Union, and York	4, 000. 00	800. 12	
Miscellaneous	1, 500. 00	3, 019. 82	
Total	52, 500. 00	39, 300. 54	

The amount of silver was approximately \$150 (coining rate \$210).
A decrease of yield of about \$13,000 is indicated.

GEORGIA.

The production of precious metals in Georgia decreased from \$115,500 in 1887 to \$104,836.77 in 1888.

The classification between gold and silver is as follows:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Coining rate.	Purchasing rate.
Gold	5, 049.345	\$104, 380. 02	\$104, 380. 02
Silver	353.260	456. 75	325. 00
Total		104, 836. 77	104, 705. 02

The comparison by counties is given below:

PRODUCTION OF GEORGIA, BY COUNTIES.			
Counties.	1887.	1888.	
Rabun and Habersham	\$1, 500. 00	\$450. 36	
Lincoln and Wilkes	500. 00	1, 800. 93	
McDuffie and Warren	7, 500. 00	7, 909. 55	
White	15, 000. 00	16, 831. 98	
Lumpkin	47, 500. 00	43, 274. 95	
Dawson	2, 500. 00	464. 53	
Cherokee	23, 000. 00	11, 953. 64	
Towns, Union, Gilmer, Fannin, Carroll, etc	3, 000. 00	3, 122. 59	
Hancock to Merriwether	1, 000. 00	1, 856. 44	
Miscellaneous	14, 000. 00	17, 040. 05	
Total	115, 500. 00	104, 705. 02	

. ALABAMA.

In Alabama the yield of gold and silver in 1888, so far as could be elicited by correspondence, was as follows:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Coining rate.	Purchasing rate.
Gold	269.714	\$5, 575. 00	\$5, 575. 00
Silver	27.170	35.13	25. 00
Total .....	.....	5, 610.13	5, 600. 00

This shows a small increase over 1887.

STATES OF THE APPALACHIAN RANGE.						
SUMMARY OF PRODUCT OF PRECIOUS METALS, 1888.						
Metals.	North Carolina.			South Carolina.		
	Fine ounces.	Coining rate.	Purchasing rate.	Fine ounces.	Coining rate.	Purchasing rate.
Gold	6, 602. 000	\$136, 476. 56	\$136, 476. 56	1, 894. 075	\$39, 150. 54	\$39, 150. 54
Silver	2, 713. 000	3, 500. 00	2, 500. 00	163. 040	210. 32	150. 00
Total .....	.....	139, 976. 56	138, 976. 56	.....	39, 360. 86	39, 300. 54
Metals.	Georgia.			Alabama.		
	Fine ounces.	Coining rate.	Purchasing rate.	Fine ounces.	Coining rate.	Purchasing rate.
Gold	5, 049. 345	\$104, 380. 02	\$104, 380. 02	269. 714	\$5, 575. 00	\$5, 575. 00
Silver	353. 260	456. 75	325. 00	27. 170	35. 13	25. 00
Total .....	.....	104, 836. 77	104, 705. 02	.....	5, 610. 13	5, 600. 00

PART III.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

I.—DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY WEIGHT, DUR-

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.				
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
United States bullion (domestic production).....	8, 228. 170	938, 535. 423	66, 970. 823	.....
United States coin.....	3, 963. 419	109. 375	.....	2, 688. 204
Foreign bullion.....	2, 463. 059	39, 522. 289	.....	1, 219. 609
Foreign coin.....	121. 473	182, 096. 060	.....	807. 803
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.....	48, 969. 561	1, 355. 881	.....	2, 402. 148
Total.....	63, 745. 682	1, 161, 619. 028	66, 970. 823	7, 117. 764
Re-deposits:				
Fine bars.....	17. 061	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars.....	182, 438. 947	.....	.....	.....
Total gold received.....	246, 201. 690	1, 161, 619. 028	66, 970. 823	7, 117. 764
SILVER.				
United States bullion (domestic production).....	18, 484, 189. 46	205, 468. 13	1, 006, 116. 20	9, 874, 344. 59
United States coin.....	386, 775. 59	159. 82	.....	1, 581. 09
United States coin, trade-dollars.....	2, 425. 15	9. 57	.....	26. 77
Foreign bullion.....	24, 031. 00	612, 969. 17	.....	8, 857. 10
Foreign coin.....	2, 209. 38	1. 19	.....	23, 305. 78
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.....	188, 107. 74	390. 28	.....	17, 598. 43
Total.....	19, 087, 738. 32	818, 998. 16	1, 006, 116. 20	9, 925, 713. 76
Re-deposits:				
Fine bars.....	45, 655. 15	10, 496. 81	995. 55	.....
Unparted bars.....	134, 566. 66	.....	.....	.....
Total silver received.....	19, 267, 960. 13	829, 494. 97	1, 007, 111. 75	9, 925, 713. 76
Gold and silver deposits and purchases.....	19, 151, 484. 002	1, 980, 617. 188	1, 073, 087. 023	9, 932, 831. 524
Re-deposits:				
Gold.....	182, 456. 008	.....	.....	.....
Silver.....	180, 221. 81	10, 496. 81	995. 55	.....
Total gold and silver received....	19, 514, 161. 820	1, 991, 113. 998	1, 074, 082. 573	9, 932, 831. 524

ING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
462,057.892	78,806.989	29,383.967	53,612.202	8,099.249	8,462.617	1,654,157.332
20,249.541	93.792	.....	11.029	.....	185.138	27,300.498
72,785.869	.....	.....	.....	.....	237.317	116,228.143
79,856.555	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.700	262,980.591
114,323.065	478.761	.....	103.655	120.151	2,012.291	169,765.513
749,272.922	79,379.542	29,383.967	53,726.886	8,219.400	10,996.063	2,230,432.077
195,083.564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195,100.625
317.265	858.687	9,130.775	4,207.654	.....	244.578	197,197.906
944,673.751	80,238.229	38,514.742	57,934.540	8,219.400	11,240.641	2,622,730.608
3,536,899.08	18,921.64	22,418.19	17,825.27	1,120.15	4,118.00	33,171,420.71
1,968.48	.....	.....	2.92	.....	152.96	390,640.86
2,467.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,928.77
723,659.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,295.34	1,370,811.92
20,150.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,667.21
320,435.24	322.98	.....	72.32	64.39	2,328.70	529,320.08
4,605,580.25	19,244.62	22,418.19	17,900.51	1,184.54	7,895.00	35,512,789.55
9,061.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,208.62
4,036.67	384.23	5,489.09	2,642.96	.....	656.96	147,776.57
4,618,678.03	19,628.85	27,907.28	20,543.47	1,184.54	8,551.96	35,726,774.74
5,354,853.172	98,624.162	51,802.157	71,627.396	9,403.940	18,891.063	37,743,221.627
195,400.829	858.687	9,130.775	4,207.654	.....	244.578	392,298.531
13,097.78	384.23	5,489.09	2,642.96	.....	656.96	213,985.19
5,563,351.781	99,867.079	66,422.022	78,478.010	9,403.940	19,792.601	38,349,505.348

II.—DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY VALUE,

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.				
United States bullion (domestic production).....	\$153,082.23	\$17,461,124.14	\$1,245,968.80	.....
United States coin	73,738.03	2,034.88	.....	\$50,013.10
Foreign bullion	45,824.35	735,298.40	.....	22,690.40
Foreign coin	2,259.96	3,387,833.67	.....	15,028.89
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc	911,061.60	25,225.69	.....	44,691.12
Total.....	1,185,966.17	21,611,516.78	1,245,968.80	132,423.51
Re-deposits:				
Fine bars	317.41	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars	3,394,212.97	.....	.....	.....
Total gold received.....	4,580,496.55	21,611,516.78	1,245,968.80	132,423.51
SILVER.				
United States bullion (domestic production).....	21,508,875.00	239,090.18	1,170,753.39	11,490,146.41
United States coin	450,066.14	185.97	.....	1,839.81
United States coin, trade-dollars	2,821.99	11.14	.....	31.15
Foreign bullion	27,963.34	713,273.21	.....	10,306.44
Foreign coin	2,570.91	1.38	.....	27,119.45
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.....	218,889.01	454.14	.....	20,478.17
Total.....	22,211,186.39	953,016.02	1,170,753.39	11,549,921.43
Re-deposits:				
Fine bars	53,125.99	12,214.46	1,158.47	.....
Unparted bars	156,586.66	.....	.....	.....
Total silver received.....	22,420,899.04	965,230.48	1,171,911.86	11,549,921.43
Gold and silver deposits and purchases.	23,397,152.56	22,564,532.80	2,416,722.19	11,682,344.94
Re-deposits:				
Gold	3,394,530.38	.....	.....	.....
Silver	209,712.65	12,214.46	1,158.47	.....
Total gold and silver received...	27,001,395.59	22,576,747.26	2,417,880.66	11,682,344.94

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
\$8,596,425.90	\$1,466,176.53	\$546,678.45	\$997,436.31	\$150,683.70	\$157,444.03	\$30,775,020.09
376,735.65	1,744.97	.....	205.19	.....	3,444.43	507,916.25
1,354,155.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,415.20	2,162,384.05
1,485,703.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,836.28	4,892,662.15
2,126,940.74	8,907.18	.....	1,928.47	2,235.37	37,437.97	3,158,428.14
13,939,961.34	1,476,828.68	546,678.45	999,569.97	152,919.07	204,577.91	41,496,410.68
3,629,461.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,629,779.07
5,902.60	15,975.57	169,874.88	78,281.93	.....	4,550.29	3,668,798.24
17,575,325.60	1,492,804.25	716,553.33	1,077,851.90	152,919.07	209,128.20	48,794,987.99
4,115,664.37	22,017.90	26,086.62	20,742.12	1,303.44	4,791.86	38,599,471.29
2,290.60	.....	.....	3.40	.....	177.99	454,563.91
2,871.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,735.30
842,076.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,507.30	1,595,126.58
23,448.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,140.01
372,870.10	375.83	.....	84.15	54.93	2,709.76	615,936.09
5,359,220.65	22,393.73	26,086.62	20,829.67	1,378.37	9,186.91	41,323,973.18
10,543.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,042.75
4,697.21	447.10	6,387.30	3,075.44	.....	764.46	171,958.17
5,374,461.69	22,840.83	32,473.92	23,905.11	1,378.37	9,951.37	41,572,974.10
19,299,181.99	1,499,222.41	572,765.07	1,020,399.64	154,297.44	213,764.82	82,820,383.86
3,635,364.26	15,975.57	169,874.88	78,281.93	.....	4,550.29	7,298,577.31
15,241.04	447.10	6,387.30	3,075.44	.....	764.46	249,000.92
22,949,787.29	1,515,645.08	749,027.25	1,101,757.01	154,297.44	219,079.57	90,367,962.09

**III.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES
DISTRIBUTED, DURING THE CALENDAR**

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Alabama	11. 012			
Alaska		12, 493. 190		
Arizona	202. 892	8, 996. 025		
California	390. 351	175, 672. 342	92. 737	
Colorado	253. 716	84. 914		
Dakota	1, 379. 314			
Georgia	1, 957. 586			
Idaho	4. 882	9, 095. 751		
Maryland	116. 869			
Michigan	91. 329			
Montana	504. 189	2, 078. 610		
Nevada		16, 853. 121	66, 878. 086	
New Mexico	68. 424	6. 213		
North Carolina	1, 698. 398			
Oregon	231. 942	17, 252. 488		
South Carolina	69. 845			
Tennessee	18. 981			
Utah		1, 197. 454		
Virginia	307. 005			
Washington	68. 844	1, 711. 022		
Wyoming	259. 889			
Other sources	592. 702	62. 578		
Total unrefined	8, 228. 170	245, 593. 708	66, 970. 823	
Refined		693, 031. 715		
Grand total	8, 228. 170	938, 535. 423	66, 970. 823	

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
				3.450	64.978	79.440
						12,493.190
975.684	4,445.977				105.928	14,726.506
311.102					100.108	176,566.640
27,939.400	69,520.010				2,519.195	100,317.235
133,398.848	8.292				19.479	134,805.933
116.190				3,184.238		5,258.014
695.497	228.504	26,398.991	6,517.673		820.207	43,761.505
						116.869
1,694.542						1,785.871
51,666.553			46,394.425			100,643.777
14.325						83,745.532
19,153.887	3,520.533				4,744.910	27,493.967
105.393				2,960.688		4,764.479
	474.997	2,984.976				20,944.403
				1,940.821		2,010.666
29.805						48.786
50.355					39.198	1,287.007
33.093				10.052		350.150
			689.588			2,469.454
52.200	608.676					920.765
29,935.758			10.516		48.614	30,650.168
266,172.632	78,806.989	29,383.967	53,612.202	8,099.249	8,462.617	765,240.357
195,885.260						888,916.975
462,057.892	78,806.989	29,383.967	53,612.202	8,099.249	8,462.617	1,654,157.332

**IV.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE
BULLION NOT DISTRIBUTED, DURING THE**

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Alabama	.89			
Alaska		1,588.86		
Arizona	143.72	2,118.00		
California	37.92	24,369.89	51.34	
Colorado	586.26	5.76		442.48
Dakota	103.96			
Georgia	177.59			
Idaho	139.52	2,502.66		
Maryland	.83			
Michigan	4,339.63			
Montana	183.92	156.77		
Nevada		99,146.48	1,006,064.86	
New Mexico	45.93	1.23		
North Carolina	1,656.73			
Oregon	52.15	2,736.79		
South Carolina	11.71			
Tennessee	.48			
Utah		48,311.32		
Virginia	35.57			
Washington	9.61	281.66		
Wyoming	24.93			
Other sources	200.92	46.89		
Total unrefined	7,752.27	181,266.31	1,006,116.20	442.48
Refined	18,476,437.19	24,201.82		9,873,902.11
Grand total	18,484,189.46	205,468.13	1,006,116.20	9,874,344.59

STATES AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC
CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
					20.88	21.77
						1,588.86
79,365.14	1,138.44				41.42	82,806.72
53.31					29.03	24,541.49
17,447.90	16,768.86				1,136.07	36,387.33
25,745.08	1.50				3.76	25,854.30
10.11				235.91		423.61
18,231.66	27.45	21,836.36	1,162.86		107.72	44,008.23
						.83
46,144.96						50,484.59
338,174.96			16,508.17			355,023.82
2.60						1,105,213.94
208,640.59	610.05				2,749.66	212,047.46
23.37				715.67		2,395.77
	92.07	581.83				3,462.84
				168.57		180.28
						.43
739.05					5.34	49,055.71
1.49						37.06
			152.67			443.94
7.94	283.27					316.14
134,957.89			1.57		24.12	135,231.39
869,546.05	18,921.64	22,418.19	17,825.27	1,120.15	4,118.00	2,129,526.56
2,667,353.03						31,041,894.15
3,536,899.08	18,921.64	22,418.19	17,825.27	1,120.15	4,118.00	33,171,420.71

V.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES NOT DISTRIBUTED, DURING THE CALENDAR

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
Alabama	\$204. 88	.....	.....	.....
Alaska .....	.....	\$232, 431. 44	.....	.....
Arizona	3, 774. 74	167, 367. 91	.....	.....
California	7, 262. 34	3, 268, 322. 64	\$1, 725. 34	.....
Colorado	4, 720. 30	1, 579. 79	.....	.....
Dakota	25, 661. 65	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	36, 420. 20	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	90. 83	169, 223. 27	.....	.....
Maryland	2, 174. 31	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1, 699. 14	.....	.....	.....
Montana	9, 380. 26	38, 671. 81	.....	.....
Nevada .....	.....	313, 546. 44	1, 244, 243. 46	.....
New Mexico	1, 273. 01	115. 59	.....	.....
North Carolina	31, 598. 10	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	4, 315. 20	320, 976. 52	.....	.....
South Carolina	1, 299. 44	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	353. 14	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	22, 278. 21	.....	.....
Virginia	5, 711. 72	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1, 280. 82	31, 832. 97	.....	.....
Wyoming	4, 835. 14	.....	.....	.....
Other sources	11, 027. 01	1, 164. 24	.....	.....
Total unrefined	153, 082. 23	4, 567, 510. 83	1, 245, 968. 80	.....
Refined .....	.....	12, 893, 613. 31	.....	.....
Grand total	153, 082. 23	17, 461, 124. 14	1, 245, 968. 80	.....

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
				\$64.19	\$1,208.89	\$1,477.96
						232,431.44
\$18,152.26	\$82,715.85				1,970.75	273,981.51
5,787.94					1,862.48	3,284,960.74
519,802.79	1,293,395.54				46,868.74	1,866,367.16
2,481,839.03	154.27				362.40	2,508,017.35
2,161.67				59,241.63		97,823.50
12,939.48	4,251.24	\$491,144.02	\$121,259.03		15,259.66	814,167.53
						2,174.31
31,526.36						33,225.50
961,238.20			863,152.09			1,872,442.36
266.51						1,558,056.41
356,351.39	65,498.28				88,277.40	511,515.67
1,960.80				55,082.57		88,641.47
	8,837.15	55,534.43				389,663.30
				36,108.30		37,407.74
554.51						907.65
936.84					729.26	23,944.31
615.68				187.01		6,514.41
			12,829.54			45,943.33
971.16	11,324.20					17,130.50
556,944.34			195.65		904.45	570,235.69
4,952,048.96	1,466,176.53	546,678.45	997,436.31	150,683.70	157,444.03	14,237,029.84
3,644,376.94						16,537,990.25
8,596,425.90	1,466,176.53	546,678.45	997,436.31	150,683.70	157,444.03	30,775,020.09

**VI.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES
DISTRIBUTED, DURING THE CALENDAR**

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
Alabama	\$1. 04			
Alaska		\$1, 848. 85		
Arizona	167. 24	2, 464. 58		
California	44. 12	28, 357. 69	\$59. 74	
Colorado	682. 19	6. 70		\$514. 88
Dakota	120. 97			
Georgia	206. 65			
Idaho	162. 35	2, 912. 19		
Maryland	. 97			
Michigan	5, 049. 75			
Montana	214. 02	182. 42		
Nevada		115, 370. 45	1, 170, 693. 65	
New Mexico	53. 45	1. 43		
North Carolina	1, 927. 83			
Oregon	60. 68	3, 184. 63		
South Carolina	13. 63			
Tennessee	. 56			
Utah		56, 216. 81		
Virginia	41. 39			
Washington	11. 18	327. 75		
Wyoming	29. 01			
Other sources	233. 80	54. 56		
Total unrefined	9, 020. 83	210, 928. 06	1, 170, 753. 39	514. 88
Refined	21, 499, 854. 17	28, 162. 12		11, 489, 631. 53
Grand total	21, 508, 875. 00	239, 090. 18	1, 170, 753. 39	11, 490, 146. 41

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
					\$24.30	\$25.34
						1,848.85
\$92,352.16	\$1,324.73				48.20	96,356.91
62.03					33.78	28,557.36
20,303.01	19,512.85				1,321.97	42,341.60
29,957.91	1.75				4.38	30,085.01
11.77				\$274.51		492.93
21,215.02	31.94	\$25,409.58	\$1,353.14		125.35	51,209.57
						.97
53,695.95						58,745.70
393,512.68			19,209.50			413,118.62
3.03						1,286,067.13
242,781.78	709.88				3,199.60	246,746.14
27.19				832.78		2,787.80
	107.13	677.04				4,029.48
				196.15		209.78
						.56
859.99					6.21	57,083.01
1.73						43.12
			177.65			516.58
9.24	329.62					367.87
157,041.91			1.83		28.07	157,360.17
1,011,835.40	22,017.90	26,086.62	20,742.12	1,303.44	4,791.86	2,477,994.50
3,103,828.97						36,121,476.79
4,115,664.37	22,017.90	26,086.62	20,742.12	1,303.44	4,791.86	38,599,471.29

VII.—COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE

Denomination.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.				
Double-eagles	226, 266	\$4, 525, 320. 00	859, 600	\$17, 192, 000. 00
Eagles	132, 996	1, 329, 960. 00	648, 700	6, 487, 000. 00
Half-eagles.....	18, 296	91, 480. 00	293, 900	1, 469, 500. 00
Three dollars.....	5, 291	15, 873. 00	.....	.....
Quarter-eagles	16, 098	40, 245. 00	.....	.....
Dollars.....	16, 080	16, 080. 00	.....	.....
Total gold.....	415, 027	6, 018, 958. 00	1, 802, 200	25, 148, 500. 00
SILVER.				
Dollars.....	19, 183, 833	19, 183, 833. 00	657, 000	657, 000. 00
Subsidiary:				
Half-dollars	12, 833	6, 416. 50	.....	.....
Quarter-dollars.....	10, 833	2, 708. 25	1, 216, 000	304, 000. 00
Dimes.....	5, 496, 487	549, 648. 70	1, 720, 000	172, 000. 00
Total subsidiary	5, 520, 153	558, 773. 45	2, 936, 000	476, 000. 00
Total silver	24, 703, 986	19, 742, 606. 45	3, 593, 000	1, 133, 000. 00
MINOR.				
Five cents.....	10, 720, 483	536, 024. 15	.....	.....
Three cents	41, 083	1, 232. 49	.....	.....
One cent	37, 494, 414	374, 944. 14	.....	.....
Total minor	48, 255, 980	912, 200. 78	.....	.....
Total coinage.....	73, 374, 993	26, 673, 765. 23	5, 395, 200	26, 281, 500. 00

UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

CARSON.*		NEW ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
				1,085,866	\$21,717,320.00
		21,335	\$213,350.00	803,031	8,030,310.00
				312,196	1,560,980.00
				5,291	15,873.00
				16,098	40,245.00
				16,080	16,080.00
		21,335	213,350.00	2,238,562	31,380,808.00
		12,150,000	12,150,000.00	31,990,833	31,990,833.00
				12,833	6,416.50
				1,226,833	306,708.25
				7,216,487	721,648.70
				8,456,153	1,034,773.45
		12,150,000	12,150,000.00	40,446,986	33,025,606.45
				10,720,483	536,024.15
				41,083	1,232.49
				37,494,414	374,944.14
				48,255,980	912,200.78
		12,171,335	12,363,350.00	90,941,528	65,318,615.23

* Coinage suspended March 8, 1885.

VIII.—BARS MANUFACTURED OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY WEIGHT,

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Fine bars	33, 218. 842			
Mint bars				
Standard bars				
Sterling bars				
Unparted bars			37. 488	
Total gold	33, 218. 842		37. 488	
SILVER.				
Fine bars	11, 217. 35	751, 133. 66	969, 884. 43	
Mint bars				
Standard bars				
Sterling bars				
Unparted bars			27. 65	
Total silver	11, 217. 35	751, 133. 66	969, 912. 08	

IX.—BARS MANUFACTURED OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY VALUE,

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.				
Fine bars	\$618, 024. 97			
Mint bars				
Standard bars				
Sterling bars				
Unparted bars			\$697. 45	
Total gold	618, 024. 97		697. 45	
SILVER.				
Fine bars	13, 052. 92	\$874, 046. 43	1, 128, 592. 78	
Mint bars				
Standard bars				
Sterling bars				
Unparted bars			32. 17	
Total silver	13, 052. 92	874, 046. 43	1, 128, 624. 95	
Total gold and silver	631, 077. 89	874, 046. 43	1, 129, 322. 40	

DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
869,844.993	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	903,063.835
89,261.886	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	89,261.886
5,457.157	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,457.157
22,968.733	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22,968.733
543.768	80,238.229	38,514.742	57,934.540	8,219.400	11,240.641	196,728.808
938,076.537	80,238.229	38,514.742	57,934.540	8,219.400	11,240.641	1,217,480.419
4,605,774.84	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,338,010.28
125,655.59	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	125,655.59
19,091.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,091.00
1,149.27	19,628.85	27,907.28	20,543.47	1,184.54	8,551.96	78,993.02
4,751,670.70	19,628.85	27,907.28	20,543.47	1,184.54	8,551.96	6,561,749.89

DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
\$16,183,162.66	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$16,801,187.63
1,660,686.25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,660,686.25
101,528.51	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101,528.51
427,325.27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	427,325.27
10,116.61	\$1,492,804.25	\$716,553.33	\$1,077,851.90	\$152,919.07	\$209,128.20	3,660,070.81
18,382,819.30	1,492,804.25	716,553.33	1,077,851.90	152,919.07	209,128.20	22,650,798.47
5,359,447.09	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,375,139.22
146,217.41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	146,217.41
22,214.98	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22,214.98
1,337.33	22,840.83	32,473.92	23,905.11	1,378.37	9,951.37	91,919.10
5,529,216.81	22,840.83	32,473.92	23,905.11	1,378.37	9,951.37	7,635,490.71
23,912,036.11	1,515,645.08	749,027.25	1,101,757.01	154,297.44	219,079.57	30,286,289.18

X.—ESTIMATE OF VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1889.

NOTE.—The "standard" of a given country is indicated as follows, namely: *Double*, where its standard silver coins are unlimited legal tender, the same as its gold coins; *single gold* or *single silver*, as its standard coins of one or the other metal are unlimited legal tender. The par of exchange of the monetary unit of a country with a single gold, or a double, standard is fixed at the value of the gold unit as compared with the United States gold unit. In the case of a country with a single silver standard, the par of exchange is computed at the mean price of silver in the London market for a period commencing October 1 and ending December 24, 1888, as per daily cable dispatches to the Bureau of the Mint.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange or equivalent value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic .	Double.....	Peso	\$0.965	Gold: argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria.....	Single silver	Florin	.336	Gold: 4 florins (\$1.929), 8 florins (\$3.858), ducat (\$2.287), and 4 ducats (\$9.158). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Double.....	Franc	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Single silver	Boliviano	.68	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Single gold..	Milreis of 1,000 reis.	.546	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions, N. A.	Single gold..	Dollar	1.00	
Chili.....	Double.....	Peso	.912	Gold: escudo (\$1.824), doubloon (\$4.561), and condor (\$9.123). Silver: peso and divisions.
Cuba	Double.....	Peso	.926	Gold: doubloon (\$5.017). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Single gold..	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Single silver	Sucre	.68	Gold: condor (\$9.647) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Single gold..	Pound (100 piasters).	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piastres), 50 piastres, 20 piastres, 10 piastres, and 5 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres.
France	Double.....	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Single gold..	Mark	.238	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	Single gold..	Pound sterling	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece.....	Double.....	Drachma.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Guatemala.....	Single silver	Peso	.68	Silver: peso and divisions.
Hayti.....	Double.....	Gourde	.965	Silver: gourde.
Honduras	Single silver	Peso	.68	Silver: divisions of peso.

X.—ESTIMATE OF VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1889—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange or equivalent value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
India	Single silver	Rupee of 16 annas.	\$0.323	Gold: mohur (\$7.105). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Double	Lira	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan.	Double*	Yen. { Gold... Silver .	.997 .734	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
Liberia	Single gold..	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Single silver	Dollar	.739	Gold: dollar (\$0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Double	Florin	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Nicaragua	Single silver	Peso	.68	Silver: peso and divisions.
Norway	Single gold..	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Single silver	Sol	.68	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Single gold..	Milreis of 1,000 reis.	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Single silver	Rouble of 100 copecks.	.544	Gold: imperial (\$7.718) and ½ imperial† (\$3.860). Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Double	Peseta of 100 centimes.	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Single gold..	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Double	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Single silver	Mahbub of 20 piastres.	.614	
Turkey	Single gold..	Piastre	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres.
United States of Colombia.	Single silver	Peso	.68	Gold: condor (\$9.647) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Venezuela	Single silver	Bolivar	.136	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = \$3.986.

XI.—GOLD AND SILVER BULLION OPERATED UPON IN THE REFINERIES OF THE MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW ORLEANS, AND CARSON, AND THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Month.	BULLION CONTAINING GOLD.		BULLION FREE FROM GOLD.	BULLION CONTAINING GOLD.		BULLION FREE FROM GOLD.
	Gold, standard ounces.	Silver, standard ounces.	Silver, standard ounces.	Gold, standard ounces.	Silver, standard ounces.	Silver, standard ounces.
	MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.			MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.		
January, 1888 . . .	28,580.274	20,622.48	70,084.95	14,285.720	45,862.97	-----
February, 1888 . .	29,856.329	38,200.69	43,947.86	18,241.327	45,723.28	-----
March, 1888	21,859.182	15,217.78	48,592.61	18,600.947	72,500.50	632.12
April, 1888	19,557.545	8,938.10	29,983.90	23,520.657	59,444.45	5,203.57
May, 1888	43,508.302	58,756.09	47,178.37	26,607.144	99,325.54	101,440.01
June, 1888	16,075.008	19,096.69	14,434.47	15,899.484	20,744.86	10,655.50
July, 1888	24,890.301	30,470.66	44,735.86	26,735.447	97,125.95	33,642.30
August, 1888 . . .	23,899.964	14,258.17	47,898.84	23,766.792	87,026.26	8,481.41
September, 1888 .	20,624.781	11,700.86	41,067.64	21,540.674	63,771.95	-----
October, 1888 . . .	19,440.137	16,183.71	30,915.49	23,722.661	4,535.02	3,499.33
November, 1888 .	26,499.926	18,901.95	48,691.90	22,368.325	100,086.58	160.58
December, 1888 .	26,680.479	16,828.30	50,018.77	20,788.058	76,497.29	-----
Total	301,472.228	269,175.48	517,550.66 269,175.48	256,077.236	772,644.65	163,714.82 772,644.65
Total silver . . .	-----	-----	786,726.14	-----	-----	936,359.47
	MINT AT CARSON.			MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.		
January, 1888 . . .	3,658.908	35,463.99	-----	-----	-----	-----
February, 1888 . .	4,335.807	91,217.21	3,766.12	-----	-----	-----
March, 1888	3,152.554	61,767.40	2,147.78	-----	-----	-----
April, 1888	8,962.485	160,690.04	-----	1,627.418	4,172.03	-----
May, 1888	10,013.261	171,506.67	6,068.77	-----	-----	-----
June, 1888	5,572.584	92,874.67	1,390.45	-----	-----	-----
July, 1888	10,095.520	165,071.91	15,582.74	-----	-----	-----
August, 1888 . . .	5,509.800	68,338.41	-----	-----	-----	-----
September, 1888 .	2,473.722	33,894.88	3,758.23	-----	-----	-----
October, 1888 . . .	1,654.444	27,622.38	2,965.33	-----	-----	-----
November, 1888 .	1,449.022	34,465.87	623.78	-----	-----	-----
December, 1888 .	4,305.165	61,297.20	6,575.45	4,088.091	10,002.93	-----
Total	61,183.272	1,004,210.63	42,878.65 1,004,210.63	5,715.509	14,174.96	14,174.96
Total silver . . .	-----	-----	1,047,089.28	-----	-----	14,174.96
	ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.					
January, 1888 . . .	43,250.000	173,274.00	74,856.00	-----	-----	-----
February, 1888 . .	34,759.000	147,118.00	239,832.00	-----	-----	-----
March, 1888	34,500.000	109,565.00	112,689.00	-----	-----	-----
April, 1888	48,287.000	132,107.00	213,788.00	-----	-----	-----
May, 1888	53,132.000	104,553.00	261,908.00	-----	-----	-----
June, 1888	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July, 1888	90,220.000	193,760.00	87,385.00	-----	-----	-----
August, 1888 . . .	39,075.000	122,867.00	31,669.00	-----	-----	-----
September, 1888 .	50,445.000	64,225.00	17,188.00	-----	-----	-----
October, 1888 . . .	56,978.000	88,396.00	62,169.00	-----	-----	-----
November, 1888 .	44,187.000	92,218.00	27,797.00	-----	-----	-----
December, 1888 .	33,002.000	67,657.00	48,815.00	-----	-----	-----
Total	527,835.000	1,295,740.00	1,178,096.00 1,295,740.00	-----	-----	-----
Total silver . . .	-----	-----	2,473,836.00	-----	-----	-----

XI.—GOLD AND SILVER BULLION, ETC.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar year 1888.	BULLION CONTAINING GOLD.		BULLION FREE FROM GOLD.
	Gold, standard ounces.	Silver, standard ounces.	Silver, standard ounces.
Mint at Philadelphia.....	391,472.228	269,175.48	517,550.66
Mint at San Francisco.....	256,077.236	772,644.65	163,714.82
Mint at Carson.....	61,183.272	1,004,210.63	42,878.65
Mint at New Orleans.....	5,715.509	14,174.96	.....
Assay office at New York.....	527,835.000	1,295,740.00	1,178,096.00
Total.....	1,152,283.245	3,355,945.72	1,902,240.13 3,355,945.72
Total silver.....	.....	.....	5,258,185.85

XII.—UNREFINED GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT DISTRIBUTED, DEPOSITED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

Locality.	Gold.	Silver.	Total
Alabama.....	\$231,631.99	\$108.06	\$231,740.05
Alaska.....	649,491.63	5,666.55	655,558.18
Arizona.....	4,620,349.77	13,771,117.74	18,391,467.51
California.....	750,425,298.78	4,030,916.46	754,456,215.24
Colorado.....	55,487,141.74	24,468,744.08	79,955,885.82
Dakota.....	32,126,085.38	834,474.47	32,960,559.85
Georgia.....	8,694,108.92	4,657.07	8,698,765.99
Idaho.....	30,577,742.11	1,727,131.39	32,304,873.50
Maine.....	5,638.20	22.02	5,660.22
Maryland.....	4,471.33	3.60	4,474.93
Michigan.....	98,199.10	3,735,071.86	3,833,270.96
Missouri.....	13.90	359.11	373.01
Montana.....	63,536,876.56	14,955,162.09	78,492,038.65
Nebraska.....	1,921.79	273,225.62	275,147.41
Nevada.....	25,888,576.83	95,056,463.90	120,945,040.73
New Mexico.....	3,437,060.59	6,060,984.32	9,498,044.91
North Carolina.....	11,429,458.53	55,201.46	11,484,659.99
Oregon.....	19,902,183.35	72,382.34	19,974,565.69
South Carolina.....	1,708,314.42	1,950.36	1,710,264.78
Tennessee.....	88,883.43	10.27	88,893.70
Texas.....	2,049.54	338.52	2,388.06
Utah.....	971,009.05	19,123,946.14	20,094,955.19
Vermont.....	78,489.66	84.36	78,574.02
Virginia.....	1,736,605.50	329.55	1,736,935.05
Washington.....	527,911.93	3,091.34	531,003.27
Wyoming.....	782,394.65	12,470.13	794,864.78
Other sources.....	38,555,300.97	42,358,865.03	80,914,166.00
Total unrefined.....	1,051,567,609.65	226,552,777.84	1,278,120,387.49
Refined bullion.....	331,726,798.74	254,098,092.97	585,824,891.71
Grand total.....	1,383,294,408.39	480,650,870.81	1,863,945,279.20

XIII.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF UNITED STATES**ASSETS.**

Institutions.	GOLD BULLION.		SILVER BULLION.	
	Standard weight.	Value.	Standard weight.	Value (cost).
COINAGE MINTS.				
	<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>	
Philadelphia	1, 295, 359. 710	\$24, 099, 715. 34	6, 672, 637. 31	\$6, 375, 255. 18
San Francisco.....	105, 658. 024	1, 965, 730. 63	46, 137. 77	40, 409. 59
New Orleans	30, 075. 711	559, 548. 07	1, 091, 118. 80	923, 068. 85
Carson	81, 299. 305	1, 512, 545. 26	83, 501. 59	74, 350. 77
ASSAY OFFICES.				
New York	3, 719, 683. 840	69, 203, 420. 00	3, 486, 213. 29	3, 940, 786. 84
Denver.....	2, 457. 390	45, 718. 89	685. 33	589. 38
Helena	2, 361. 482	43, 934. 11	728. 15	626. 21
Boisé.....	354. 214	6, 590. 03	117. 22	100. 81
Charlotte.....	712. 082	13, 248. 04	75. 80	65. 09
Saint Louis	313. 832	5, 838. 69	95. 47	81. 90
Total.....	5, 238, 275. 590	97, 456, 289. 06	11, 381, 310. 73	11, 355, 334. 62

LIABILITIES.

Institutions.	Bullion fund.	Undeposited earnings.
COINAGE MINTS.		
Philadelphia	\$66, 013, 108. 67	.....
San Francisco.....	31, 525, 305. 28	.....
New Orleans	5, 643, 706. 77	.....
Carson	1, 832, 000. 00	.....
ASSAY OFFICES.		
New York	102, 639, 360. 46	\$2, 722. 10
Denver.....	95, 867. 41	1, 168. 09
Helena	80, 189. 59	1, 032. 83
Boisé.....	85, 002. 60	310. 91
Charlotte	33, 528. 82	276. 28
Saint Louis	21, 081. 12	135. 83
Total.....	207, 969, 150. 72	5, 646. 04

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES JANUARY 1, 1889.

ASSETS.

Value of bullion shipped for coinage.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Minor coin.	Minor coin- age metal.	Deficiencies.	Total.
.....	\$665, 619. 50	\$35, 346, 815. 21	\$170, 624. 28	\$56, 215. 49	.....	\$66, 714, 245. 00
.....	3, 554, 260. 00	25, 638, 472. 34	.....	.....	\$413, 557. 96	31, 612, 430. 52
.....	216, 010. 00	4, 229, 849. 12	.....	.....	.....	5, 928, 476. 04
.....	240, 913. 79	6, 559. 70	.....	.....	.....	1, 834, 369. 52
.....	29, 512, 091. 33	10, 924. 53	.....	.....	.....	102, 667, 222. 70
.....	50, 725. 00	2. 00	. 23	.....	.....	97, 035. 50
\$10, 670. 48	25, 991. 00	. 62	.....	.....	.....	81, 222. 42
22, 970. 58	55, 650. 00	2. 09	.....	.....	.....	85, 313. 51
.....	20, 491. 00	. 97	.....	.....	.....	33, 805. 10
11, 962. 15	3, 334. 00	. 21	.....	.....	.....	21, 216. 95
45, 603. 21	34, 345, 085. 62	65, 232, 626. 79	170, 624. 51	56, 215. 49	413, 557. 96	209, 075, 337. 26

LIABILITIES.

Seignorage on silver.	Unpaid deposit- ors.	Minor coin profits.	Minor coin metal fund.	Unpaid cent depositors.	Total.
\$447, 602. 58	\$26, 693. 98	\$148, 322. 76	\$78, 447. 01	\$70. 00	\$66, 714, 245. 00
29, 436. 85	57, 688. 39	.....	.....	.....	31, 612, 430. 52
283, 789. 30	979. 97	.....	.....	.....	5, 928, 476. 04
.....	2, 369. 52	.....	.....	.....	1, 834. 369. 52
.....	25, 140. 14	.....	.....	.....	102, 667, 222. 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97, 035. 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81, 222. 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85, 313. 51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33, 805. 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21, 216. 95
760, 828. 73	112, 872. 00	148, 322. 76	78, 447. 01	70. 00	209, 075, 337. 26

**XIV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER DURING THE YEAR
ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.**

[Reported by Chief of Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to January 25, 1889.]

IMPORTS.

Ports.	BULLION.						Total gold and silver bullion.
	Gold.			Silver.			
	U. S. mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	U. S. mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	
NEW YORK.							
January		\$41, 374			\$72, 128		\$113, 502
February		36, 664			114, 933		151, 597
March		27, 652			110, 580		138, 232
April		18, 279			119, 801		138, 080
May		21, 046			105, 810		126, 856
June		31, 884			87, 992		119, 876
July		27, 939			77, 825		105, 764
August		23, 205			86, 900		110, 105
September		21, 672			80, 950		102, 622
October		18, 844			88, 001		106, 845
November		30, 609			86, 756		117, 365
December		27, 806			92, 636		120, 442
Total		326, 974			1, 124, 312		1, 451, 286
SAN FRANCISCO.							
January		28, 911			160, 433		189, 344
February		19, 996			102, 408		122, 404
March		12, 625			215, 575		228, 200
April		29, 026			148, 487		177, 513
May		40, 052			205, 629		246, 281
June		38, 715			221, 699		260, 414
July		62, 436			215, 091		277, 527
August		78, 957			220, 059		299, 016
September		121, 044			262, 359		383, 403
October		79, 083			204, 516		283, 599
November		373, 462			169, 402		542, 864
December		38, 333			241, 715		280, 048
Total		923, 240			2, 367, 373		3, 290, 613
ALL OTHER PORTS.							
January		33, 633			236, 881		270, 514
February		21, 299			261, 617		282, 916
March		30, 611			184, 187		214, 798
April		37, 466			197, 799		235, 265
May		5, 348			273, 351		278, 699
June		4, 966			157, 042		162, 008
July		28, 311			226, 728		255, 039
August		4, 030			189, 451		193, 481
September		25, 766			113, 788		139, 554
October		37, 576			198, 400		235, 976
November		79, 454			243, 345		322, 799
December		41, 017			202, 762		243, 779
Total		349, 477			2, 485, 351		2, 834, 828
Total imports (bullion)		1, 599, 691			5, 977, 036		7, 576, 727

XIV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Ports.	BULLION.						
	Gold.			Silver.			Total gold and silver bullion.
	U.S. mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	U.S. mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	
NEW YORK.							
January		\$15,492	\$15,492		\$1,106,430	\$1,106,430	\$1,121,922
February		42,061	42,061		1,053,590	1,053,590	1,095,651
March	\$308,000	14,200	322,200	\$66,400	942,960	1,009,360	1,331,560
April		13,430	13,430		775,680	775,680	789,110
May	4,287,870	1,768,427	6,056,297	64,600	716,656	781,256	6,837,553
June	2,797,496	4,100	2,801,596		570,900	570,900	3,372,496
July	3,472,332	5,040	3,477,372		937,270	937,270	4,414,642
August		28,334	28,334		1,077,200	1,077,200	1,105,534
September		3,000	3,000		1,626,119	1,626,119	1,629,119
October	505,148	3,500	508,648		1,114,539	1,114,539	1,623,187
November	5,232,520	3,000	5,235,520		800,084	800,084	6,035,604
December	7,270,720	13,442	7,284,162	18,600	1,742,188	1,760,788	9,044,950
Total	23,874,086	1,914,026	25,788,112	149,600	12,463,616	12,613,216	38,401,328
SAN FRANCISCO.							
January		20	20	14,000	584,300	598,300	598,320
February				49,500	586,500	636,000	636,000
March		140	140	144,650	806,500	951,150	951,290
April		185	185	20,000	308,100	328,100	328,285
May		271	271	30,000	894,800	924,800	925,071
June		1,710	1,710	109,000	1,323,300	1,432,300	1,434,010
July		470	470	42,600	917,000	959,600	960,070
August		1,650	1,650	79,000	757,950	836,950	838,600
September		3,075	3,075	64,000	947,700	1,011,700	1,014,775
October		1,150	1,150	18,000	712,500	730,500	731,650
November		2,033	2,033	91,000	702,900	793,900	795,933
December		861	861	35,000	730,000	765,000	765,861
Total		11,565	11,565	696,750	9,271,550	9,968,300	9,979,865
ALL OTHER PORTS.							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
Total							
Total domestic ex- ports (bullion) ..	23,874,086	1,925,591	25,799,677	846,350	21,735,166	22,581,516	48,381,193

XIV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD

IMPORTS.

Ports.	COIN.		
	Gold.		
	American.	Foreign.	Total.
NEW YORK.			
January	\$31, 187	\$134, 236	\$225, 423
February	44, 487	740, 469	784, 956
March	67, 418	2, 082, 463	2, 149, 881
April	48, 205	556, 824	605, 029
May	195, 744	9, 459	205, 203
June	15, 743	151, 941	167, 684
July	12, 686	156, 997	169, 683
August	13, 353	60, 911	74, 264
September	143, 183	558, 084	701, 267
October	32, 210	125, 111	157, 321
November	234, 350	13, 238	247, 588
December	108, 165	82, 318	190, 483
Total	946, 731	4, 732, 051	5, 678, 782
SAN FRANCISCO.			
January	16, 587	.....	16, 587
February	35, 154	58, 042	93, 196
March	1, 705	38, 165	39, 870
April	1, 414	8, 263	9, 677
May	2, 286	16, 644	18, 930
June	4, 879	13, 857	18, 736
July	4, 368	15, 579	19, 947
August	2, 702	10, 055	12, 757
September	9, 212	262, 715	271, 927
October	6, 068	858, 302	864, 370
November	7, 880	1, 148, 794	1, 156, 674
December	17, 090	487, 350	504, 440
Total	109, 345	2, 917, 766	3, 027, 111
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
January	670	48, 873	49, 543
February	11, 000	46, 957	57, 957
March .....	.....	10, 201	10, 201
April	29, 000	19, 687	48, 687
May	1, 000	27, 100	28, 100
June	10, 058	21, 127	31, 185
July	9, 837	28, 893	38, 730
August	1, 000	13, 630	14, 630
September	13, 987	119, 693	133, 680
October .....	.....	64, 995	64, 995
November	19, 000	54, 060	73, 060
December	17, 698	86, 723	104, 421
Total	113, 250	541, 939	655, 189
Total imports (coin)	1, 169, 326	8, 191, 756	9, 361, 082

AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

COIN.					
Silver.					Total gold and silver coin.
American.			Foreign.	Total.	
Trade dollars.	Other silver coin.	Total.			
.....	\$20, 095	\$20, 095	\$44, 465	\$64, 560	\$289, 983
.....	8, 519	8, 519	118, 491	127, 010	911, 966
\$13	3, 422	3, 435	75, 055	78, 490	2, 228, 371
.....	2, 407	2, 407	3, 627	6, 034	611, 063
.....	2, 430	2, 430	54, 196	56, 626	261, 829
.....	2, 403	2, 403	65, 975	68, 378	236, 062
15	5, 800	5, 815	31, 142	36, 957	206, 640
.....	12, 175	12, 175	23, 254	35, 429	109, 693
.....	4, 257	4, 257	7, 046	11, 303	712, 570
.....	117, 193	117, 193	64, 618	181, 811	339, 132
.....	10, 320	10, 320	193, 359	203, 679	451, 267
.....	5, 512	5, 512	200, 446	205, 958	396, 441
28	194, 533	194, 561	881, 674	1, 076, 235	6, 755, 017
900	.....	900	57, 938	58, 838	75, 425
.....	.....	.....	9, 079	9, 079	102, 275
.....	139	139	28, 349	28, 488	68, 358
.....	.....	.....	21, 996	21, 996	31, 673
.....	32	32	8, 160	8, 192	27, 122
.....	24	24	24, 806	24, 830	43, 566
.....	98	98	31, 318	31, 416	51, 363
.....	717	717	151, 390	152, 107	164, 864
.....	75	75	63, 904	63, 979	335, 906
.....	1, 436	1, 436	28, 194	29, 630	894, 000
.....	1, 904	1, 904	55, 826	57, 730	1, 214, 404
.....	.....	.....	52, 237	52, 237	556, 677
900	4, 425	5, 325	533, 197	538, 522	3, 565, 633
.....	4, 039	4, 039	599, 466	603, 505	653, 048
.....	1, 332	1, 332	553, 721	555, 053	613, 010
.....	1, 678	1, 678	430, 513	432, 191	442, 392
.....	2, 008	2, 008	294, 979	296, 987	345, 674
.....	3, 058	3, 058	382, 692	385, 750	413, 850
.....	4, 965	4, 965	351, 182	356, 147	387, 332
.....	1, 540	1, 540	507, 136	508, 676	547, 406
.....	5, 316	5, 316	664, 024	669, 340	683, 970
.....	4, 691	4, 691	766, 947	771, 638	905, 318
.....	6, 700	6, 700	1, 383, 714	1, 390, 414	1, 455, 409
.....	1, 618	1, 618	1, 212, 932	1, 214, 550	1, 287, 610
.....	2, 125	2, 125	1, 129, 800	1, 131, 925	1, 236, 346
.....	39, 070	39, 070	8, 277, 106	8, 316, 176	8, 971, 365
928	238, 028	238, 956	9, 691, 977	9, 930, 933	19, 292, 015

XIV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Ports.	COIN.		Total gold and silver coin.
	Gold.	Silver.	
NEW YORK.			
January	\$212,495	\$5,000	\$217,495
February	145,092	2,185	147,277
March	134,619	100	134,719
April	142,412	.....	142,412
May	276,927	19,136	296,063
June	110,409	.....	110,409
July	133,160	9,360	142,520
August	72,930	2,490	75,420
September	155,072	.....	155,072
October	105,562	3,800	109,362
November	39,180	4,000	43,180
December	317,400	2	317,402
Total	1,845,258	46,073	1,891,331
SAN FRANCISCO.			
January	163,235	4,569	167,804
February	10,352	708	11,060
March	26,531	.....	26,531
April	67,425	1,300	68,725
May	27,981	6,142	34,123
June	75,935	.....	75,935
July	149,708	.....	149,708
August	45,923	.....	45,923
September	162,278	.....	162,278
October	42,913	.....	42,913
November	69,530	.....	69,530
December	65,269	.....	65,269
Total	907,080	12,719	919,799
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
January .....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....
March	2,000	.....	2,000
April	7,500	.....	7,500
May	9,910	1,890	11,800
June	1,000	4,375	5,375
July	1,000	219	1,219
August	1,000	.....	1,000
September .....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22,410	6,484	28,894
Total domestic exports (coin)	2,774,748	65,276	2,840,024

XIV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Ports.	BULLION.						
	Gold.			Silver.			Total gold and silver bullion.
	U. S. mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	U. S. mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	
NEW YORK.							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August		\$31, 933	\$31, 933				\$31, 933
September							
October							
November							
December							
Total		31, 933	31, 933				31, 933
SAN FRANCISCO.							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
Total							
ALL OTHER PORTS.							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December					228	228	228
Total					228	228	228
Total foreign exports (bullion)		31, 933	31, 933		228	228	32, 161

XIV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Ports.	COIN.		Total gold and silver coin.
	Gold.	Silver.	
NEW YORK.			
January	\$233, 048	\$168, 336	\$401, 384
February	1, 469, 513	90, 055	1, 559, 568
March	1, 628, 020	46, 619	1, 674, 639
April	727, 135	77, 091	804, 226
May	1, 505, 388	187, 471	1, 692, 859
June	163, 626	115, 257	278, 883
July	68, 142	26, 431	94, 573
August	9, 360	46, 325	55, 685
September .....	.....	173, 265	173, 265
October	28, 199	620, 565	648, 764
November	29, 999	13, 669	43, 668
December	57, 659	129, 200	186, 859
Total	5, 920, 089	1, 694, 284	7, 614, 373
SAN FRANCISCO.			
January .....	.....	325, 912	325, 912
February .....	.....	310, 627	310, 627
March .....	.....	292, 331	292, 331
April .....	.....	161, 345	161, 345
May .....	.....	181, 271	181, 271
June .....	.....	327, 106	327, 106
July .....	.....	286, 235	286, 235
August .....	.....	330, 646	330, 646
September .....	.....	614, 391	614, 391
October .....	.....	405, 085	405, 085
November .....	.....	1, 074, 538	1, 074, 538
December .....	.....	1, 027, 675	1, 027, 675
Total .....	.....	5, 337, 162	5, 337, 162
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
January .....	.....	29, 754	29, 754
February .....	.....	24, 416	24, 416
March .....	.....	25, 806	25, 806
April .....	.....	22, 748	22, 748
May .....	.....	22, 064	22, 064
June .....	.....	11, 385	11, 385
July .....	.....	30, 315	30, 315
August .....	.....	1, 518	1, 518
September .....	.....	10, 800	10, 800
October .....	.....	5, 313	5, 313
November .....	.....	1, 100	1, 100
December .....	.....	16, 720	16, 720
Total .....	.....	201, 939	201, 939
Total foreign exports (coin)	5, 920, 089	7, 233, 385	13, 153, 474

XIV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
IMPORTS.			
Bullion	\$1, 599, 691	\$5, 977, 036	\$7, 576, 727
Foreign coin.....	8, 191, 756	9, 691, 977	17, 883, 733
Total	9, 791, 447	15, 669, 013	25, 460, 460
American coin.....	1, 169, 326	238, 956	1, 408, 282
Total bullion and coin	10, 960, 773	15, 907, 969	26, 868, 742
EXPORTS.			
Domestic bullion	25, 799, 677	22, 581, 516	48, 381, 193
Foreign bullion.....	31, 933	228	32, 161
Foreign coin.....	5, 920, 089	7, 233, 385	13, 153, 474
Total	31, 751, 699	29, 815, 129	61, 566, 828
American coin	2, 774, 748	65, 276	2, 840, 024
Total bullion and coin	34, 526, 447	29, 880, 405	64, 406, 852
EXCESS.			
Bullion and foreign coin:			
Imports.....			
Exports	21, 960, 252	14, 146, 116	
American coin:			
Imports.....		173, 680	
Exports.....	1, 605, 422		

XV.—GOLD AND SILVER ORES IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1888.

IMPORTS.

Months.	NEW YORK CITY.		SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		PASO DEL NORTE.		ALL OTHER CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January	\$85	\$24,621	.....	\$22,991	.....	\$310,218	.....	\$26,962
February	19	50,215	.....	18,723	.....	324,453	\$22	38,337
March	11	9,108	.....	59,227	.....	367,288	.....	117,723
April .....	.....	26,682	.....	48,627	.....	271,396	.....	136,171
May .....	.....	672	.....	45,313	.....	351,974	.....	101,643
June	2,479	1,992	.....	28,349	.....	415,872	.....	69,787
July	50	4,071	\$195	35,463	\$2,462	335,459	942	16,146
August	111	1,603	.....	23,076	1,890	335,817	1,920	25,072
September	100	1,298	.....	44,921	.....	384,020	.....	116,590
October .....	.....	798	21	16,081	.....	390,026	.....	30,571
November .....	.....	21,516	.....	30,004	13,065	496,736	174	6,652
December .....	.....	30	47,509	66,159	113	369,157	.....	64,583
Total	2,855	142,606	47,725	438,934	17,530	4,352,416	3,058	750,137

Total imports of gold ores, \$71,168; silver ores, \$5,684,093.

EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).

Months.	ORES, GOLD AND SILVER BEARING.		
	New York City.	San Francisco, Cal.	All other ports.
January	\$2,115	.....	\$1,500
February	14,017	.....	120
March	630	.....	.....
April	1,150	.....	.....
May	1,546	\$10	150
June	35,000	.....	.....
July	3,443	550	.....
August	49,100	.....	.....
September	4,610	.....	.....
October	6,250	.....	.....
November	265	.....	35
December	4,662	.....	.....
Total	122,788	560	1,805

Total export of gold and silver bearing ores (domestic), \$125,153.

EXPORTS (FOREIGN).

Months.	NEW YORK CITY.		GALVESTON, TEX.		ALL OTHER PORTS.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January		\$83	.....	.....	.....	.....
August		209	.....	.....	.....	.....
September		190	.....	\$505	.....	.....
November				349	.....	.....
December		13,392	.....	317	.....	.....
Total		13,874	.....	1,171	.....	.....

Total exports of silver ores (foreign), \$15,045.

**XVI.—SILVER BULLION DELIVERED ON PURCHASES AT THE COINAGE MINTS
AND SILVER DOLLARS COINED MONTHLY DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR
1888.**

Date.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Coinage.
1888.			
January	2,308,808.90	\$2,019,309.97	2,700,000
February	2,438,497.40	2,114,911.18	2,700,000
March	2,155,711.76	1,843,228.97	2,760,432
April	2,200,152.46	1,858,671.65	2,794,000
May	2,203,001.40	1,836,802.96	2,850,000
June	2,811,709.77	2,339,624.53	2,609,000
July	2,078,936.96	1,731,187.58	1,228,000
August	2,812,631.29	2,332,731.67	2,544,000
September	2,497,715.36	2,125,929.49	3,270,100
October	2,476,231.59	2,110,951.43	3,000,000
November	2,580,539.26	2,193,766.34	2,850,000
December	2,356,465.15	1,984,224.94	2,685,300
Total	28,920,401.30	24,491,340.71	31,990,832
Purchased and coined from March 1, 1878, to January 1, 1888.....	246,087,538.25	241,600,104.85	283,293,520
Purchased and coined from March 1, 1878, to January 1, 1889.....	275,007,939.55	266,091,445.56	315,284,352
Monthly average January 1, 1888, to Janu- ary 1, 1889.....	2,410,033.44	2,040,945.06	2,665,903
Monthly average for 180 months.....	2,115,445.69	2,046,857.27	2,425,264

XVII.—SILVER BULLION PURCHASES

Month.	PHILADELPHIA.		NEW ORLEANS.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1888.				
January.....	1, 592, 795. 29	\$1, 393, 433. 25	672, 395. 51	\$587, 693. 85
February.....	1, 394, 635. 40	1, 209, 161. 11	1, 028, 048. 60	892, 056. 13
March.....	1, 505, 092. 53	1, 286, 473. 72	646, 224. 09	552, 988. 03
April.....	1, 368, 353. 83	1, 156, 274. 78	827, 527. 84	698, 750. 13
May.....	1, 611, 129. 58	1, 343, 554. 27	587, 278. 59	489, 385. 59
June.....	1, 726, 255. 48	1, 436, 453. 27	1, 081, 508. 76	899, 800. 29
July.....	1, 287, 615. 10	1, 072, 817. 59	775, 115. 43	644, 948. 52
August.....	2, 101, 239. 37	1, 742, 872. 23	706, 292. 62	585, 656. 48
September.....	1, 621, 807. 34	1, 381, 976. 93	871, 934. 46	740, 615. 14
October.....	1, 623, 376. 90	1, 384, 522. 68	848, 273. 96	722, 479. 30
November.....	1, 455, 835. 45	1, 237, 581. 71	1, 120, 407. 25	952, 479. 07
December.....	1, 590, 088. 21	1, 338, 171. 16	760, 936. 89	641, 331. 71
Total.....	18, 878, 224. 48	15, 983, 292. 70	9, 925, 944. 00	8, 408, 184. 24

MONTHLY DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

SAN FRANCISCO.		CARSON.		TOTAL.	
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
26,956.85	\$23,721.10	16,661.25	\$14,461.77	2,308,808.90	\$2,019,309.97
3,216.18	2,798.07	12,597.22	10,895.87	2,438,497.40	2,114,911.18
2,947.30	2,515.82	1,447.84	1,251.40	2,155,711.76	1,843,228.97
3,904.08	3,318.47	366.71	328.27	2,200,152.46	1,858,671.65
4,076.85	3,402.34	516.38	460.76	2,203,001.40	1,836,802.96
3,262.51	2,751.67	683.02	619.30	2,811,709.77	2,339,624.53
14,452.83	11,958.91	1,753.60	1,462.56	2,078,936.96	1,731,187.58
4,207.06	3,449.79	892.24	753.17	2,812,631.29	2,332,731.67
3,520.19	2,949.15	450.37	388.27	2,497,712.36	2,125,929.49
3,890.31	3,345.67	690.42	603.78	2,476,231.59	2,110,951.43
3,755.91	3,230.08	540.65	475.48	2,580,539.26	2,193,766.34
4,535.33	3,909.92	904.72	812.15	2,356,465.15	1,984,224.94
78,725.40	67,350.99	37,504.42	32,512.78	28,920,398.30	24,491,340.71

**XVIII.—SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS, AND WASTED AND
MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.**

Date.	Coined.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1888—January.....	1,460,937.50	\$1,272,355.97
February.....	1,460,937.50	1,270,032.20
March.....	1,340,996.25	1,157,271.74
April.....	1,232,343.75	1,054,808.50
May.....	1,375,000.00	1,164,301.15
June.....	1,392,187.50	1,170,496.05
July.....	515,625.00	432,292.04
August.....	1,318,281.25	1,100,874.66
September.....	1,718,835.93	1,443,296.82
October.....	1,718,750.00	1,449,457.37
November.....	1,589,843.75	1,343,526.61
December.....	1,362,367.19	1,149,948.35
Total.....	16,486,105.62	14,008,661.46

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

1888—January.....	859,375.00	\$747,432.80
February.....	859,375.00	746,709.45
March.....	1,031,250.00	892,160.11
April.....	1,031,250.00	883,537.57
May.....	945,312.50	801,817.02
June.....	644,531.25	540,215.78
July.....	515,625.00	430,862.33
August.....	859,375.00	716,201.92
September.....	1,031,250.00	866,426.02
October.....	859,375.00	726,507.65
November.....	859,375.00	728,639.43
December.....	945,312.50	799,719.07
Total.....	10,441,406.25	8,880,229.15

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

1888—January.....		
February.....		
March.....		
April.....	137,500.00	\$120,246.20
May.....	128,906.25	112,682.56
June.....	205,390.62	179,474.51
July.....	24,062.50	20,890.70
August.....	8,593.75	7,443.38
September.....	60,156.25	52,039.81
October.....		
November.....		
December.....		
Total.....	564,609.37	492,777.16

SOLD IN SWEEPS AT EACH MINT MONTHLY DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Wasted and sold in sweeps.		Total employment.		Dollars coined.	Seignorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
3, 012. 95	\$2, 614. 12	1, 463, 950. 45	\$1, 274, 970. 09	1, 700, 000	\$427, 644. 03
-----	-----	1, 460, 937. 50	1, 270, 032. 20	1, 700, 000	429, 967. 80
4, 067. 55	3, 521. 51	1, 345, 063. 80	1, 160, 793. 25	1, 560, 432	403, 160. 26
-----	-----	1, 232, 343. 75	1, 054, 808. 50	1, 434, 000	379, 191. 50
3, 238. 30	2, 771. 78	1, 378, 238. 30	1, 167, 072. 93	1, 600, 000	435, 698. 85
3, 264. 26	2, 744. 46	1, 395, 451. 76	1, 173, 240. 51	1, 620, 000	449, 503. 95
3, 412. 23	2, 868. 87	519, 037. 23	435, 160. 91	600, 000	167, 707. 96
1, 137. 52	953. 68	1, 319, 418. 77	1, 101, 828. 34	1, 534, 000	433, 125. 34
-----	-----	1, 718, 835. 93	1, 443, 296. 82	2, 000, 100	556, 803. 18
-----	-----	1, 718, 750. 00	1, 449, 457. 37	2, 000, 000	550, 542. 63
-----	-----	1, 589, 843. 75	1, 343, 526. 61	1, 850, 000	506, 473. 39
4, 499. 44	3, 802. 33	1, 366, 866. 63	1, 153, 750. 68	1, 585, 300	435, 351. 65
22, 632. 25	19, 276. 75	16, 508, 737. 87	14, 027, 938. 21	19, 183, 832	5, 175, 170. 54

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

9, 680. 99	\$8, 419. 94	869, 055. 99	\$755, 852. 74	1, 000, 000	\$252, 567. 20
-----	-----	859, 375. 00	746, 709. 45	1, 000, 000	253, 290. 55
-----	-----	1, 031, 250. 00	892, 160. 11	1, 200, 000	307, 839. 89
-----	-----	1, 031, 250. 00	883, 537. 57	1, 200, 000	316, 462. 43
-----	-----	945, 312. 50	801, 817. 02	1, 100, 000	298, 182. 98
19, 577. 58	16, 409. 01	664, 108. 83	556, 624. 79	750, 000	209, 784. 22
-----	-----	515, 625. 00	430, 862. 33	600, 000	169, 137. 67
-----	-----	859, 375. 00	716, 201. 92	1, 000, 000	283, 798. 08
1, 995. 92	1, 676. 91	1, 033, 245. 92	868, 102. 93	1, 200, 000	333, 573. 98
-----	-----	859, 375. 00	726, 507. 65	1, 000, 000	273, 492. 35
-----	-----	859, 375. 00	728, 639. 43	1, 000, 000	271, 360. 57
553. 49	468. 24	945, 865. 99	800, 187. 31	1, 100, 000	300, 280. 93
31, 807. 98	26, 974. 10	10, 473, 214. 23	8, 907, 203. 25	12, 150, 000	3, 269, 770. 85

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	137, 500. 00	\$120, 246. 20	160, 000	\$39, 753. 80
-----	-----	128, 906. 25	112, 682. 56	150, 000	37, 317. 44
-----	-----	205, 390. 62	179, 474. 51	239, 000	59, 525. 49
-----	-----	24, 062. 50	20, 890. 70	28, 000	7, 109. 30
-----	-----	8, 593. 75	7, 443. 38	10, 000	2, 556. 62
-----	-----	60, 156. 25	52, 039. 81	70, 000	17, 960. 19
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1, 886. 46	\$1, 648. 42	1, 886. 46	1, 648. 42	-----	-----
1, 886. 46	1, 648. 42	566, 495. 83	494, 425. 58	657, 000	164, 222. 84

XIX.—SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS, AND WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS MONTHLY DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

RECAPITULATION BY MONTHS.

Month.	Coined.		Wasted and sold in sweeps.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1888.				
January	2,320,312.50	\$2,019,788.77	12,693.94	\$11,034.06
February	2,320,312.50	2,016,741.65	.....	.....
March	2,372,246.25	2,049,431.85	4,067.55	3,521.51
April	2,401,093.75	2,058,592.27	.....	.....
May	2,449,218.75	2,078,800.73	3,238.30	2,771.78
June	2,242,109.37	1,890,186.34	22,841.84	19,153.47
July	1,055,312.50	884,045.07	3,412.23	2,868.87
August	2,186,250.00	1,824,519.96	1,137.52	953.68
September	2,810,242.18	2,361,762.65	1,995.92	1,676.91
October	2,578,125.00	2,175,965.02	.....	.....
November	2,449,218.75	2,072,166.04	.....	.....
December	2,397,679.69	1,949,667.42	6,939.39	5,918.99
Total	27,492,121.24	23,381,667.77	56,326.69	47,899.27

Month.	Total employment.		Dollars coined.	Seignorage.
	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
1888.				
January	2,333,006.44	\$2,030,822.83	2,700,000	\$680,211.23
February	2,320,312.50	2,016,741.65	2,700,000	683,258.35
March	2,376,313.80	2,052,953.36	2,760,432	711,000.15
April	2,401,093.75	2,058,592.27	2,794,000	735,407.73
May	2,452,457.05	2,081,572.51	2,850,000	771,199.27
June	2,264,951.21	1,909,339.81	2,609,000	718,813.66
July	1,058,724.73	886,913.94	1,228,000	343,954.93
August	2,187,387.52	1,825,473.64	2,544,000	719,480.04
September	2,812,238.10	2,363,439.56	3,270,100	908,337.35
October	2,578,125.00	2,175,965.02	3,000,000	824,034.98
November	2,449,218.75	2,072,166.04	2,850,000	777,833.96
December	2,314,619.08	1,955,586.41	2,685,300	735,632.58
Total	27,548,447.93	23,429,567.04	31,990,832	8,609,164.23

RECAPITULATION BY MINTS.

Mints at—	Coined.		Wasted and sold in sweeps.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia.....	16,486,105.62	\$14,008,661.46	22,632.25	\$19,276.75
New Orleans.....	10,441,406.25	8,880,229.15	31,807.98	26,974.10
San Francisco.....	564,609.37	492,777.16	1,886.46	1,648.42
Total	27,492,121.24	23,381,667.77	56,326.69	47,899.27

Mints at—	Total employment.		Dollars coined.	Seignorage.
	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
Philadelphia.....	16,508,737.87	\$14,027,938.21	19,183,832	\$5,175,170.54
New Orleans.....	10,473,214.23	8,907,203.25	12,150,000	3,269,770.85
San Francisco.....	566,495.83	494,425.58	657,000	164,222.84
Total	27,548,447.93	23,429,567.04	*31,990,832	8,609,164.23

**XX.—SILVER BULLION OFFERED, CONTRACTED FOR, AND DELIVERED FROM
JANUARY 1, 1888, TO JANUARY 1, 1889.**

Months.	Offered.	Contracted for.	Delivered.	Cost of amount delivered.
1888.	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
January	3, 526, 336. 40	2, 169, 336. 40	2, 112, 931. 92	\$2, 049, 115. 13
February	3, 142, 660. 71	1, 845, 660. 71	1, 848, 056. 57	1, 778, 295. 79
March	2, 802, 306. 44	2, 202, 306. 44	2, 213, 200. 14	2, 098, 082. 59
April	3, 399, 995. 53	1, 593, 073. 78	1, 597, 636. 90	1, 497, 355. 92
May	3, 840, 892. 43	2, 202, 892. 43	2, 210, 567. 70	2, 046, 582. 53
June	3, 973, 964. 22	2, 393, 964. 22	2, 396, 925. 52	2, 216, 634. 04
July	5, 509, 245. 02	2, 174, 245. 02	2, 178, 147. 39	2, 014, 386. 35
August	4, 075, 398. 83	2, 368, 398. 83	2, 372, 037. 91	2, 184, 689. 46
September	3, 143, 655. 69	2, 138, 655. 69	2, 141, 252. 37	2, 023, 748. 27
October	3, 980, 519. 29	2, 210, 519. 29	2, 214, 985. 42	2, 098, 228. 91
November	4, 391, 493. 32	2, 155, 493. 32	2, 154, 703. 76	2, 035, 094. 21
December	2, 697, 328. 82	2, 188, 328. 82	2, 190, 690. 98	2, 049, 590. 47
Total	44, 483, 796. 70	25, 582, 874. 95	25, 631, 136. 58	24, 091, 803. 67

**XXI.—SILVER BULLION OFFERED, CONTRACTED FOR, AND DELIVERED FROM
MARCH, 1878, TO JANUARY, 1889.**

Years.	Offered.	Contracted for.	Delivered.	Cost of amount delivered.
1878 (10 months)	60, 838, 090. 43	24, 186, 090. 43	24, 358, 024. 77	\$28, 298, 061. 05
1879	28, 974, 950. 53	16, 430, 950. 53	16, 594, 639. 14	18, 660, 080. 33
1880	38, 136, 229. 42	23, 492, 229. 42	22, 742, 634. 22	25, 981, 214. 66
1881	37, 473, 787. 24	19, 469, 372. 43	19, 612, 741. 84	22, 095, 571. 00
1882	35, 436, 359. 72	21, 792, 959. 72	21, 878, 488. 85	24, 877, 254. 37
1883	30, 306, 479. 06	22, 372, 879. 06	22, 491, 160. 54	24, 851, 599. 35
1884	29, 871, 327. 05	21, 654, 327. 05	21, 683, 797. 72	24, 020, 063. 93
1885	32, 157, 236. 99	22, 060, 852. 38	22, 147, 366. 19	23, 522, 646. 37
1886	33, 067, 369. 88	25, 545, 197. 68	25, 699, 897. 48	25, 504, 466. 65
1887	37, 260, 244. 32	24, 527, 232. 21	24, 611, 243. 46	24, 020, 566. 00
1888	44, 483, 796. 70	25, 582, 874. 95	25, 631, 136. 58	24, 091, 803. 67
Total	408, 005, 871. 34	247, 114, 965. 86	247, 451, 130. 79	265, 923, 327. 38

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

NOTE.—Not susceptible of exact statement by years of actual date of coin, the registry of annual coinage being of coin delivered by coiners of mints within the given year, and these deliveries not having been invariably completed within the year of the date of coin, as now required.

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1793 to 1795		\$27,950	\$43,535			
1796.....		60,800	16,995		\$165.00	
1797.....		91,770	32,030		4,390.00	
1798.....		79,740	124,335		1,535.00	
1799.....		174,830	37,255		1,200.00	
1800.....		259,650	58,110			
1801.....		292,540	130,030			
1802.....		150,900	265,880		6,530.00	
1803.....		89,790	167,530		1,057.50	
1804.....		97,950	152,375		8,317.50	
1805.....			165,915		4,452.50	
1806.....			320,465		4,040.00	
1807.....			420,465		17,030.00	
1808.....			277,890		6,775.00	
1809.....			169,375			
1810.....			501,435			
1811.....			497,905			
1812.....			290,435			
1813.....			477,140			
1814.....			77,270			
1815.....			3,175			
1816.....						
1817.....						
1818.....			242,940			
1819.....			258,615			
1820.....			1,319,030			
1821.....			173,205		16,120.00	
1822.....			88,980			
1823.....			72,425			
1824.....			86,700		6,500.00	
1825.....			145,300		11,085.00	
1826.....			90,345		1,900.00	
1827.....			124,565		7,000.00	
1828.....			140,145			
1829.....			287,210		8,507.50	
1830.....			631,755		11,350.00	
1831.....			702,970		11,300.00	
1832.....			787,435		11,000.00	
1833.....			968,150		10,400.00	
1834.....			3,660,845		293,425.00	
1835.....			1,857,670		328,505.00	
1836.....			2,765,735		1,369,965.00	
1837.....			1,035,605		112,700.00	
1838.....		72,000	1,432,940		117,575.00	
1839.....		382,480	590,715		67,552.50	
1840.....		473,380	686,910		47,147.50	
1841.....		631,310	79,165			
1842.....		815,070	137,890		7,057.50	
1843.....		754,620	3,056,025		251,365.00	

ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1888.]

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
	\$204,791.00	\$161,572.00				\$4,320.80	
	72,920.00		\$1,473.50		\$2,213.50	511.50	
	7,776.00	1,959.00	63.00		2,526.10	2,226.35	
	327,536.00				2,755.00		
	423,515.00						
	220,920.00				2,176.00	1,200.00	
	54,454.00	15,144.50			3,464.00	1,695.50	
	41,650.00	14,945.00			1,097.50	650.50	
	66,064.00	15,857.50			3,304.00	1,892.50	
	19,570.00	78,259.50	1,684.50		826.50		
	321.00	105,861.00	30,348.50		12,078.00	780.00	
		419,788.00	51,531.00				
		525,788.00	55,160.75		16,500.00		
		684,300.00					
		702,905.00			4,471.00		
		638,138.00			635.50		
		601,822.00			6,518.00		
		814,029.50					
		620,951.50					
		519,537.50			42,150.00		
			17,308.00				
		23,575.00	5,000.75				
		607,783.50					
		980,161.00	90,293.50				
		1,104,000.00	36,000.00				
		375,561.00	31,861.00		94,258.70		
		652,898.50	54,212.75		118,651.20		
		779,786.50	16,020.00		10,000.00		
		847,100.00	4,450.00		44,000.00		
		1,752,477.00					
		1,471,583.00	42,000.00		51,000.00		
		2,002,090.00					
		2,746,700.00	1,000.00		121,500.00		
		1,537,600.00	25,500.00		12,500.00		
		1,856,078.00			77,000.00	61,500.00	
		2,382,400.00			51,000.00	62,000.00	
		2,936,830.00	99,500.00		77,135.00	62,135.00	
		2,398,500.00	80,000.00		52,250.00	48,250.00	
		2,603,000.00	39,000.00		48,500.00	68,500.00	
		3,206,002.00	71,500.00		63,500.00	74,000.00	
		2,676,003.00	488,000.00		141,000.00	138,000.00	
	1,000.00	3,273,100.00	118,000.00		119,000.00	95,000.00	
		1,814,910.00	63,100.00		104,200.00	113,800.00	
		1,773,000.00	208,000.00		199,250.00	112,750.00	
	300.00	1,667,280.00	122,786.50		105,311.50	53,457.50	
	61,005.00	717,504.00	47,031.75		135,858.00	67,204.25	
	173,000.00	155,000.00	30,000.00		162,250.00	57,500.00	
	184,618.00	1,006,382.00	22,000.00		188,750.00	40,750.00	
	165,100.00	1,922,000.00	161,400.00		137,000.00	58,250.00	

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from 1792 to 1892.]

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1844.....		\$63,610	\$1,701,650		\$16,960.00	
1845.....		261,530	2,085,495		227,627.50	
1846.....		200,950	1,979,710		53,995.00	
1847.....		8,622,580	4,579,905		74,535.00	
1848.....		1,454,840	1,303,875		22,215.00	
1849.....		6,536,180	665,350		58,235.00	\$688,567
1850.....	\$23,405,220	2,914,510	322,455		632,307.50	481,953
1851.....	41,743,100	1,763,280	1,887,525		3,431,870.00	3,317,671
1852.....	41,060,520	2,631,060	2,869,505		2,899,202.50	2,045,351
1853.....	25,226,520	2,012,530	1,528,850		3,511,670.00	4,076,051
1854.....	15,157,980	542,500	803,375	\$415,854	1,490,645.00	1,639,445
1855.....	7,293,320	1,217,010	585,490	151,665	588,700.00	758,269
1856.....	6,597,560	604,900	989,950	78,030	960,600.00	1,762,936
1857.....	8,787,500	166,060	490,940	62,673	535,325.00	774,789
1858.....	4,234,280	25,210	75,680	6,399	118,442.50	117,995
1859.....	871,940	160,930	84,070	46,914	98,610.00	168,244
1860.....	11,553,400	117,830	99,125	21,465	56,687.50	36,668
1861.....	59,529,060	1,132,330	3,199,750	18,216	3,181,295.00	527,499
1862.....	1,842,660	109,950	22,325	17,355	280,882.50	1,326,865
1863.....	2,855,800	12,480	12,360	15,117	75.00	6,250
1864.....	4,085,700	35,800	21,100	8,040	7,185.00	5,950
1865.....	7,024,000	40,050	6,475	3,495	3,862.50	3,725
1866.....	13,975,500	37,800	33,800	12,090	7,775.00	7,180
1867.....	5,021,300	31,400	34,600	7,950	8,125.00	5,250
1868.....	1,972,000	106,550	28,625	14,625	9,062.50	10,525
1869.....	3,503,100	18,550	8,925	7,575	10,862.50	5,925
1870.....	3,103,700	25,350	20,175	10,605	11,387.50	6,335
1871.....	1,603,000	17,800	16,150	3,990	13,375.00	3,930
1872.....	5,037,600	16,500	8,450	6,090	7,575.00	3,530
1873.....	34,196,500	8,250	562,525	75	445,062.50	125,125
1874.....	7,336,000	531,600	17,540	125,460	9,850.00	198,820
1875.....	5,914,800	1,200	1,100	60	1,050.00	420
1876.....	11,678,100	7,320	7,385	135	10,552.50	3,245
1877.....	7,953,400	8,170	5,760	4,464	4,130.00	3,920
1878.....	10,872,900	738,000	658,700	246,972	715,650.00	3,020
1879.....	4,152,600	3,847,700	1,509,750	9,090	222,475.00	3,030
1880.....	1,029,120	16,448,760	15,832,180	3,108	7,490.00	1,636
1881.....	45,200	38,772,600	28,544,000	1,650	1,700.00	7,660
1882.....	12,600	23,244,800	12,572,800	4,620	10,100.00	5,040
1883.....	800	2,087,400	1,167,200	2,820	4,900.00	10,840
1884.....	1,420	769,050	955,240	3,318	4,982.50	6,206
1885.....	16,560	2,535,270	3,007,530	2,730	2,217.50	12,205
1886.....	22,120	2,361,600	1,942,160	3,426	10,220.00	6,016
1887.....	2,420	536,800	435	18,480	15,705.00	8,543
1888.....	4,525,320	1,329,960	91,480	15,873	40,245.00	16,080
Total.....	383,244,620	128,563,330	117,994,085	1,350,429	22,571,367.50	18,192,709

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1888.]

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	\$20,000	\$883,000.00	\$105,300.00	.....	\$7,250.00	\$21,500.00	.....
.....	24,500	294,500.00	230,500.00	.....	175,500.00	78,200.00	.....
.....	110,600	1,105,000.00	127,500.00	.....	3,130.00	1,350.00	.....
.....	140,750	578,000.00	183,500.00	.....	24,500.00	63,700.00	.....
.....	15,000	290,000.00	36,500.00	.....	45,150.00	33,400.00	.....
.....	62,600	626,000.00	85,000.00	.....	83,900.00	65,450.00	.....
.....	7,500	113,500.00	47,700.00	.....	193,150.00	47,750.00	.....
.....	1,300	100,375.00	40,000.00	.....	102,650.00	39,050.00	\$163,422.00
.....	1,100	38,565.00	44,265.00	.....	153,550.00	50,025.00	559,905.00
.....	46,110	1,766,354.00	3,813,555.00	.....	1,217,301.00	667,251.00	342,000.00
.....	33,140	1,491,000.00	3,095,000.00	.....	447,000.00	287,000.00	20,130.00
.....	26,000	379,750.00	714,250.00	.....	207,500.00	87,500.00	4,170.00
.....	63,500	469,000.00	1,816,000.00	.....	578,000.00	244,000.00	43,740.00
.....	94,000	994,000.00	2,411,000.00	.....	558,000.00	364,000.00	31,260.00
.....	.....	2,113,000.00	1,842,000.00	.....	154,000.00	175,000.00	48,120.00
.....	256,500	374,000.00	336,000.00	.....	43,000.00	17,000.00	10,950.00
.....	218,930	151,850.00	201,350.00	.....	60,700.00	39,950.00	8,610.00
.....	78,500	1,444,200.00	1,213,650.00	.....	192,400.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
.....	12,090	126,175.00	233,137.50	.....	84,755.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
.....	27,660	251,830.00	48,015.00	.....	1,446.00	923.00	643.80
.....	31,170	189,785.00	23,517.50	.....	3,907.00	23.50	14.10
.....	47,000	255,950.00	14,825.00	.....	1,050.00	675.00	255.00
.....	49,625	372,812.50	4,381.25	.....	872.50	536.25	681.75
.....	60,325	212,162.50	5,156.25	.....	662.50	431.25	138.75
.....	182,700	189,100.00	7,500.00	.....	46,625.00	4,295.00	123.00
.....	424,300	397,950.00	4,150.00	.....	25,660.00	10,430.00	153.00
.....	433,000	300,450.00	21,850.00	.....	47,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
.....	1,115,760	582,680.00	42,808.00	.....	75,361.00	74,443.00	127.80
.....	1,106,450	440,775.00	45,737.50	.....	239,645.00	147,397.50	58.50
\$397,500	293,600	1,308,750.00	371,075.00	.....	394,710.00	35,630.00	18.00
987,800	.....	1,180,150.00	117,975.00	.....	294,070.00	.....	.....
218,900	.....	3,013,750.00	1,073,375.00	\$7,940	1,035,070.00	.....	.....
456,150	.....	4,209,575.00	4,454,287.50	3,180	1,146,115.00	.....	.....
3,039,710	.....	4,152,255.00	2,727,927.50	102	731,051.00	.....	.....
900	10,509,550	689,200.00	565,200.00	120	167,880.00	.....	.....
1,541	14,807,100	2,950.00	3,675.00	.....	1,510.00	.....	.....
1,987	12,601,355	4,877.50	3,738.75	.....	3,735.50	.....	.....
960	9,163,975	5,487.50	3,243.75	.....	2,497.50	.....	.....
1,097	11,101,100	2,750.00	4,075.00	.....	391,110.00	.....	.....
979	12,291,039	4,519.50	3,859.75	.....	767,571.20	.....	.....
.....	14,070,875	2,637.50	2,218.75	.....	336,638.00	.....	.....
.....	17,787,767	3,065.00	3,632.50	.....	253,342.70	.....	.....
.....	19,963,886	2,943.00	1,471.50	.....	637,757.00	.....	.....
.....	20,290,710	2,855.00	2,677.50	.....	1,128,393.90	.....	.....
.....	19,183,833	6,416.50	2,708.25	.....	549,648.70	.....	.....
5,107,524	168,779,440	82,314,108.00	28,149,514.25	11,342	14,829,545.00	3,948,791.90	1,260,487.20

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION.
[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from 1793 to 1834.]

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793-1795.....			
1796.....			
1797.....			
1798.....			
1799.....			
1800.....			
1801.....			
1802.....			
1803.....			
1804.....			
1805.....			
1806.....			
1807.....			
1808.....			
1809.....			
1810.....			
1811.....			
1812.....			
1813.....			
1814.....			
1815.....			
1816.....			
1817.....			
1818.....			
1819.....			
1820.....			
1821.....			
1822.....			
1823.....			
1824.....			
1825.....			
1826.....			
1827.....			
1828.....			
1829.....			
1830.....			
1831.....			
1832.....			
1833.....			
1834.....			
1835.....			
1836.....			
1837.....			
1838.....			
1839.....			
1840.....			
1841.....			
1842.....			
1843.....			

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.
its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1888. |

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half-cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$10,660.33	\$712.67	\$71,485.00	\$370,683.80	\$11,373.00	\$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	77,118.50	10,324.40	165,402.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	14,550.45	9,510.34	152,250.79
9,797.00	.....	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
28,221.75	1,057.65	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,628.37	.....	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
24,713.53	489.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	5,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
2,180.25	315.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	.....	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	.....	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	.....	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
.....	.....	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	20,483.00
28,209.82	.....	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	.....	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	.....	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	.....	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	.....	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	.....	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	.....	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
.....	.....	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	967,975.00
12,620.00	.....	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	.....	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,024,342.32
22,606.24	3,030.00	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
17,115.00	.....	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	.....	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,990.00	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	.....	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	.....	1,622,515.00	2,293,000.00	63,702.00	3,979,217.00
31,286.61	.....	1,040,747.50	1,949,135.50	31,286.61	3,021,169.61
24,627.00	.....	1,207,437.50	1,028,603.00	24,627.00	2,260,667.50
15,973.67	.....	710,475.00	577,750.00	15,973.67	1,304,198.67
23,833.90	.....	960,017.50	1,442,500.00	23,833.90	2,426,351.40
24,283.20	.....	4,062,010.00	2,443,750.00	24,283.20	6,530,043.20

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from 1792 to 1892]

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1844.....			
1845.....			
1846.....			
1847.....			
1848.....			
1849.....			
1850.....			
1851.....			
1852.....			
1853.....			
1854.....			
1855.....			
1856.....			
1857.....			
1858.....			
1859.....			
1860.....			
1861.....			
1862.....			
1863.....			
1864.....			\$396,950.00
1865.....		\$341,460.00	272,800.00
1866.....	\$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00
1867.....	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00
1868.....	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00
1869.....	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00
1870.....	240,300.00	40,050.00	17,225.00
1871.....	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00
1872.....	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00
1873.....	227,500.00	35,190.00	
1874.....	176,900.00	23,700.00	
1875.....	104,850.00	6,840.00	
1876.....	126,500.00	4,860.00	
1877.....			
1878.....	117.50	70.50	
1879.....	1,455.00	1,236.00	
1880.....	997.75	748.65	
1881.....	3,618.75	32,417.25	
1882.....	573,830.00	759.00	
1883.....	1,148,471.05	318.27	
1884.....	563,697.10	169.26	
1885.....	73,824.50	143.70	
1886.....	166,514.50	128.70	
1887.....	763,182.60	238.83	
1888.....	536,024.15	1,232.49	
Total.....	9,580,832.90	940,702.65	912,020.00

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1888.]

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half-cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$23,987.52		\$1,782,220.00	\$1,037,050.00	\$23,987.52	\$2,843,257.52
38,948.04		2,574,652.50	803,200.00	38,948.04	3,416,800.54
41,208.00		2,234,655.00	1,347,580.00	41,208.00	3,623,443.00
61,836.69		13,277,020.00	990,450.00	61,836.69	14,329,306.69
64,157.99		2,780,930.00	420,050.00	64,157.99	3,265,137.99
41,785.00	\$199.32	7,948,332.00	922,950.00	41,984.32	8,913,266.32
44,268.44	199.06	27,756,445.50	409,600.00	44,467.50	28,210,513.00
98,897.07	738.36	52,143,446.00	446,797.00	99,635.43	52,689,878.43
50,630.94		51,505,638.50	847,410.00	50,630.94	52,403,679.44
66,411.31	648.47	36,355,621.00	7,852,571.00	67,059.78	44,275,251.78
42,361.56	276.79	20,049,799.00	5,373,270.00	42,638.35	25,465,707.35
15,748.29	282.50	10,594,454.00	1,419,170.00	16,030.79	12,029,654.79
26,904.63	202.15	10,993,976.00	3,214,240.00	27,106.78	14,235,322.78
177,834.56	175.90	10,817,287.00	4,452,260.00	178,010.46	15,447,557.46
246,000.00		4,578,006.50	4,332,120.00	246,000.00	9,156,126.50
364,000.00		1,430,708.00	1,037,450.00	364,000.00	2,832,158.00
205,660.00		11,885,175.50	681,390.00	205,660.00	12,772,225.50
101,000.00		67,588,150.00	3,107,740.00	101,000.00	70,796,890.00
280,750.00		3,600,037.50	541,691.50	280,750.00	4,422,479.00
498,400.00		2,902,082.00	330,517.80	498,400.00	3,730,999.80
529,737.14		4,163,775.00	248,417.10	926,687.14	5,338,879.24
354,292.86		7,081,607.50	319,755.00	968,552.86	8,369,915.36
98,265.00		14,073,945.00	428,909.25	1,042,960.00	15,545,814.25
98,210.00		5,108,625.00	278,876.25	1,819,910.00	7,207,411.25
102,665.00		2,141,387.50	430,343.00	1,697,150.00	4,268,880.50
64,200.00		3,554,937.50	862,643.00	963,000.00	5,380,580.50
52,750.00		3,177,552.50	829,400.00	350,325.00	4,357,277.50
39,295.00		1,658,245.00	1,891,179.80	99,890.00	3,649,314.80
40,420.00		5,079,745.00	1,980,063.50	369,380.00	7,429,188.50
116,765.00		35,337,537.50	2,801,283.00	379,455.00	38,518,275.50
141,875.00		8,219,270.00	2,579,995.00	342,475.00	11,141,740.00
135,280.00		5,918,630.00	5,349,035.00	246,970.00	11,514,635.00
79,440.00		11,706,737.50	10,269,307.50	210,800.00	22,186,845.00
8,525.00		7,979,844.00	10,651,045.50	8,525.00	18,639,414.50
57,998.50		13,235,242.00	11,932,850.00	58,186.50	25,226,278.50
162,312.00		9,744,645.00	14,816,776.00	165,003.00	24,726,424.00
389,649.55		33,322,294.00	12,615,693.75	391,395.95	46,329,383.70
392,115.75		67,372,810.00	9,176,163.75	428,151.75	76,977,125.50
385,811.00		35,849,960.00	11,500,132.00	960,400.00	48,310,492.00
455,981.09		3,273,960.00	13,067,968.45	1,604,770.41	17,946,698.86
232,617.42		1,740,216.50	14,412,369.25	796,483.78	16,949,069.53
117,653.84		5,576,512.50	18,047,807.20	191,622.04	23,815,941.74
176,542.90		4,345,542.00	20,606,057.50	343,186.10	25,294,785.60
452,264.83		* 582,383.00	21,424,636.40	1,215,686.26	23,222,705.66
374,944.14		* 6,018,958.00	19,742,606.45	912,200.78	26,673,765.23
8,492,818.46	39,926.11	671,916,540.50	304,400,752.35	19,966,300.12	996,283,592.97

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION

[Coinage of the mint at New Orleans from its organization, 1838, to

Calendar years.	GOLD.						SILVER.
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1838.....							
1839.....					\$44,452.50		
1840.....			\$152,000		65,500.00		
1841.....		\$25,000	41,750		18,450.00		
1842.....		274,000	82,000		49,500.00		
1843.....		1,751,620	505,375		920,005.00		
1844.....		1,187,000	1,823,000				
1845.....		475,000	205,000				
1846.....		817,800	290,000		165,000.00		\$59,000
1847.....		5,715,000	60,000		310,000.00		
1848.....		358,500					
1849.....		239,000				\$215,000	
1850.....	\$2,820,000	575,000			210,000.00	14,000	40,000
1851.....	6,300,000	2,630,000	205,000		370,000.00	290,000	
1852.....	3,800,000	180,000			350,000.00	140,000	
1853.....	1,420,000	510,000				290,000	
1854.....	65,000	525,000	230,000	\$72,000	382,500.00		
1855.....	160,000	180,000	55,500			55,000	
1856.....	45,000	145,000	50,000		52,750.00		
1857.....	600,000	55,000	65,000		85,000.00		
1858.....	705,000	200,000					
1859.....	182,000	23,000					360,000
1860.....	132,000	111,000					515,000
1861*.....	100,000						
1879.....	46,500	15,000					2,887,000
1880.....		92,000					5,305,000
1881.....		83,500					5,708,000
1882.....		108,200					6,090,000
1883.....		8,000					8,725,000
1884.....							9,730,000
1885.....							9,185,000
1886.....							10,710,000
1887.....							11,550,000
1888.....		213,350					12,150,000
Total.....	16,375,500	16,496,970	3,764,625	72,000	3,023,157.50	1,004,000	83,014,000

* No coinage from 1862 to 1878, inclusive.

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its suspension, 1861, and from its re-opening, 1879, to December 31, 1888.]

SILVER—continued.					Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.			
		\$40,243.40				\$40,243.40	\$40,243.40
\$81,488		124,327.20	\$54,827.50		\$44,452.50	260,642.70	305,095.20
427,550	\$106,300	117,500.00	46,750.00		217,500.00	608,100.00	915,600.00
200,500	113,000	200,750.00	40,750.00		85,200.00	555,000.00	640,200.00
478,500	192,250	202,000.00	17,500.00		405,500.00	890,250.00	1,295,750.00
1,134,000	242,000	15,000.00			3,177,000.00	1,391,000.00	4,568,000.00
1,002,500	185,000		11,000.00		3,010,000.00	1,198,500.00	4,208,500.00
1,047,000		23,000.00			680,000.00	1,070,000.00	1,750,000.00
1,152,000					1,272,800.00	1,211,000.00	2,483,800.00
1,292,000	92,000				6,085,000.00	1,384,000.00	7,469,000.00
1,590,000			30,000.00		358,500.00	1,620,000.00	1,978,500.00
1,155,000		30,000.00	7,000.00		454,000.00	1,192,000.00	1,646,000.00
1,228,000	103,000	51,000.00	34,500.00		3,619,000.00	1,456,500.00	5,075,500.00
201,000	22,000	40,000.00	43,000.00	\$21,600	9,795,000.00	327,600.00	10,122,600.00
72,000	24,000	43,000.00	13,000.00		4,470,000.00	152,000.00	4,622,000.00
664,000	333,000	110,000.00	118,000.00		2,220,000.00	1,225,000.00	3,445,000.00
2,620,000	371,000	177,000.00	78,000.00		1,274,500.00	3,246,000.00	4,520,500.00
1,844,000	44,000		30,000.00		450,500.00	1,918,000.00	2,368,500.00
1,329,000	242,000	118,000.00	55,000.00		292,750.00	1,744,000.00	2,036,750.00
409,000	295,000	154,000.00	69,000.00		805,000.00	927,000.00	1,732,000.00
3,647,000	130,000	29,000.00	83,000.00		905,000.00	3,889,000.00	4,794,000.00
1,417,000	65,000	48,000.00	28,000.00		205,000.00	1,918,000.00	2,123,000.00
645,000	97,000	4,000.00	53,000.00		243,000.00	1,314,000.00	1,557,000.00
165,000					100,000.00	165,000.00	265,000.00
					61,500.00	2,887,000.00	2,948,500.00
					92,000.00	5,305,000.00	5,397,000.00
					83,500.00	5,708,000.00	5,791,500.00
					108,200.00	6,090,000.00	6,198,200.00
					8,000.00	8,725,000.00	8,733,000.00
						9,730,000.00	9,730,000.00
						9,185,000.00	9,185,000.00
						10,710,000.00	10,710,000.00
						11,550,000.00	11,550,000.00
					213,350.00	12,150,000.00	12,363,350.00
23,801,538	2,656,550	1,526,820.60	812,327.50	21,600	40,736,252.50	111,832,836.10	152,569,088.60

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

[Coinage of the mint at Dahlonega, Ga., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar year.	GOLD.				Total value.
	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	
1838	\$102,915	.....	.....	.....	\$102,915.00
1839	94,695	.....	\$34,185.00	.....	128,880.00
1840	114,480	.....	8,830.00	.....	123,310.00
1841	152,475	.....	10,410.00	.....	162,885.00
1842	298,040	.....	11,607.50	.....	309,647.50
1843	492,260	.....	90,522.50	.....	582,782.50
1844	444,910	.....	43,330.00	.....	488,240.00
1845	453,145	.....	48,650.00	.....	501,795.00
1846	401,470	.....	48,257.50	.....	449,727.50
1847	322,025	.....	39,460.00	.....	361,485.00
1848	237,325	.....	34,427.50	.....	271,752.50
1849	195,180	.....	27,362.50	\$21,588	244,130.50
1850	219,750	.....	30,370.00	8,382	258,502.00
1851	313,550	.....	28,160.00	9,882	351,592.00
1852	457,260	.....	10,195.00	6,360	473,815.00
1853	448,390	.....	7,945.00	6,583	462,918.00
1854	282,065	\$3,360	4,400.00	2,935	292,760.00
1855	112,160	.....	2,807.50	1,811	116,778.50
1856	98,930	.....	2,185.00	1,460	102,575.00
1857	85,230	.....	5,910.00	3,533	94,673.00
1858	76,810	.....	.....	3,477	80,287.00
1859	51,830	.....	5,610.00	4,952	62,392.00
1860	73,175	.....	.....	1,566	74,741.00
1861	7,985	.....	.....	.....	7,985.00
Total.....	5,536,055	3,360	494,625.00	72,529	6,106,569.00

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

[Coinage of the mint at Charlotte, N. C., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar year.	GOLD.			Total value.
	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	
1838.....	\$64,565	\$19,770.00	.....	\$84,335.00
1839.....	117,335	45,432.50	.....	162,767.50
1840.....	95,140	32,095.00	.....	127,235.00
1841.....	107,555	25,742.50	.....	133,297.50
1842.....	137,400	16,842.50	.....	154,242.50
1843.....	221,765	65,240.00	.....	287,005.00
1844*.....	118,155	29,055.00	.....	147,210.00
1845.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846.....	64,975	12,020.00	.....	76,995.00
1847.....	420,755	58,065.00	.....	478,820.00
1848.....	322,360	41,970.00	.....	364,330.00
1849.....	324,115	25,550.00	\$11,634	361,299.00
1850.....	317,955	22,870.00	6,966	347,791.00
1851.....	245,880	37,307.50	41,267	324,454.50
1852.....	362,870	24,430.00	9,434	396,734.00
1853.....	327,855	.....	11,515	339,370.00
1854.....	196,455	18,237.50	4	214,696.50
1855.....	198,940	9,192.50	9,803	217,935.50
1856.....	142,285	19,782.50	.....	162,067.50
1857.....	156,800	.....	13,280	170,080.00
1858.....	194,280	22,640.00	.....	216,920.00
1859.....	159,235	.....	5,235	164,470.00
1860.....	74,065	18,672.50	.....	92,737.50
1861.....	34,395	.....	.....	34,395.00
Total.....	4,405,135	544,915.00	109,138	5,059,188.00

* Mint burned July 27, 1844.

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR

[Coinage of the mint at San Francisco]

Calendar years.	GOLD.						SILVER.	
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1854	\$2, 829, 360	\$1, 238, 260	\$1, 340	.....	\$615	\$14, 632	.....	.....
1855	17, 593, 500	90, 000	305, 000	\$19, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	23, 795, 000	680, 000	525, 500	103, 500	177, 800	24, 600	.....	.....
1857	19, 410, 000	260, 000	435, 000	42, 000	170, 000	10, 000	.....	.....
1858	16, 934, 200	118, 000	93, 000	.....	3, 000	10, 000	.....	.....
1859	12, 728, 900	70, 000	66, 100	.....	38, 000	15, 000	\$20, 000	.....
1860	10, 899, 000	50, 000	106, 000	21, 000	89, 000	13, 000	.....	.....
1861	15, 360, 000	155, 000	90, 000	.....	60, 000	.....	.....	.....
1862	17, 083, 460	125, 000	47, 500	.....	20, 000	.....	.....	.....
1863	19, 331, 400	100, 000	85, 000	.....	27, 000	.....	.....	.....
1864	15, 873, 200	25, 000	19, 440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	20, 850, 000	167, 000	138, 060	.....	58, 440	.....	.....	.....
1866	16, 845, 000	200, 000	219, 600	.....	97, 400	.....	.....	.....
1867	18, 415, 000	90, 000	145, 000	.....	70, 000	.....	.....	.....
1868	16, 750, 000	135, 000	260, 000	.....	85, 000	.....	.....	.....
1869	13, 735, 000	64, 300	155, 000	.....	73, 750	.....	.....	.....
1870	19, 640, 000	80, 000	85, 000	.....	40, 000	3, 000	.....	.....
1871	18, 560, 000	165, 000	125, 000	.....	55, 000	.....	.....	.....
1872	15, 600, 000	173, 000	182, 000	.....	45, 000	.....	9, 000	.....
1873	20, 812, 000	120, 000	155, 000	.....	67, 500	.....	700	\$703, 000
1874	24, 280, 000	100, 000	80, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 549, 000
1875	24, 600, 000	.....	45, 000	.....	29, 000	.....	.....	4, 487, 000
1876	21, 940, 000	50, 000	20, 000	.....	12, 500	.....	.....	5, 227, 000
1877	34, 700, 000	170, 000	133, 500	.....	88, 500	.....	.....	9, 519, 000
1878	34, 780, 000	261, 000	723, 500	.....	445, 000	.....	9, 774, 000	4, 162, 000
1879	24, 476, 000	2, 240, 000	2, 131, 000	.....	108, 750	.....	9, 110, 000	.....
1880	16, 720, 000	5, 062, 500	6, 744, 500	.....	.....	.....	8, 900, 000	.....
1881	14, 540, 000	9, 700, 000	4, 845, 000	.....	.....	.....	12, 760, 000	.....
1882	22, 500, 000	1, 320, 000	4, 845, 000	.....	.....	.....	9, 250, 000	.....
1883	23, 780, 000	380, 000	416, 000	.....	.....	.....	6, 250, 000	.....
1884	18, 320, 000	1, 242, 500	885, 000	.....	.....	.....	3, 200, 000	.....
1885	13, 670, 000	2, 280, 000	6, 057, 500	.....	.....	.....	1, 497, 000	.....
1886 .....	.....	8, 260, 000	16, 340, 000	.....	.....	.....	750, 000	.....
1887	5, 660, 000	8, 170, 000	9, 560, 000	.....	.....	.....	1, 771, 000	.....
1888	17, 192, 000	6, 487, 000	1, 469, 500	.....	.....	.....	657, 000	.....
Total.....	640, 203, 020	49, 828, 560	57, 534, 040	186, 300	1, 861, 255	90, 232	63, 948, 700	26, 647, 000

ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES.—Cont'd.

from its organization, 1854, to December 31, 1888.]

SILVER.					Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4, 084, 207. 00	.....	\$4, 084, 207. 00
\$64, 975. 00	\$99, 100. 00	.....	.....	.....	18, 008, 300. 00	\$164, 075. 00	18, 172, 375. 00
105, 500. 00	71, 500. 00	.....	\$7, 000. 00	.....	25, 306, 400. 00	184, 000. 00	25, 490, 400. 00
79, 000. 00	20, 500. 00	.....	.....	.....	20, 327, 000. 00	99, 500. 00	20, 426, 500. 00
238, 000. 00	30, 250. 00	.....	6, 000. 00	.....	17, 158, 200. 00	274, 250. 00	17, 432, 450. 00
283, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	.....	6, 000. 00	.....	12, 918, 000. 00	329, 000. 00	13, 247, 000. 00
236, 000. 00	14, 000. 00	.....	14, 000. 00	.....	11, 178, 000. 00	264, 000. 00	11, 442, 000. 00
469, 750. 00	24, 000. 00	.....	17, 250. 00	.....	15, 665, 000. 00	511, 000. 00	16, 176, 000. 00
676, 000. 00	16, 750. 00	.....	18, 075. 50	.....	17, 275, 960. 00	710, 825. 00	17, 986, 785. 00
458, 000. 00	.....	.....	15, 750. 00	\$5, 000. 00	19, 543, 400. 00	478, 750. 00	20, 022, 150. 00
329, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	.....	23, 000. 00	4, 500. 00	15, 917, 640. 00	361, 500. 00	16, 279, 140. 00
337, 500. 00	10, 250. 00	.....	17, 500. 00	6, 000. 00	21, 213, 500. 00	371, 250. 00	21, 584, 750. 00
527, 000. 00	7, 000. 00	.....	13, 500. 00	6, 000. 00	17, 362, 000. 00	553, 500. 00	17, 915, 500. 00
598, 000. 00	12, 000. 00	.....	14, 000. 00	6, 000. 00	18, 720, 000. 00	630, 000. 00	19, 350, 000. 00
580, 000. 00	24, 000. 00	.....	26, 000. 00	14, 000. 00	17, 230, 000. 00	644, 000. 00	17, 874, 000. 00
328, 000. 00	19, 000. 00	.....	45, 000. 00	11, 500. 00	14, 028, 050. 00	403, 500. 00	14, 431, 550. 00
502, 000. 00	.....	.....	5, 000. 00	.....	19, 848, 000. 00	507, 000. 00	20, 355, 000. 00
1, 089, 000. 00	7, 725. 00	.....	32, 000. 00	8, 050. 00	18, 905, 000. 00	1, 136, 775. 00	20, 041, 775. 00
290, 000. 00	20, 750. 00	.....	19, 000. 00	41, 850. 00	16, 000, 000. 00	380, 600. 00	16, 380, 600. 00
116, 500. 00	39, 000. 00	.....	45, 500. 00	16, 200. 00	21, 154, 500. 00	920, 900. 00	22, 075, 400. 00
197, 000. 00	98, 000. 00	.....	24, 000. 00	.....	24, 460, 000. 00	2, 868, 000. 00	27, 328, 000. 00
1, 600, 000. 00	170, 000. 00	\$231, 000. 00	907, 000. 00	.....	24, 674, 000. 00	7, 395, 000. 00	32, 069, 000. 00
2, 264, 000. 00	2, 149, 000. 00	.....	1, 042, 000. 00	.....	32, 022, 500. 00	10, 682, 000. 00	42, 704, 500. 00
2, 678, 000. 00	2, 249, 000. 00	.....	234, 000. 00	.....	35, 092, 000. 00	14, 680, 000. 00	49, 772, 000. 00
6, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....	36, 209, 500. 00	13, 977, 000. 00	50, 186, 500. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28, 955, 750. 00	9, 110, 000. 00	38, 065, 750. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28, 527, 000. 00	8, 900, 000. 00	37, 427, 000. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29, 085, 000. 00	12, 760, 000. 00	41, 845, 000. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28, 665, 000. 00	9, 250, 000. 00	37, 915, 000. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 576, 000. 00	6, 250, 000. 00	30, 826, 000. 00
.....	.....	.....	56, 496. 90	.....	20, 447, 500. 00	3, 256, 496. 90	23, 703, 996. 90
.....	.....	.....	4, 369. 00	.....	22, 007, 500. 00	1, 501, 369. 00	23, 508, 869. 00
.....	.....	.....	20, 652. 40	.....	24, 600, 000. 00	770, 652. 40	25, 370, 652. 40
.....	.....	.....	445, 445. 00	.....	23, 390, 000. 00	2, 216, 445. 00	25, 606, 445. 00
.....	304, 000. 00	.....	172, 000. 00	.....	25, 148, 500. 00	1, 133, 000. 00	26, 281, 500. 00
14, 052, 225. 00	5, 445, 825. 00	231, 000. 00	3, 230, 538. 30	119, 100. 00	749, 703, 407. 00	113, 674, 388. 30	863, 377, 795. 30

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION

[Coinage of the mint at Carson City]

Calendar years.	GOLD.			SILVER.	
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1870.....	\$75,780	\$59,080	\$38,375	\$12,462	.....
1871.....	293,740	71,850	103,850	1,376	.....
1872.....	593,000	55,000	84,960	3,150	.....
1873.....	448,200	45,430	37,080	2,300	\$124,500
1874.....	2,301,700	167,670	105,990	.....	1,373,200
1875.....	2,223,020	77,150	59,140	.....	1,573,700
1876.....	2,768,820	46,960	34,435	.....	509,000
1877.....	851,300	33,320	43,400	.....	534,000
1878.....	263,600	32,440	45,270	2,212,000	97,000
1879.....	214,160	17,620	86,405	756,000	.....
1880.....	.....	111,900	255,085	591,000	.....
1881.....	.....	240,150	69,430	296,000	.....
1882.....	782,800	67,640	414,085	1,133,000	.....
1883.....	1,199,240	120,000	64,790	1,204,060	.....
1884.....	1,622,780	99,250	82,010	1,136,000	.....
1885.....	189,000	.....	.....	228,000	.....
Total	13,827,140	1,245,460	1,524,245	7,575,288	4,211,400

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

from its organization, 1870, to December 31, 1888.]

SILVER.				Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.			
\$27,308.50	\$2,085.00	.....	.....	\$173,235	\$41,855.50	\$215,090.50
69,975.00	2,722.50	.....	\$2,010.00	460,440	76,083.50	545,523.50
136,000.00	2,275.00	.....	2,400.00	732,900	143,825.00	876,725.00
168,530.00	4,115.50	.....	3,119.10	530,710	302,564.60	833,274.60
29,500.00	.....	.....	1,031.70	2,575,360	1,403,781.70	3,979,141.70
504,000.00	35,000.00	\$26,658	464,500.00	2,359,310	2,603,858.00	4,963,168.00
978,000.00	1,236,000.00	2,000	827,000.00	2,850,215	3,552,000.00	6,402,215.00
710,000.00	1,048,000.00	.....	770,000.00	928,020	3,062,000.00	3,990,020.00
31,000.00	249,000.00	.....	20,000.00	341,310	2,609,000.00	2,950,310.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	318,185	756,000.00	1,074,185.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	366,985	591,000.00	957,985.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	309,580	296,000.00	605,580.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,264,525	1,133,000.00	2,397,525.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,384,030	1,204,000.00	2,588,030.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,804,040	1,136,000.00	2,940,040.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	189,000	228,000.00	417,000.00
2,654,313.50	2,579,198.00	28,658	2,090,110.80	16,596,845	19,138,968.30	35,735,813.30

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO 1843.

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1793-1795.....		\$27,950	\$43,535			
1796.....		60,800	16,995		\$165.00	
1797.....		91,770	32,030		4,390.00	
1798.....		79,740	124,335		1,535.00	
1799.....		174,830	37,255		1,200.00	
1800.....		259,650	58,110			
1801.....		292,540	130,030			
1802.....		150,900	265,880		6,530.00	
1803.....		89,790	167,530		1,057.50	
1804.....		97,950	152,375		8,317.50	
1805.....			165,915		4,452.50	
1806.....			320,465		4,040.00	
1807.....			420,465		17,030.00	
1808.....			277,890		6,775.00	
1809.....			169,375			
1810.....			501,435			
1811.....			497,905			
1812.....			290,435			
1813.....			477,140			
1814.....			77,270			
1815.....			3,175			
1816.....						
1817.....						
1818.....			242,940			
1819.....			258,615			
1820.....			1,319,030			
1821.....			173,205		16,120.00	
1822.....			88,980			
1823.....			72,425			
1824.....			86,700		6,500.00	
1825.....			145,300		11,085.00	
1826.....			90,345		1,900.00	
1827.....			124,565		7,000.00	
1828.....			140,145			
1829.....			287,210		8,507.50	
1830.....			631,755		11,350.00	
1831.....			702,970		11,300.00	
1832.....			787,435		11,000.00	
1833.....			968,150		10,400.00	
1834.....			3,660,845		293,425.00	
1835.....			1,857,670		328,505.00	
1836.....			2,765,735		1,369,965.00	
1837.....			1,035,605		112,700.00	
1838.....		72,000	1,600,420		137,345.00	
1839.....		382,480	802,745		191,622.50	
1840.....		473,380	1,048,530		153,572.50	
1841.....		656,310	380,945		54,602.50	
1842.....		1,089,070	655,330		85,007.50	
1843.....		2,506,240	4,275,425		1,327,132.50	

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.
RECAPITULATION.

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	\$204, 791	\$161, 572. 00	.....	.....	.....	\$4, 320. 80	.....
.....	72, 920	.....	\$1, 473. 50	.....	\$2, 213. 50	511. 50	.....
.....	7, 776	1, 959. 00	63. 00	.....	2, 526. 10	2, 226. 35	.....
.....	327, 536	.....	.....	.....	2, 755. 00	.....	.....
.....	423, 515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	220, 920	.....	.....	.....	2, 176. 00	1, 200. 00	.....
.....	54, 454	15, 144. 50	.....	.....	3, 464. 00	1, 695. 50	.....
.....	41, 650	14, 945. 00	.....	.....	1, 097. 50	650. 50	.....
.....	66, 064	15, 857. 50	.....	.....	3, 304. 00	1, 892. 50	.....
.....	19, 570	78, 259. 50	1, 684. 50	.....	826. 50	.....	.....
.....	321	105, 861. 00	30, 348. 50	.....	12, 078. 00	780. 00	.....
.....	.....	419, 788. 00	51, 531. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	525, 788. 00	55, 160. 75	.....	16, 500. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	684, 300. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	702, 905. 00	.....	.....	4, 471. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	638, 138. 00	.....	.....	635. 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	601, 822. 00	.....	.....	6, 518. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	814, 029. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	620, 951. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	519, 537. 50	.....	.....	42, 150. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17, 308. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	23, 575. 00	5, 000. 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	607, 783. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	980, 161. 00	90, 293. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 104, 000. 00	36, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	375, 561. 00	31, 861. 00	.....	94, 258. 70	.....	.....
.....	.....	652, 898. 50	54, 212. 75	.....	118, 651. 20	.....	.....
.....	.....	779, 786. 50	16, 020. 00	.....	10, 000. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	847, 100. 00	4, 450. 00	.....	44, 000. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 752, 477. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 471, 583. 00	42, 000. 00	.....	51, 000. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	2, 002, 090. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2, 746, 700. 00	1, 000. 00	.....	121, 500. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 537, 600. 00	25, 500. 00	.....	12, 500. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 856, 078. 00	.....	.....	77, 000. 00	61, 500. 00	.....
.....	.....	2, 382, 400. 00	.....	.....	51, 000. 00	62, 000. 00	.....
.....	.....	2, 936, 830. 00	99, 500. 00	.....	77, 135. 00	62, 135. 00	.....
.....	.....	2, 398, 500. 00	80, 000. 00	.....	52, 250. 00	48, 250. 00	.....
.....	.....	2, 603, 000. 00	39, 000. 00	.....	48, 500. 00	68, 500. 00	.....
.....	.....	3, 206, 002. 00	71, 500. 00	.....	63, 500. 00	74, 000. 00	.....
.....	.....	2, 676, 003. 00	488, 000. 00	.....	141, 000. 00	138, 000. 00	.....
.....	1, 000	3, 273, 100. 00	118, 000. 00	.....	119, 000. 00	95, 000. 00	.....
.....	.....	1, 814, 910. 00	63, 100. 00	.....	104, 200. 00	113, 800. 00	.....
.....	.....	1, 773, 000. 00	208, 000. 00	.....	239, 493. 40	112, 750. 00	.....
.....	300	1, 748, 768. 00	122, 786. 50	.....	229, 638. 70	108, 285. 00	.....
.....	61, 005	1, 145, 054. 00	153, 331. 75	.....	253, 358. 00	113, 954. 25	.....
.....	173, 000	355, 500. 00	143, 000. 00	.....	363, 000. 00	98, 250. 00	.....
.....	184, 618	1, 484, 882. 00	214, 250. 00	.....	390, 750. 00	58, 250. 00	.....
.....	165, 100	3, 056, 000. 00	403, 400. 00	.....	152, 000. 00	58, 250. 00	.....

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO 1888.
RECAPITULATION.

Calendar year.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1844.....		\$1, 250, 610	\$4, 087, 715		\$89, 345. 00	
1845.....		736, 530	2, 743, 640		276, 277. 50	
1846.....		1, 018, 750	2, 736, 155		279, 272. 50	
1847.....		14, 337, 580	5, 382, 685		482, 060. 00	
1848.....		1, 813, 340	1, 863, 560		98, 612. 50	
1849.....		6, 775, 180	1, 184, 645		111, 147. 50	\$936, 789
1850.....	\$26, 225, 220	3, 489, 510	860, 160		895, 547. 50	511, 301
1851.....	48, 043, 100	4, 393, 280	2, 651, 955		3, 867, 337. 50	3, 658, 820
1852.....	44, 860, 520	2, 811, 060	3, 689, 635		3, 283, 827. 50	2, 201, 145
1853.....	26, 646, 520	2, 522, 530	2, 305, 095		3, 519, 615. 00	4, 384, 149
1854.....	18, 052, 340	2, 305, 760	1, 513, 235	\$491, 214	1, 896, 397. 50	1, 657, 016
1855.....	25, 046, 820	1, 487, 010	1, 257, 090	171, 465	600, 700. 00	824, 883
1856.....	30, 437, 560	1, 429, 900	1, 806, 665	181, 530	1, 213, 117. 50	1, 788, 996
1857.....	28, 797, 500	481, 060	1, 232, 970	104, 673	796, 235. 00	801, 602
1858.....	21, 873, 480	343, 210	439, 770	6, 399	144, 082. 50	131, 472
1859.....	13, 782, 840	253, 930	361, 235	46, 914	142, 220. 00	193, 431
1860.....	22, 584, 400	278, 830	352, 365	42, 465	164, 360. 00	51, 234
1861.....	74, 989, 060	1, 287, 330	3, 332, 130	18, 216	3, 241, 295. 00	527, 499
1862.....	18, 926, 120	234, 950	69, 825	17, 355	300, 882. 50	1, 326, 865
1863.....	22, 187, 200	112, 480	97, 360	15, 117	27, 075. 00	6, 250
1864.....	19, 958, 900	60, 800	40, 540	8, 040	7, 185. 00	5, 950
1865.....	27, 874, 000	207, 050	144, 535	3, 495	62, 302. 50	3, 725
1866.....	30, 820, 500	237, 800	253, 200	12, 090	105, 175. 00	7, 180
1867.....	23, 436, 300	121, 400	179, 600	7, 950	78, 125. 00	5, 250
1868.....	18, 722, 000	241, 550	288, 625	14, 625	94, 062. 50	10, 525
1869.....	17, 238, 100	82, 850	163, 925	7, 575	84, 612. 50	5, 925
1870.....	22, 819, 480	164, 430	143, 550	10, 605	51, 387. 50	9, 335
1871.....	20, 456, 740	254, 650	245, 000	3, 990	68, 375. 00	3, 930
1872.....	21, 230, 600	244, 500	275, 350	6, 090	52, 575. 00	3, 530
1873.....	55, 456, 700	173, 680	754, 605	75	512, 562. 50	125, 125
1874.....	33, 917, 700	799, 270	203, 530	125, 460	9, 850. 00	198, 820
1875.....	32, 737, 820	78, 350	105, 240	60	30, 050. 00	420
1876.....	46, 386, 920	104, 280	61, 820	135	23, 052. 50	3, 245
1877.....	43, 504, 700	211, 490	182, 660	4, 464	92, 630. 00	3, 920
1878.....	45, 916, 500	1, 031, 440	1, 427, 470	246, 972	1, 160, 650. 00	3, 020
1879.....	28, 889, 260	6, 120, 320	3, 727, 155	9, 090	331, 225. 00	3, 030
1880.....	17, 749, 120	21, 715, 160	22, 831, 765	3, 108	7, 490. 00	1, 636
1881.....	14, 585, 200	48, 796, 250	33, 458, 430	1, 650	1, 700. 00	7, 660
1882.....	23, 295, 400	24, 740, 640	17, 831, 885	4, 620	10, 100. 00	5, 040
1883.....	24, 980, 040	2, 595, 400	1, 647, 990	2, 820	4, 900. 00	10, 840
1884.....	19, 944, 200	2, 110, 800	1, 922, 250	3, 318	4, 982. 50	6, 206
1885.....	13, 875, 560	4, 815, 270	9, 065, 030	2, 730	2, 217. 50	12, 205
1886.....	22, 120	10, 621, 600	18, 282, 160	3, 426	10, 220. 00	6, 016
1887.....	5, 662, 420	8, 706, 800	9, 560, 435	18, 480	15, 705. 00	8, 543
1888.....	21, 717, 320	8, 930, 310	1, 560, 980	15, 873	40, 245. 00	16, 080
Total	1, 053, 650, 280	196, 134, 320	190, 758, 185	1, 612, 089	28, 495, 320. 00	19, 468, 608

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	\$20,000	\$1,885,500.00	\$290,300.00	.....	\$7,250.00	\$32,500.00	.....
.....	24,500	1,341,500.00	230,500.00	.....	198,500.00	78,200.00	.....
.....	169,600	2,257,000.00	127,500.00	.....	3,130.00	1,350.00	.....
.....	140,750	1,870,009.00	275,500.00	.....	24,500.00	63,700.00	.....
.....	15,000	1,880,000.00	36,500.00	.....	45,150.00	63,400.00	.....
.....	62,600	1,781,000.00	85,000.00	.....	113,900.00	72,450.00	.....
.....	47,500	1,341,500.00	150,700.00	.....	244,150.00	82,250.00	.....
.....	1,300	301,375.00	62,000.00	.....	142,650.00	82,050.00	\$185,022.00
.....	1,100	110,565.00	68,265.00	.....	196,550.00	63,025.00	559,905.00
.....	46,110	2,430,354.00	4,146,555.00	.....	1,327,301.00	785,251.00	342,000.00
.....	33,140	4,111,000.00	3,466,000.00	.....	624,000.00	305,000.00	20,130.00
.....	26,000	2,288,725.00	857,350.00	.....	207,500.00	117,500.00	4,170.00
.....	63,500	1,903,500.00	2,129,500.00	.....	703,000.00	299,000.00	43,740.00
.....	94,000	1,482,000.00	2,726,500.00	.....	712,000.00	433,000.00	31,260.00
.....	.....	5,998,000.00	2,002,250.00	.....	189,000.00	258,000.00	48,120.00
.....	636,500	2,074,000.00	421,000.00	.....	97,000.00	45,000.00	10,950.00
.....	733,930	1,032,850.00	312,350.00	.....	78,700.00	92,950.00	8,610.00
.....	78,500	2,078,950.00	1,237,650.00	.....	209,650.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
.....	12,090	802,175.00	249,887.50	.....	102,830.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
.....	27,660	709,830.00	48,015.00	.....	17,196.00	5,923.00	643.80
.....	31,170	518,785.00	28,517.50	.....	26,907.00	4,523.50	14.10
.....	47,000	593,450.00	25,075.00	.....	18,550.00	6,675.00	255.00
.....	49,625	899,812.50	11,381.25	.....	14,372.50	6,536.25	681.75
.....	60,325	810,162.50	17,156.25	.....	14,662.50	6,431.25	138.75
.....	182,700	769,100.00	31,500.00	.....	72,625.00	18,295.00	123.00
.....	424,300	725,950.00	23,150.00	.....	70,660.00	21,930.00	153.00
.....	445,462	829,758.50	23,935.00	.....	52,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
.....	1,117,136	1,741,655.00	53,255.50	.....	109,371.00	82,493.00	127.80
.....	1,118,600	866,775.00	68,762.50	.....	261,045.00	189,247.50	58.50
\$1,225,000	296,600	1,593,780.00	414,190.50	.....	443,329.10	51,830.00	18.00
4,910,000	.....	1,406,650.00	215,975.00	.....	319,151.70	.....	.....
6,279,600	.....	5,117,750.00	1,278,375.00	\$265,598	2,406,570.00	.....	.....
6,192,150	.....	7,451,575.00	7,839,287.50	5,180	3,015,115.00	.....	.....
13,092,710	.....	7,540,255.00	6,024,927.50	102	1,735,051.00	.....	.....
4,259,900	22,495,550	726,200.00	849,200.00	120	187,880.00	.....	.....
1,541	27,560,100	2,950.00	3,675.00	.....	1,510.00	.....	.....
1,987	27,397,355	4,877.50	3,738.75	.....	3,735.50	.....	.....
960	27,927,975	5,487.50	3,243.75	.....	2,497.50	.....	.....
1,097	27,574,100	2,750.00	4,075.00	.....	391,110.00	.....	.....
979	28,470,039	4,519.50	3,859.75	.....	767,571.20	.....	.....
.....	28,136,875	2,637.50	2,218.75	.....	393,134.90	.....	.....
.....	28,697,767	3,065.00	3,632.50	.....	257,711.70	.....	.....
.....	31,423,886	2,943.00	1,471.50	.....	658,409.40	.....	.....
.....	33,611,710	2,855.00	2,677.50	.....	1,573,838.90	.....	.....
.....	31,990,833	6,416.50	306,708.25	.....	721,648.70	.....	.....
35,965,924	323,317,428	122,822,184.50	38,831,087.25	271,000	21,677,014.70	4,880,219.40	1,282,087.20

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO 1843.
RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793-1795.....			
1796.....			
1797.....			
1798.....			
1799.....			
1800.....			
1801.....			
1802.....			
1803.....			
1804.....			
1805.....			
1806.....			
1807.....			
1808.....			
1809.....			
1810.....			
1811.....			
1812.....			
1813.....			
1814.....			
1815.....			
1816.....			
1817.....			
1818.....			
1819.....			
1820.....			
1821.....			
1822.....			
1823.....			
1824.....			
1825.....			
1826.....			
1827.....			
1828.....			
1829.....			
1830.....			
1831.....			
1832.....			
1833.....			
1834.....			
1835.....			
1836.....			
1837.....			
1838.....			
1839.....			
1840.....			
1841.....			
1842.....			
1843.....			

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.
RECAPITULATION.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$10,660.33	\$712.67	\$71,485.00	\$370,683.80	\$11,373.00	\$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	77,118.50	10,324.40	165,402.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	14,550.45	9,510.34	152,250.79
9,797.00	-----	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
28,221.75	1,057.65	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,628.37	-----	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
24,713.53	489.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	5,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
2,180.25	315.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	-----	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	-----	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	-----	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
-----	-----	3,175.00	17,308.00	-----	20,483.00
28,209.82	-----	-----	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	-----	-----	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	-----	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	-----	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	-----	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	-----	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	-----	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
-----	-----	72,425.00	895,550.00	-----	967,975.00
12,620.00	-----	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	-----	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,024,342.32
22,606.24	3,030.00	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
17,115.00	-----	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	-----	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,990.00	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	-----	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	-----	1,809,765.00	2,333,243.40	63,702.00	4,206,710.40
31,286.61	-----	1,376,847.50	2,209,778.20	31,286.61	3,617,912.31
24,627.00	-----	1,675,482.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	3,426,812.50
15,973.67	-----	1,091,857.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	2,240,581.17
23,833.90	-----	1,829,407.50	2,332,750.00	23,833.90	4,185,991.40
24,283.20	-----	8,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,283.20	11,967,830.70

XXII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO 1888.
RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1844.....			
1845.....			
1846.....			
1847.....			
1848.....			
1849.....			
1850.....			
1851.....			
1852.....			
1853.....			
1854.....			
1855.....			
1856.....			
1857.....			
1858.....			
1859.....			
1860.....			
1861.....			
1862.....			
1863.....			
1864.....			\$396, 950. 00
1865.....		\$341, 460. 00	272, 800. 00
1866.....	\$737, 125. 00	144, 030. 00	63, 540. 00
1867.....	1, 545, 475. 00	117, 450. 00	58, 775. 00
1868.....	1, 440, 850. 00	97, 560. 00	56, 075. 00
1869.....	819, 750. 00	48, 120. 00	30, 930. 00
1870.....	240, 300. 00	40, 050. 00	17, 225. 00
1871.....	28, 050. 00	18, 120. 00	14, 425. 00
1872.....	301, 800. 00	25, 860. 00	1, 300. 00
1873.....	227, 500. 00	35, 190. 00	
1874.....	176, 900. 00	23, 700. 00	
1875.....	104, 850. 00	6, 840. 00	
1876.....	126, 500. 00	4, 860. 00	
1877.....			
1878.....	117. 50	70. 50	
1879.....	1, 455. 00	1, 236. 00	
1880.....	997. 75	748. 65	
1881.....	3, 618. 75	32, 417. 25	
1882.....	573, 830. 00	759. 00	
1883.....	1, 148, 471. 05	318. 27	
1884.....	563, 697. 10	169. 26	
1885.....	73, 824. 50	143. 70	
1886.....	166, 514. 50	128. 70	
1887.....	763, 182. 60	238. 83	
1888.....	536, 024. 15	1, 232. 49	
Total.....	9, 580, 832. 90	940, 702. 65	912, 020. 00

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$23,987.52		\$5,427,670.00	\$2,235,550.00	\$23,987.52	\$7,687,207.52
38,948.04		3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	5,668,595.54
41,208.00		4,034,177.50	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	6,633,965.50
61,836.69		20,202,325.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	22,638,611.69
64,157.99		3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	5,879,720.49
41,785.00	\$199.32	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	11,164,695.82
44,268.44	199.06	31,981,738.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	33,892,306.00
98,897.07	738.36	62,614,492.50	774,397.00	99,635.43	63,488,524.93
50,630.94		56,846,187.50	999,410.00	50,630.94	57,896,228.44
66,411.31	648.47	39,377,909.00	9,077,571.00	67,059.78	48,522,539.78
42,361.56	276.79	25,915,962.50	8,619,270.00	42,638.35	34,577,870.85
15,748.29	282.50	29,387,968.00	3,501,245.00	16,030.79	32,905,243.79
26,904.63	202.15	36,857,768.50	5,142,240.00	27,106.78	42,027,115.28
177,834.56	175.90	32,214,040.00	5,478,760.00	178,010.46	37,870,810.46
246,000.00		22,938,413.50	8,495,370.00	246,000.00	31,679,783.50
364,000.00		14,780,570.00	3,284,450.00	364,000.00	18,429,020.00
205,660.00		23,473,654.00	2,259,390.00	205,660.00	25,938,704.00
101,000.00		83,395,530.00	3,783,740.00	101,000.00	87,280,270.00
280,750.00		20,875,997.50	1,252,516.50	280,750.00	22,409,264.00
498,400.00		22,445,482.00	809,267.80	498,400.00	23,753,149.80
529,737.14		20,081,415.00	609,917.10	926,687.14	21,618,019.24
354,292.86		28,295,107.50	691,005.00	968,552.86	29,954,665.36
98,265.00		31,435,945.00	982,409.25	1,042,960.00	33,461,314.25
98,210.00		23,828,625.00	908,876.25	1,819,910.00	26,557,411.25
102,665.00		19,371,387.50	1,074,343.00	1,697,150.00	22,142,880.50
64,200.00		17,582,987.50	1,266,143.00	963,600.00	19,812,130.50
52,750.00		23,198,787.50	1,378,255.50	350,325.00	24,927,368.00
39,295.00		21,032,685.00	3,104,038.30	99,890.00	24,236,613.30
40,420.00		21,812,645.00	2,504,488.50	369,380.00	24,686,513.50
116,765.00		57,022,747.50	4,024,747.60	379,455.00	61,426,950.10
141,875.00		35,254,630.00	6,851,776.70	342,475.00	42,448,881.70
135,280.00		32,951,940.00	15,347,893.00	246,970.00	48,546,803.00
79,440.00		46,579,452.50	24,503,307.50	210,800.00	71,293,560.00
8,525.00		43,999,864.00	28,393,045.50	8,525.00	72,401,434.50
57,998.50		49,786,052.00	28,518,850.00	58,186.50	78,363,088.50
162,312.00		39,080,080.00	27,569,776.00	165,003.00	66,814,859.00
389,649.55		62,308,279.00	27,411,693.75	391,395.95	90,111,368.70
392,115.75		96,850,890.00	27,940,163.75	428,151.75	125,219,205.50
385,811.00		65,887,685.00	27,973,132.00	960,400.00	94,821,217.00
455,981.09		29,241,990.00	29,246,968.45	1,604,770.41	60,093,728.86
232,617.42		23,991,756.50	28,534,866.15	796,483.78	53,323,106.43
117,653.84		27,773,012.50	28,962,176.20	191,622.04	56,926,810.74
176,542.90		28,945,542.00	32,086,709.90	343,186.10	61,375,438.00
452,264.83		23,972,383.00	35,191,081.40	1,215,686.26	60,379,150.66
374,944.14		31,380,808.00	33,025,606.45	912,200.78	65,318,615.23
8,492,818.46	39,926.11	1,490,118,802.00	549,046,945.05	19,966,300.12	2,059,132,047.17

XXIII.—PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MINT, IN 1792, TO 1844, AND ANNUALLY SINCE.

[The estimate from 1792 to 1873, inclusive, is by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner, and since by the Director of the Mint.]

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792—July 31, 1834.....	\$14, 000, 000	Insignificant.	\$14, 000, 000
July 31, 1834—December 31, 1844.....	7, 500, 000	\$250, 000	7, 750, 000
1845.....	1, 008, 327	50, 000	1, 058, 327
1846.....	1, 139, 357	50, 000	1, 189, 357
1847.....	889, 085	50, 000	939, 085
1848.....	10, 000, 000	50, 000	10, 050, 000
1849.....	40, 000, 000	50, 000	40, 050, 000
1850.....	50, 000, 000	50, 000	50, 050, 000
1851.....	55, 000, 000	50, 000	55, 050, 000
1852.....	60, 000, 000	50, 000	60, 050, 000
1853.....	65, 000, 000	50, 000	65, 050, 000
1854.....	60, 000, 000	50, 000	60, 050, 000
1855.....	55, 000, 000	50, 000	55, 050, 000
1856.....	55, 000, 000	50, 000	55, 050, 000
1857.....	55, 000, 000	50, 000	55, 050, 000
1858.....	50, 000, 000	500, 000	50, 500, 000
1859.....	50, 000, 000	100, 000	50, 100, 000
1860.....	46, 000, 000	150, 000	46, 150, 000
1861.....	43, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	45, 000, 000
1862.....	39, 200, 000	4, 500, 000	43, 700, 000
1863.....	40, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	48, 500, 000
1864.....	46, 100, 000	11, 000, 000	57, 100, 000
1865.....	53, 225, 000	11, 250, 000	64, 475, 000
1866.....	53, 500, 000	10, 000, 000	63, 500, 000
1867.....	51, 725, 000	13, 500, 000	65, 225, 000
1868.....	48, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	60, 000, 000
1869.....	49, 500, 000	12, 000, 000	61, 500, 000
1870.....	50, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	66, 000, 000
1871.....	43, 500, 000	23, 000, 000	66, 500, 000
1872.....	36, 000, 000	28, 750, 000	64, 750, 000
1873.....	36, 000, 000	35, 750, 000	71, 750, 000
1874.....	33, 500, 000	37, 300, 000	70, 800, 000
1875.....	33, 400, 000	31, 700, 000	65, 100, 000
1876.....	39, 900, 000	38, 800, 000	78, 700, 000
1877.....	46, 900, 000	39, 800, 000	86, 700, 000
1878.....	51, 200, 000	45, 200, 000	96, 400, 000
1879.....	38, 900, 000	40, 800, 000	79, 700, 000
1880.....	36, 000, 000	39, 200, 000	75, 200, 000
1881.....	34, 700, 000	43, 000, 000	77, 700, 000
1882.....	32, 500, 000	46, 800, 000	79, 300, 000
1883.....	30, 000, 000	46, 200, 000	76, 200, 000
1884.....	30, 800, 000	48, 800, 000	79, 600, 000
1885.....	31, 800, 000	51, 600, 000	83, 400, 000
1886.....	35, 000, 000	51, 000, 000	86, 000, 000
1887.....	33, 000, 000	53, 350, 000	86, 350, 000
1888.....	33, 175, 000	59, 195, 000	92, 370, 000
Total.....	1, 806, 061, 769	862, 645, 000	2, 668, 706, 769

XXIV.—WELLS, FARGO & CO. (EXPRESS AND BANKING), PRECIOUS METALS PRODUCT, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 31, 1888.*

The following is a copy of our annual statement of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River (including British Columbia, and receipts by express from the west coast States of Mexico) during 1888, which shows aggregate products as follows: Gold, \$30,468,052; silver, \$54,348,420; copper \$18,261,490; lead, \$11,263,630. Total gross result, \$114,341,592.

As stated repeatedly, the facilities afforded for the transportation of bullion, ores, and base metals, by the extension of railroads into mining districts, increase the difficulty of verifying the reports of the products from several important localities; especially is this the case in the reports from Colorado and Montana, and the general tendency is to exaggeration when the actual values are not obtainable from authentic sources; but the aggregate result as shown herein we think may be relied on with reasonable confidence as approximately correct:

States and Territories.	Gold-dust and bullion by express.	Gold-dust and bullion by other conveyances.	Silver bullion by express.	Ores and base bullion by freight.	Total.
California	\$9,160,083	\$916,008	\$652,652	\$1,334,725	\$12,063,468
Nevada	2,876,275	-----	6,858,520	2,570,808	12,305,603
Oregon	601,566	100,000	-----	-----	701,566
Washington	94,112	30,000	-----	-----	124,112
Alaska	-----	820,000	-----	-----	820,000
Idaho	2,635,000	-----	3,700,000	2,350,000	8,685,000
Montana	5,100,000	-----	11,500,000	15,776,000	32,376,000
Utah	277,720	-----	3,479,138	3,800,383	7,557,241
Colorado	3,100,000	-----	17,725,100	5,930,400	26,755,500
New Mexico	193,598	50,000	183,641	2,782,040	3,209,279
Arizona	712,600	100,000	850,798	3,460,470	5,123,868
Dakota	2,390,716	100,000	453,216	-----	2,943,932
Mexico (west coast States)	950	-----	1,195,673	-----	1,196,623
British Columbia	479,400	-----	-----	-----	479,400
Total	27,622,020	2,116,008	46,598,738	38,004,826	114,341,592

The gross yield for 1888, shown above, segregated, is approximately as follows:

Metals.	Proportion.	Amount.
Gold	26.65	\$30,468,052
Silver	47.53	54,348,420
Copper	15.97	18,261,490
Lead	9.85	11,263,630
Total	-----	114,341,592

**ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF LEAD, COPPER, SILVER, AND GOLD IN THE STATES
AND TERRITORIES WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER, 1870-1888.**

Year.	Production as per W., F. & Co.'s state- ments, includ- ing amounts from British Columbia and west coast of Mexico.	Product after deducting amounts from British Co- lumbia and west coast of Mexico.	The net product of the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, exclusive of British Co- lumbia and west coast of Mexico, divided, is as follows:			
			Lead.	Copper.	Silver.	Gold.
1870	\$54,000,000	\$52,150,000	\$1,080,000	.....	\$17,320,000	\$33,750,000
1871	58,284,000	55,784,000	2,100,000	.....	19,286,000	34,398,000
1872	62,236,959	60,351,824	2,250,000	.....	19,924,429	38,177,395
1873	72,258,693	70,139,860	3,450,000	.....	27,483,302	39,206,558
1874	74,401,045	71,965,610	3,830,000	.....	29,699,122	38,466,488
1875	80,889,057	76,703,433	5,100,000	.....	31,635,239	39,968,194
1876	90,875,173	87,219,859	5,040,000	.....	39,292,924	42,886,935
1877	98,421,754	95,811,582	5,085,250	.....	45,846,109	44,880,223
1878	81,154,622	78,276,167	3,452,000	.....	37,248,137	37,576,030
1879	75,349,501	72,688,888	4,185,769	.....	37,032,857	31,470,262
1880	80,167,936	77,232,512	5,742,390	\$898,000	38,033,055	32,559,067
1881	84,504,417	81,198,474	6,361,902	1,195,000	42,987,613	30,653,959
1882	92,411,835	89,207,549	8,008,155	4,055,037	48,133,039	29,011,318
1883	90,313,612	84,639,212	8,163,550	5,683,921	42,975,101	27,816,640
1884	84,975,954	81,633,835	6,834,091	6,086,252	43,529,925	25,183,567
1885	90,181,260	87,311,382	8,562,991	7,838,036	44,516,599	26,393,756
1886	103,011,761	100,160,222	9,185,192	9,276,755	52,136,851	29,561,424
1887	104,645,959	103,327,770	9,631,073	10,362,746	50,833,884	32,500,067
1888	114,341,592	112,665,569	11,263,630	18,261,490	53,152,747	29,987,702

The exports of Silver during the past year to Japan, China, the Straits, etc., have been as follows: From London, \$25,793,207; from Marseilles, \$1,128,688; from San Francisco, \$14,621,431.

Total, \$41,543,326, as against \$43,006,618 last year. Pounds sterling estimated at \$4.84.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

**PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, REVISED AND
CORRECTED FROM 1877 TO 1888.**

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1877-1878	\$747,000	\$24,837,000	\$25,584,000
1878-1879	881,000	25,125,000	26,006,000
1879-1880	942,000	26,800,000	27,742,000
1880-1881	1,013,000	29,234,000	30,247,000
1881-1882	937,000	29,329,000	30,266,000
1882-1883	956,000	29,569,000	30,525,000
1883-1884	1,055,000	31,695,000	32,750,000
1884-1885	914,000	33,226,000	34,140,000
1885-1886	1,026,000	34,112,000	35,138,000
1886-1887	1,047,000	34,600,000	35,647,000
1887-1888	1,031,000	34,912,000	35,943,000
Total	10,549,000	333,439,000	343,988,000

**COINAGE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO FROM
THE 1ST OF JULY, 1873, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1888.**

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
1873-1874	\$866, 743	\$18, 846, 067	\$15, 966
1874-1875	862, 619	19, 386, 958	21, 712
1875-1876	809, 401	19, 454, 054	30, 654
1876-1877	695, 750	21, 415, 128	9, 035
1877-1878	691, 998	22, 084, 203	41, 364
1878-1879	658, 206	22, 162, 987	16, 300
1879-1880	521, 826	24, 018, 528	14, 035
1880-1881	492, 068	24, 617, 395	42, 258
1881-1882	452, 590	25, 146, 260	11, 972
1882-1883	407, 600	24, 083, 921	.....
1883-1884	328, 698	25, 377, 379	.....
1884-1885	423, 250	25, 840, 728	.....
1885-1886	425, 000	25, 850, 000	.....
1886-1887	410, 000	25, 600, 000	.....
1887-1888	340, 320	26, 711, 000	.....
Total.....	8, 386, 069	350, 594, 608	203, 296

SUMMARY.

Gold	\$8, 386, 069
Silver	350, 594, 608
Copper	203, 296
Grand total.....	359, 183, 973

**COINAGE OF MEXICO FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINTS IN 1537 TO
THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1888.**

Periods.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
COLONIAL EPOCH.				
Unmilled coin from 1537 to 1731.....	\$8, 497, 950	\$752, 067, 456	\$200, 000	\$760, 765, 406
Pillar coin, 1732 to 1771	19, 889, 014	441, 629, 211	.....	461, 518, 225
Bust coin, 1772 to 1821	40, 391, 447	888, 563, 989	342, 893	929, 298, 329
	68, 778, 411	2, 082, 260, 656	542, 893	2, 151, 581, 960
INDEPENDENCE.				
Iturbide's imperial bust, 1822 to 1823....	557, 392	18, 575, 569	.....	19, 132, 961
Republic eagle, 1824 to 30th June, 1873.	45, 040, 628	740, 246, 485	5, 235, 177	790, 522, 290
	45, 598, 020	758, 822, 054	5, 235, 177	809, 655, 251
REPUBLIC.				
Eagle coin, from 1st July, 1873, to 30th of June, 1888.....	8, 386, 069	350, 594, 608	203, 296	359, 183, 973

SUMMARY.

Colonial epoch (from 1537 to 1821).....	\$2, 151, 581, 960
Independence (from 1822 to 1873).....	809, 655, 251
Republic (from 1873 to 1888).....	359, 183, 973
Total	3, 320, 421, 184

The exhibits of production and mintage indicate a steady development of the mining interests of the United States of America, and also of Mexico; and, with the increasing facilities of railway communication, fostering every department of industry, the outlook for a continued growth in the product of precious metals is flattering.

JOHN J. VALENTINE,
Vice-President and General Manager, Wells, Fargo & Co.

XXV.—COINAGES OF NATIONS—CALENDAR YEARS,

Countries.	1884.	
	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$23,991,756	\$28,534,866
Mexico	328,698	25,377,378
Great Britain.....	11,309,819	3,204,824
Australia.....	22,196,106	.....
India* .....	.....	17,353,531
Canada .....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	23,160
Cochin-China .....	.....	120,000
Monaco .....	.....	.....
Belgium .....	.....	.....
Italy.....	62,165	2,121,953
Switzerland.....	.....	.....
Spain	4,983,004	6,738,971
Portugal.....	186,840	.....
Netherlands .....	.....	182,910
Germany	13,723,494	114,319
Austria-Hungary †.....	2,444,004	4,987,781
Norway.....	.....	.....
Sweden	1,022,420	132,784
Denmark .....	.....	.....
Russia †.....	18,615,074	1,238,746
Turkey .....	.....	.....
Siam.....	.....	.....
Egypt .....	.....	.....
Japan.....	569,415	3,599,912
Hayti.....	.....	.....
Chili.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....
Peru .....	.....	1,400,949
Colombia .....	.....	.....
Venezuela .....	.....	.....
Guatemala.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	.....	.....
Honduras.....	.....	.....
Congo.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua .....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements .....	.....	.....
Hawaiian Islands.....	.....	700,000
Hong-Kong .....	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	.....	.....
Bolivia.....	.....	.....
Total	99,432,795	95,832,084

* Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737.

† Silver florin calculated at coining rate, \$0.482.

‡ Silver ruble calculated at coining rate, \$0.7718.

EXCEPT FOR MEXICO AND BRAZIL, AND FOR INDIA IN 1884.

1885.		1886.		1887.	
Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
\$27, 773, 012	\$28, 962, 176	\$28, 945, 542	\$32, 086, 709	\$23, 972, 383	\$35, 191, 081
423, 250	25, 840, 727	367, 490	26, 991, 804	398, 647	26, 844, 031
14, 366, 677	3, 540, 719	.....	2, 031, 194	9, 728, 498	4, 142, 136
21, 694, 857	.....	22, 524, 595	.....	24, 122, 267	.....
106, 987	48, 487, 114	.....	27, 121, 414	4, 249	44, 142, 013
.....	.....	.....	225, 000	.....	85, 000
55, 854	.....	4, 455, 733	29, 795	4, 760, 960	1, 719, 742
.....	1, 279, 511	.....	3, 215, 771	.....	3, 126, 410
164, 648	.....	289, 500	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	921, 768	.....	583, 632
635, 873	230, 831	227, 771	1, 795, 364	.....	6, 253, 200
.....	.....	965, 000	501, 800	.....	270, 200
2, 435, 108	3, 678, 314	2, 369, 765	5, 057, 506	.....	11, 389, 414
246, 240	.....	179, 626	299, 765	270, 000	960, 120
280, 000	80, 400	217, 647	.....	163, 831	76, 380
1, 939, 443	577, 664	8, 506, 210	1, 153, 963	28, 135, 270	715, 343
2, 791, 958	4, 147, 659	2, 684, 139	4, 384, 433	2, 669, 750	5, 556, 395
.....	53, 600	539, 484	.....	.....	80, 400
33, 590	78, 281	982, 188	.....	314, 830	56, 082
.....	.....	.....	13, 624	.....	.....
20, 685, 852	964, 769	14, 761, 717	1, 304, 101	20, 109, 276	1, 551, 710
.....	.....	3, 652, 000	880, 000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 216, 065
.....	.....	.....	3, 204, 151	246, 354	2, 159, 690
1, 004, 005	6, 320, 927	900, 165	9, 086, 077	897, 420	10, 279, 555
.....	.....	.....	144, 750	.....	500, 000
77, 580	564, 080	37, 210	966, 080	25, 360	333, 000
984, 000	.....	1, 988, 670	.....	9, 173, 370	.....
.....	1, 326, 266	.....	592, 065	.....	1, 685, 000
.....	.....	26, 965	1, 354, 826	.....	663, 069
.....	.....	.....	1, 286, 345	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	27, 387	.....	.....
58, 738	12, 099	20, 653	30, 373	.....	.....
.....	106, 510	.....	.....	.....	71, 978
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19, 300
.....	400, 000	.....	.....	.....	400, 000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177, 000
.....					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400, 000
.....	112, 936	.....	148, 036	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 763, 451
95, 757, 582	126, 764, 574	94, 642, 070	124, 854, 101	124, 992, 465	163, 411, 397

XXVI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

[Kilogram of gold, \$664.60. Kilogram of silver, \$41.56.]

Countries.	1884.				1885.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
United States..	46,344	30,800,000	1,174,206	48,800,000	47,848	31,800,000	1,241,578	51,600,000
Australasia....	42,558	28,284,000	4,525	188,000	41,287	^a 27,439,000	25,220	1,048,000
Mexico	1,780	1,183,000	655,870	27,258,000	1,304	867,000	772,670	32,112,000
European countries:								
Russia	32,913	21,874,000	9,360	389,000	38,125	25,338,000	15,550	646,000
Germany	555	369,000	27,598	1,147,000	1,378	916,000	24,567	1,021,000
Austria-Hungary	1,658	1,102,000	49,300	2,049,000	1,774	1,179,000	52,748	2,192,200
Sweden.....	20	13,000	1,816	75,500	47	31,000	2,326	96,000
Norway			6,387	265,500			7,200	299,000
Italy.....	^c 195	129,600	^c 33,839	1,406,350	^c 195	129,600	^c 33,839	1,406,350
Spain			^d 54,335	2,258,000			^d 54,335	2,258,000
Turkey	^e 10	7,000	^e 1,323	55,000	^e 10	7,000	^e 1,323	55,000
France			5,905	245,000			51,000	2,120,000
Great Britain			8,060	335,000			7,607	316,000
Dominion of Canada	^e 1,435	954,000	^e 5,030	209,000	1,679	1,116,000	^e 5,030	209,000
South American countries:								
Argentine Republic ..	^e 118	78,000	^e 11,500	478,000	^e 118	78,000	^e 11,500	478,000
Colombia	^f 5,802	3,856,000	^f 18,287	760,000	^e 3,762	2,500,000	^e 9,625	400,000
Bolivia	^e 109	72,000	^e 240,616	10,000,000	^e 109	72,000	^e 240,616	10,000,000
Chili.....	500	332,000	160,000	6,650,000	^e 500	332,000	^e 210,000	8,727,600
Brazil	^e 952	633,000			1,204	800,000	2,640	110,000
Venezuela ...	^b 7,033	4,674,000			7,033	4,674,000		
Peru.....	180	120,000	45,909	1,908,000	226	150,000	47,840	1,988,000
Central American countries:								
Costa Rica.....					9	6,000		
Honduras.....								
Salvador.....								
Japan	296	197,000	23,460	975,000	265	176,000	23,085	960,000
Africa	^m 1,250	830,000	^m 238	10,000	^m 2,083	1,384,000	^m 1,274	53,000
China (Amoor district)....	ⁿ 9,362	6,222,000			ⁿ 6,997	4,650,000		
India (British).....					203	135,000		
Total	153,070	101,729,600	2,537,564	105,461,350	156,156	103,779,600	2,841,573	118,095,150

^a G. W. Griffin, United States consul at Sydney, reports the gold production of Australasia for 1886 at \$25,883,884, and for 1885 at \$27,361,603.

^b Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint, based upon the production for 1885.

^c Estimated same as officially communicated for 1886.

^d Estimate of Dr. Soetbeer for 1883.

^e Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint, based upon the production for 1883.

^f Estimated same as officially communicated for 1882.

^g Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint, based upon the annual average credited Bolivia by Dr. A. Soetbeer, and confirmed by official statistics of exports and coinage for 1887.

^h Exports of gold and silver through the custom-house at Rio de Janeiro.

XXVI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Coining rate in United States silver dollars.]

1886.				1887.			
Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
52,663	35,000,000	1,227,141	51,000,000	49,654	33,000,000	1,283,855	53,357,000
39,761	^a 26,425,000	29,403	1,222,000	41,119	27,327,600	6,422	266,900
924	614,000	794,033	33,000,000	1,240	824,000	904,000	37,570,000
30,872	20,518,000	12,707	528,100	30,232	20,092,000	13,522	562,000
1,065	708,000	25,650	1,066,000	2,251	1,496,000	23,929	994,500
^b 1,774	1,179,000	^b 52,748	2,192,200	1,877	1,247,450	53,391	2,218,900
67	45,000	3,081	128,000	84	55,550	5,828	242,250
.....	.....	^b 7,200	299,000	.....	.....	^b 7,200	299,000
195	129,600	33,839	1,406,350	^c 195	129,600	^c 33,839	1,406,350
.....	.....	^d 54,335	2,258,000	.....	.....	^d 54,335	2,258,000
10	7,000	1,323	55,000	^e 10	7,000	^e 1,323	55,000
.....	.....	46,789	1,944,550	.....	.....	^e 46,789	1,944,550
.....	.....	10,124	420,750	2	1,000	9,964	414,100
2,002	1,330,442	5,030	209,000	2,061	1,369,700	10,865	451,550
30	20,000	1,444	60,000	45	30,000	722	30,000
3,762	2,500,000	9,625	400,000	4,514	3,000,000	24,061	1,000,000
^e 109	72,000	^e 240,616	10,000,000	^e 109	72,000	^e 240,616	10,000,000
500	332,000	210,000	8,727,600	2,395	1,591,400	205,422	8,537,350
^b 1,502	998,000	^b 141	5,850	^b 1,502	998,000	^b 141	5,850
^f 5,020	3,336,000	.....	.....	^f 5,020	3,336,000	.....	.....
^f 170	113,000	^f 96,246	4,000,000	^f 170	113,000	49,750	2,067,650
^k 131	87,000	.....	.....	131	87,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,799	74,750
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	66,400	5,774	240,000
492	327,235	32,242	1,340,000	^l 564	375,000	^l 32,065	1,332,650
^m 2,163	1,438,000	^m 3,165	132,000	^m 2,888	1,919,600	^m 432	17,960
^o 5,492	3,650,000	.....	.....	^o 5,068	3,368,500	.....	.....
634	421,600	.....	.....	481	320,000	.....	.....
149,338	99,250,877	2,896,882	120,394,400	151,712	100,826,800	3,016,044	125,346,310

ⁱ Production of the two mills of "El Callao Mining Company."^j Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint, based upon the exports of bullion and ore officially reported for 1886.^k Estimated same as officially communicated for 1887.^l Production of government mines for 1887 and private mines for 1886.^m Imports into United Kingdom from West and South Africa, extracted from board of trade returns, by A. Sauerbeck, F. S. S.ⁿ Dr. Ivan C. Michels.^o Imports of gold into Great Britain from China.

XXVII.—* GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE (UNITED KINGDOM), DECLARED REAL VALUE OF, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED FOR THE YEARS 1888, 1887, AND 1886.

Countries.	1888.		1887.		1886.	
	Gold (£1,000).	Silver (£1,000).	Gold (£1,000).	Silver (£1,000).	Gold (£1,000).	Silver (£1,000).
Imported from—						
Australia	£3, 945	£33	£321	£59	£2, 726	£246
South America, Brazil, Mexico, West Indies	786	2, 264	2, 982	3, 269	2, 006	3, 471
United States	2, 251	2, 384	37	2, 214	3, 022	1, 697
	6, 982	4, 681	3, 340	5, 542	7, 754	5, 414
France	3, 107	840	1, 926	1, 242	1, 350	1, 187
Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Sweden	1, 860	387	710	740	590	475
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar	82	169	73	124	201	92
Malta and Egypt	1, 395	34	2, 222	46	1, 237	38
China, with Hong-Kong and Japan	1, 057	.....	1, 064	.....	1, 183	.....
West coast of Africa	146	40	148	46	137	83
All other countries	1, 161	63	462	85	940	183
Totals imported	15, 790	6, 214	9, 940	7, 825	13, 392	7, 472
Exported to—						
France	3	545	24	475	1, 181	1, 019
Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Sweden	1, 756	256	2, 676	174	1, 653	46
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar	1, 941	352	960	205	2, 272	246
	3, 700	1, 153	3, 660	854	5, 106	1, 311
British India, China, Hong-Kong, and Japan	632	5, 841	848	6, 326	387	5, 614
United States	4	32	1, 761	35	2, 995	3
South Africa	1, 420	70	715	68	145	.....
South America, Brazil, Mexico, and West Indies	7, 688	306	1, 935	318	4, 551	28
All other countries	1, 500	213	404	206	550	268
Totals exported	14, 944	7, 615	9, 323	7, 807	13, 734	7, 224
Excess of imports	846	.....	617	18	.....	248
Excess of exports		1, 401			342	

* Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, March, 1889, p. 197.

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CUSTOMS SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An abstract of official emoluments received by customs officers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

FEBRUARY 27, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 25, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the official emoluments of officers of the customs service received by them during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Customs in accordance with section 2639 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Statement of the official emoluments of officers of the customs for the fiscal

District or port.	Name of officer.	RECEIPTS.					
		Balance due United States July 1, 1887.	Salary.	Fees.	Services to American vessels.	Commissions.	Storage.
Albany	Addison D. Cole		\$600.00	\$245.60		\$4,587.52	\$115.31
Albemarle	C. E. Robinson		1,000.00		\$152.95		
Alexandria	John P. Robinson			49.46	147.75	22.23	
Annapolis	Thomas Ireland		214.97		99.35		
Do	John H. Thomas		35.02		20.75		
Apalachicola	J. E. Grady		500.00	132.42	196.70	10.59	
Aroostook	J. P. Donworth	\$714.88	1,000.00	1,289.50		1,240.66	
Alaska	W. G. Morris						
Do	John McCafferty	25.67					
Do	A. K. Delaney		2,500.00	440.10	183.40	116.38	
Atlanta	A. M. Wallace		1,000.00			257.16	
Baltimore	J. B. Groome		7,000.00				
Bangor	C. W. Roberts	237.57		1,987.62		4,415.94	
Barnstable	F. B. Goss	.44		61.13	20.70	1.29	
Do	V. B. Chase			261.07	675.25	14.91	396.46
Bath	F. B. Torrey			423.66	1,218.50	1,167.16	111.00
Beaufort, N. C.	W. F. Howland		1,000.00	2.50	230.80	.47	
Beaufort, S. C.	H. W. Richardson		1,000.00	592.37	42.20	23.47	
Belfast	Edward Cushing			633.46	478.30	37.15	
Boston and Charles- town.	L. Saltonstall		8,000.00				
Bridgeton, N. J.	Frank M. Porch		250.00	16.44	565.00	3.28	
Bristol and Warren	John Collins				33.85		
Do	J. H. Manchester				1.10		
Brazos de Santiago	J. J. Cocke		1,500.00	660.57		15.05	173.90
Brunswick	J. E. Dart		500.00	1,654.04	175.80	1,203.03	
Buffalo Creek	A. D. Bissell	28,186.92	1,000.00	12,270.20		25,577.17	2,000.00
Burlington, Iowa ..	Jno. M. Mercer		350.00	1.20	85.65		
Burlington, N. J. ...	H. Lenox		150.00		51.40		
Cape Vincent	H. E. Morse		1,000.00	2,396.30		1,560.60	
Castine	C. A. Spofford		150.00	70.47	426.70	2.25	
Champlain	Wm. Reed	3,714.15	1,000.00	10,503.60		12,112.70	
Chattanooga	J. S. Gillespie		350.00		127.50	790.18	
Charleston, S. C.	Theo. D. Jervey			1,433.51	405.05	603.25	259.52
Cherrystone	George G. Savage		500.00		374.30		
Chicago	A. F. Seeberger		7,000.00				
Cincinnati	Wm. Caldwell	22,048.62	350.00	998.20		38,839.41	
Cuyahoga	W. J. McKinnie	1,974.70	1,000.00	1,236.80		10,090.40	569.86
Corpus Christi	C. F. Bailey	5.15	1,500.00	1,563.05	8.45		418.20
Delaware	H. F. Pickles		500.00	81.37	866.85	184.66	28.10
Detroit	Daniel J. Campau	4,202.59	1,000.00	15,105.25		12,043.05	1,694.12
Dubuque	Owen McGloughlin		350.00		110.30	35.87	
Duluth	H. B. Moore		1,000.00	547.90	251.05	119.57	
Dunkirk	A. H. Abell		168.48	2.00	2.45		
Do	John Madigan		831.52		1.40		
Denver	J. H. P. Voorhies		1,000.00	50.80		1,809.99	
Eastern district	S. F. Miles		857.14	15.30	1,024.65		
Maryland.							
Do	Alonzo L. Miles		342.86	4.80	192.20		
Edgartown	S. P. Coffin		250.00	134.13	231.95	8.63	
Erie	R. H. Arbuckle		1,000.00	114.40	162.05	330.45	14.00
Evansville	J. B. Cox		350.00	1.60	164.50	19.88	
Fairfield	W. Goddard		250.00	142.23	383.75	543.55	
Fall River	J. Brady, jr.		150.00	152.53	354.80	1,219.15	
Fernandina	W. A. Mahoney		500.00	444.23	250.35	235.44	
Frenchman's Bay ..	Erastus Redman		150.00	132.16	399.40	21.77	142.00
Galena	Robert Brand	538.35	350.00		66.15		
Galveston	C. C. Sweeney	4,194.08	1,500.00	1,608.78			1,442.80
Genesee	C. E. Morris						
Do	J. W. Martin		1,000.00	1,501.80		8,296.01	1,515.90
Georgetown, D. C. ...	R. L. Cropley		500.00	273.15	256.50	890.75	206.61
Georgetown, S. C. ...	B. H. Ward		250.00	40.37	89.30	1.48	
Gloucester	D. S. Presson		250.00	1,727.07	1,347.30	431.12	906.53
Great Egg Harbor ..	James Tilton		250.00	20.10	316.75	1.59	
Hartford	C. C. Hubbard	2,953.38		400.70		6,776.81	400.00
Humboldt	W. H. Pratt		1,978.02	124.18	183.85	24.29	
Do	Thomas Cutler		521.98	40.47	42.25	.51	
Huron	Charles A. Ward	4,380.26	1,000.00	6,251.45		2,780.73	1,100.00
Indianapolis	A. M. Kuhn		1,000.00	81.40		4,019.58	
Kansas City	James Burns	1,600.79	1,000.00	174.20		6,476.08	391.23
Kennebunk	John Cousens			12.95	84.05		

year ending June 30, 1888. Required by section 2639, Revised Statutes.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.						Remarks.
Ad- vances.	Balance due officer June 30, 1888.	Balance due officer July 1, 1887.	Deputies and clerks.	Other ex- penses.	Compen- sation.	Deposits.	Balance due United States June 30, 1888.	
					\$5,000.00		\$548.43	
\$594.72			\$594.72		1,152.95			
1,200.00			1,200.00		219.44			
					314.32			
					55.77			
					839.71			
					1,500.00	\$1,504.38	1,240.66	
	\$1,309.49	\$1,309.49				25.67		
8,349.90			8,349.90		3,239.88			
					1,257.16			
					7,000.00			
1,600.00			1,600.00		3,000.00	2,208.57	1,432.56	
.44					83.12	.88		
1,265.48			1,265.48		1,347.69			
					2,920.32			
480.00			480.00		1,233.77			
					1,658.04			
					1,148.91			
					8,000.00			
					834.72			
					33.85			
					1.10			
4,500.00			4,500.00		2,349.52			
1,600.00			1,600.00		3,000.00		532.87	
			10,496.70		4,500.00	28,459.92	25,577.67	
					436.85			
					201.40			
464.40			2,700.00		2,500.00	221.30		
					649.42			
			3,400.00		2,500.00	9,317.75	12,112.70	
					1,267.68			
6,500.00			6,500.00		2,701.33			
					874.30			
					7,000.00			
			10,436.42		5,000.00	22,048.62	24,751.19	
			6,063.73	\$10.35	3,069.86	2,096.15	3,631.67	
4,000.00			4,000.00		2,918.20	5.15	571.50	
2,100.00			2,100.00		1,660.98			
16,141.41			28,174.61		4,194.12	5,774.64	12,043.05	
					496.17			
1,723.23		1.73	1,720.94		1,918.52		.56	
					172.93			
					832.92			
300.00			300.00		2,860.79			
					1,897.09			
					539.86			
911.50			911.50		624.71			
1,416.50			1,416.50		1,620.90			
					535.98			
1,100.00			1,100.00		1,319.53			
1,500.00			1,500.00		1,876.48			
1,260.60			1,260.60		1,430.02			
1,050.00			1,050.00		845.33			
250.00			250.00		416.15			
11,600.00	57.20		11,600.00		3,942.80	1,204.33		
						4,194.08		
432.03	114.26	432.03	5,298.00		4,015.90	3,114.07		
1,600.00			1,600.00		2,127.01			
600.00			600.00		381.15			
2,432.80			2,432.80		3,906.53	755.49		
300.00			300.00		588.44			
1,730.88			5,907.47		3,400.00	2,954.30		
					2,310.34			
					605.21			
28,003.29			32,707.40		3,600.00	4,380.26	2,828.07	
1,000.00			1,000.00		5,000.00		100.98	
1,500.00			2,517.40		5,000.00	1,729.52	1,895.41	
					97.00			

To May 10, 1888.
From May 11, 1888.

To Aug. 8, 1887.
From Aug. 9, 1887.

To May 31, 1888.
From June 1, 1888.

To Aug. 31, 1887.
From Sept. 1, 1887.

To Mar. 18, 1888.

From Mar. 19, 1888.

From July 1, 1887, to
Apr. 15, 1888.
From Apr. 16 to
June 30, 1888.

EMOLUMENTS OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Statement of the official emoluments of officers of the customs

District or port.	Name of officer.	RECEIPTS.					
		Balance due United States July 1, 1887.	Salary.	Fees.	Services to American vessels.	Commissions.	Storage.
Key West	J. V. Harris	\$12,006.14	\$500.00	\$3,489.42		\$19,317.83	\$2,000.00
La Crosse	Frank I. Phelps		800.55				
Do	Robert Calvert		21.15				
Little Egg Harbor	George W. Mathis		250.00	.60	\$34.05		
Louisville	J. T. Gathright	6,310.85	350.00	506.60		15,529.89	840.70
Machias	John F. Lynch		250.00	550.17	1,030.35	4.44	
Marblehead	F. A. Osgood			219.15	61.30	107.22	
Do	Francis E. Pedrick			110.00	58.80	64.39	
Memphis	Thos. F. Tobin		350.00	43.20	226.75	1,529.18	249.00
Miami	Jos. B. Battelle	196.94					
Do	W. H. McLyman		1,000.00	303.20	494.50	973.14	28.40
Michigan	D. O. Watson		1,000.00	158.70	1,340.91	.39	
Milwaukee	C. Krez	349.60	1,000.00	1,127.60		9,174.84	627.82
Minnesota	A. Guernon	2,987.25					
Do	J. Bookwalter	2,343.16					276.00
Do	A. Guernon	2,235.33	1,000.00	1,382.50		25,903.15	986.25
Mobile	W. G. Clark		250.00	816.15	395.75	375.38	
Montana and Idaho	Thos. A. Cummings		1,000.00	11.20		110.58	
Nantucket	A. A. Gardner		250.00		41.35		
Nashville	Leon Trousdale		175.00		38.25		
Natchez	Jno. J. Higgins		500.00		8.90		
Newark	W. A. Baldwin		178.56	333.04	98.35	44.44	
Do	Eli H. Reynolds		20.60	106.14	24.95	11.38	
New Bedford	Weston Howland			404.60	293.00	1,770.31	4.68
Newburyport	Geo. W. Jackman			229.17	131.25	87.68	
New Haven	J. C. Byxbee			466.34		3,196.46	333.33
New London	Benjamin R. Tate			28.01	60.30	115.78	5.00
Do	William M. Stark			122.13	358.86	319.02	74.17
New Orleans	B. F. Jonas		7,000.00				
Newport	John H. Cozzens			192.10	139.30	103.05	
New York	Daniel Magone		12,000.00				
Niagara	O. W. Cutler	12,221.65	1,000.00	14,829.95		10,246.10	1,400.00
Norfolk	L. Lee, jr.	105.45					
Do	W. R. Mayo			1,424.04	1,017.30	344.63	
Omaha	Robert C. Jordan		350.00	59.60	15.10	834.36	2.80
Oswegatchie	W. H. Daniels	1,656.65	945.05	3,876.50		6,310.89	33.00
Oregon	John Hobson		3,000.00				
Oswego	I. B. Poucher	18,780.79	1,000.00	3,450.90		17,781.36	2,000.00
Paducah	John W. Cobbs		350.00		124.00		
Paso del Norte	Joseph Magoffin		2,000.00				1,933.68
Passamaquoddy	Samuel D. Leavitt	409.80	500.00	3,868.37		2,854.21	
Patchogue	William I. Carter			.50	426.60		
Pamlico	John A. Richardson		1,000.00	47.97	334.45	58.83	1,500.00
Pearl River	T. M. Favre		250.00	980.79	590.55	151.07	
Pensacola	Stephen A. Moreno			1,937.38			
Do	do		315.93	845.75	119.50	115.59	
Perth Amboy	Oliver Kelly	2,756.11	250.00	822.02	206.76	1,721.22	600.00
Petersburgh	P. F. Cogbill			2.80	35.95		
Philadelphia	J. Cadwalader		8,000.00				
Pittsburgh	D. O. Barr	12,517.55	350.00	211.90		10,689.47	
Plymouth	Philander Cobb		150.00	81.47	20.00	2,908.28	
Port Jefferson	G. F. Bayles				153.60		
Portland and Falmouth	S. J. Anderson		6,000.00				
Portsmouth, N. H.	A. A. Hanscom			370.96	141.80	113.59	
Puget Sound	Q. A. Brooks		84.20	493.09		20.54	
Providence	John McWilliams			902.33		2,977.00	977.00
Richmond	O. H. Russell			377.57	277.45	276.78	
Saco	George Parcher		125.00	7.50	13.85		
Do	Stephen S. Mitchell		125.00	2.50	21.25		
Sag Harbor	C. H. Vaughn		400.00	5.67	15.40	.26	
Salem and Beverly	R. F. Dodge			687.24	190.20	181.14	
Saluria	O. L. Threlkeld		1,500.00	903.60	15.35		210.00
San Diego	Thomas J. Arnold	600.62	2,500.00	1,901.42		9,236.40	
Sandusky	J. J. Finch	2.72					

EMOLUMENTS OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

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for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, etc.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.						Remarks.
Ad- vances.	Balance due officer June 30, 1888.	Balance due officer July 1, 1887.	Deputies and clerks.	Other ex- penses.	Compen- sation.	Deposits.	Balance due United States June 30, 1888.	
			\$12,008.95		\$5,000.00	\$12,006.14	\$8,298.30	
					800.55			To June 8, 1888.
					21.15			From June 9, 1888.
\$300.00			300.00		284.65			
6,300.00			6,265.44		5,000.00	6,311.94	12,260.66	
750.00			750.00		1,834.96			
					387.67			To Mar. 31, 1888.
					233.19			From Apr. 1, 1888.
1,000.00			1,000.00		2,398.13			
						196.94		
2,600.00			2,600.00		2,528.40		270.84	
1,356.72			1,356.72		2,500.00			
			5,600.00		3,127.82	1,457.89	2,094.15	
						2,987.25		
					276.00	2,343.16		Supplemental to Mar. 5, 1887.
6,200.09			11,571.92		3,486.25	2,246.75	20,402.40	
3,788.46			3,788.46		1,937.28			
					1,021.78			
150.00			150.00		291.35			To Dec. 31, 1887, when port was dis- continued.
					213.25			
					508.90			
797.80			797.80		654.39			To Mar. 18, 1888; no transactions Mar. 19 to May 31, 1888.
								From June 1, 1888
98.90			98.90		163.07			
2,600.00			2,600.00		2,472.59			
					448.10			
4,511.39		\$1,080.95	3,626.90		3,333.33	466.34		
134.80			134.80		208.02	1.07		To Aug. 9, 1887.
1,465.20			1,465.20		874.18			From Aug. 10, 1887.
					7,000.00			
1,000.00			1,000.00		434.45			
					12,000.00			
			8,167.35		3,900.00	12,939.35	14,691.00	
							105.45	
5,100.00			5,100.00		2,785.97			
					1,261.86			
			6,453.80		2,395.63	1,984.32	1,988.34	To June 10, 1888.
					3,000.00			
9,962.14			11,515.14		4,500.00	19,178.69	17,781.36	
					474.00			
					3,933.68			
			3,126.05		3,000.00	439.59	1,066.74	
					427.10			
			1,500.00		1,441.25			
					1,972.41			
						1,937.38		Acting collector to Mar. 7, 1888.
716.17			1,054.74		947.80	110.40		From Mar. 8, 1888.
1,200.00			1,200.00		3,600.00	2,756.11		
600.00			600.00		38.75			
					8,000.00			
4,100.00			4,100.00		5,000.00	12,517.55	6,251.37	
1,000.00			1,000.00		3,000.00		159.75	
					153.60			
					6,000.00			
					626.35			
579.27			924.40		252.70			To July 31, 1887.
3,120.67			4,000.00		3,977.00			
2,878.02			2,878.02		931.80			
112.50			112.50		146.35			To Dec. 31, 1887.
					148.75			From Jan. 1, 1888.
300.00			300.00		421.33			
					1,058.58			
4,500.00			4,500.00		2,628.95			
1,499.96			1,499.96		3,000.00	2,162.92	9,075.52	
						2.72		Account ending June 30, 1888, not yet settled.

EMOLUMENTS OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Statement of the official emoluments of officers of the customs

District or port.	Name of officer.	RECEIPTS.					
		Balance due United States July 1, 1887.	Salary.	Fees.	Services to American vessels.	Commissions.	Storage.
San Francisco	J. S. Hager .....	.....	\$7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	J. F. Wheaton .....	.....	.....	\$2,110.15	\$422.40	\$962.83	\$528.32
Saint Augustine	Frank B. Genovar .....	.....	500.00	5.50	52.05	.63	.....
Saint John's	E. Hopkins .....	.....	122.28	19.04	46.25	4.64	.....
Do	F. C. Sollee .....	.....	.....	194.99	.....	.....	.....
Saint Joseph	John Vander Linde .....	.....	1,000.00	90.00	20.10	2,760.14	.....
Saint Louis	R. D. Lancaster	\$24,804.99	350.00	1,064.50	.....	45,982.89	325.63
Saint Mark's	S. D. Mills	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Jno. F. McDonell .....	.....	500.00	3.17	133.95	.27	.....
Saint Mary's	E. A. McWhorter .....	.....	500.00	90.60	12.20	2.14	.....
Southern district of Oregon	Jno. Flanagan .....	.....	1,000.00	6.70	54.30	.....	.....
Stonington	H. A. Hull .....	.....	150.00	51.20	105.80	56.78	.....
Superior	C. H. Call .....	.....	1,000.00	1,674.05	.....	219.90	.....
Tappahannock	R. M. T. Hunter .....	.....	12.23	.....	4.20	.....	.....
Do	P. S. Hunter .....	.....	225.54	.....	168.15	.....	.....
Teche	W. T. Carrington .....	.....	1,000.00	33.94	273.45	.09	.....
Vermont	B. B. Smalley	37,375.64	1,000.00	26,050.15	.....	26,410.79	390.00
Vicksburg	Cooley Mann .....	.....	478.02	.....	18.45	.....	.....
Do	Harry H. Kain .....	.....	21.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waldoborough	J. E. Moore .....	.....	250.00	3,080.83	.....	60.20	.....
Wheeling	A. C. Egeter .....	.....	350.00	1.40	348.50	51.27	7.60
Wiscasset	R. T. Rundlett .....	.....	200.00	107.58	311.35	6.84	72.00
Willamette	F. N. Shurtieff	4,482.75	84.20	41.70	.....	287.59	101.10
Do	H. Abraham .....	.....	915.80	918.40	.....	16,284.97	1,098.90
Wilmington, N. C.	C. H. Robinson	159.62	1,000.00	1,307.69	.....	1,201.35	121.90
Wilmington, Cal	George Hinds	2,177.75	2,500.00	657.28	.....	4,100.36	.....
York	Joel Wilson .....	.....	250.00	.....	7.90	.....	.....
Yorktown	B. P. Lee	419.44	200.00	2,090.81	.....	5,276.15	.....
Yaquina, Cal	John Priest .....	.....	1,000.00	1.50	41.05	763.12	.....
Total .....	.....	219,678.85	138,451.08	156,401.61	23,079.43	398,856.43	28,612.85

NAVAL

Baltimore	I. Freeman Rasin .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	Henry O. Kent .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	Henry P. Kernochan .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	S. W. Burt .....	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	Henry B. Plummer .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	S. Taylor .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	33,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

SURVEYORS

Baltimore	E. Warfield .....	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	J. W. Coveny .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenport	Frank L. H. Phillips .....	.....	.....	9.00	*295.96	.....	.....
Michigan City	Louis J. Weiler .....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	Richard Sinnott .....	.....	2,048.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	H. S. Beattie .....	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	J. M. Campbell .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me.	B. Bradbury .....	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	W. J. Tinnin .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	34,398.10	9.00	295.96	.....	.....

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Commissioner of Customs, February 23, 1889.

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, etc.—Continued.

RECEIPTS. \		EXPENDITURES.						Remarks.
Ad- vances.	Balance due officer June 30, 1888.	Balance due officer July 1, 1887.	Deputies and clerks.	Other ex- penses.	Compen- sation.	Deposits.	Balance due United States June 30, 1888.	
\$6,725.00			\$6,725.00		\$7,000.00			To Sept. 28, 1887. From Sept. 29, 1887. Special deputy, acting as collector.
720.00			720.00		4,023.70			
					558.18			
					192.21			
						\$194.99		
1,000.00			1,000.00		3,870.24			
			20,547.00		5,000.00	24,885.39	\$22,095.62	
							.50	
800.00			800.00		637.39			
1,000.10		\$0.10	1,000.00		604.94			
					1,061.00			To July 18, 1887. No transactions to Aug. 5, 1887. From Aug. 6, 1887.
964.50			964.50		363.78			
4,261.70	\$0.96		4,481.60		2,500.00	175.01		
					16.43			
400.00			400.00		393.69			To June 14, 1888. From June 15, 1888.
					1,307.48			
5,958.86			30,509.01		2,890.00	37,375.64	26,410.79	
					496.47			
					21.98			
					3,000.00		391.03	To July 31, 1887. From Aug. 1, 1887.
800.00			800.00		758.77			
					697.77			
					353.80	4,643.54		
5,823.89			5,823.89		3,846.20	853.60	14,518.27	
4,399.90			4,399.90		2,621.90	1,047.85	120.81	
1,500.00			1,500.00		3,000.00	2,335.03	4,100.36	
					257.90			
1,453.00			1,454.00		3,000.00	4,985.40		
					1,805.67			
212,036.22	1,481.91	2,824.30	361,206.12	\$10.35	316,668.99	248,538.04	249,350.58	

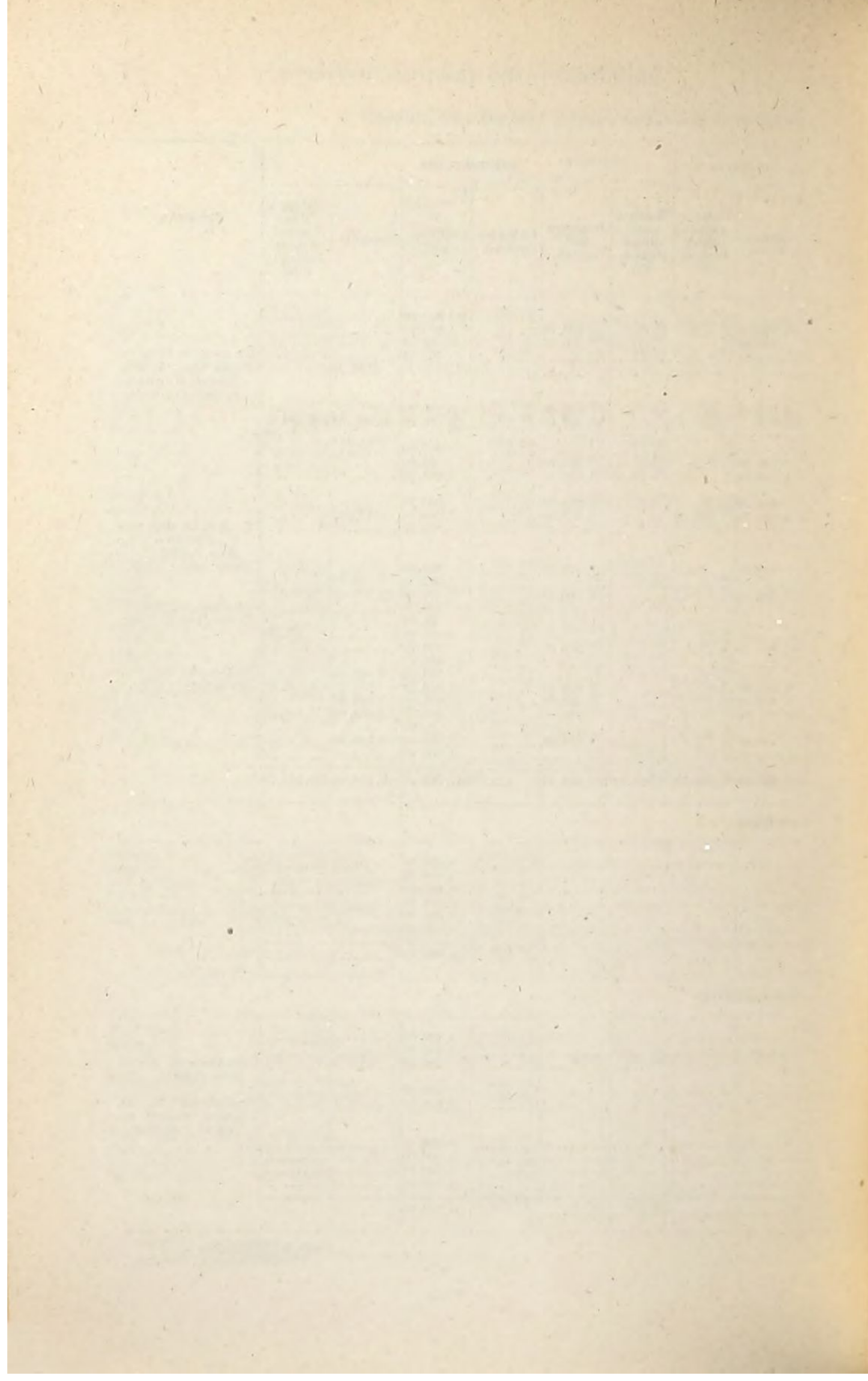
OFFICERS.

					5,000.00			
					5,000.00			
					5,000.00			
					8,000.00			
					5,000.00			
					5,000.00			
					33,000.00			

OF CUSTOMS.

					4,500.00			*Services to Amer- ican vessels.
					5,000.00			
					304.96			
					350.00			
					2,048.10			
								To February 17, 1888. Office vacant re- mainder of year.
					8,000.00			
					5,000.00			
					4,500.00			
					5,000.00			
					34,703.06			

JOHN S. MCCALMONT,
Commissioner of Customs.



OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION AND PROTECTION OF
PUBLIC WORKS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

With a letter from the Chief of Engineers, papers relating to the obstruction of navigation on the inland water route through North Landing River, Currituck Sound.

FEBRUARY 27, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 25, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a letter of the 21st instant, and accompanying papers, from the Chief of Engineers, in reference to the obstructions to navigation of the inland water route through North Landing River, Currituck Sound, caused by floating and sunken logs.

In view of the fact that such obstructions are common to many of the navigable rivers of the South and West, and that the importance of the subject renders early legislation necessary to prevent such obstructions, I beg to request that Senate bill 27, being "An act to prevent the obstruction of navigable waters and to protect public works against trespass or injury," may receive early consideration and action by the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., February 21, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the inclosed copies of a letter from Lieut. G. J. Fiebeger, Corps of Engineers, and accompanying papers in reference to the obstructions to navigation of the "inland water route

through North Landing River, Currituck Sound," caused by floating and sunken logs, and to state that such obstructions are common to a large portion of the navigable rivers of the South and West, and are dangerous and destructive. I am induced, therefore, to invite attention to the subject, with the view, if practicable, to obtaining legislative action, and especially to suggest that proper measures be taken to secure the passage of Senate bill 27, "An act to prevent the obstruction of navigable waters, and to protect public works against trespass or injury," which it is believed will cover all cases that may arise.

The importance of the subject and the increasing necessity for early legislation renders it important that early action be taken, and I have therefore respectfully to recommend that the attention of the House of Representatives be called to the matter through the Speaker, with request for early action.

A copy of Senate bill No. 27 and of the report of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors thereon are inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. WM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION OF THE INLAND WATER ROUTE
THROUGH NORTH LANDING RIVER, CURRITUCK SOUND.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Norfolk, Va., January 26, 1889.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that in accordance with your authority, and to assist me in preparing a project for the expenditure of the appropriation of August 11, 1888, for improving Currituck Sound, etc., on December 20 last I went over the Inland Water Route through North Landing River, Currituck Sound, etc.

From the steam-boat captains and from observations, I ascertained that the principal obstructions to navigation in these waters were the sunken logs which are distributed along the route from the Elizabeth River, Va., to Albemarle Sound, principally in the Elizabeth River near the lock of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, and North Landing River, Virginia, and North Carolina.

There is no money available for Elizabeth River above the harbor of Norfolk, none having been appropriated since 1878. One thousand five hundred dollars would probably be sufficient to remove the worst of these obstructions.

It is believed there is still a small amount of the appropriation for North Landing River in the United States Treasury. I would suggest that this money be made available and applied to the removal of the obstructions in this river. As the amount and character of the work is only known approximately, I would recommend that it be carried on by hired labor and machinery and purchase of materials in open market, that mode of expenditure being deemed most economical and advantageous to the Government.

In regard to these obstructions, I would state that large rafts are constantly towed through these waters; logs become detached, float around until water-logged, and then sink, many of them directly in the channel.

Steam-boats coming in contact with them frequently have their propellers broken.

These logs have been removed by the Government repeatedly, the last time in 1885.

I think steps should be taken to prevent a constant recurrence of this difficulty.

Each mill owner, or other person sending a raft through these waters, should be compelled to plainly brand each log. These brands should be registered at some United States office and a fine imposed for every log found abandoned in the waters of the United States.

In connection with this communication I submit herewith copies of a letter from Commander Silas Casey, United States Navy, and inclosures.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. J. FIEBEGER,
First Lieutenant of Engineers

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

(Through Col. William P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, division engineer, southeast division.)

[First indorsement.]

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
Baltimore, Md., January 28, 1889.

Approved, and respectfully forwarded to the Chief of Engineers. It is supposed the sum of \$3,629.69 is available for North Landing River. (See page 770, Annual Report for 1888, and page 985 Annual Report for 1887.) There would seem to be no means of doing what is very desirable as recommended for Elizabeth River, unless by an allotment from the general appropriation for contingencies of rivers and harbors and incidental repairs.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

LETTER OF COMMANDER SILAS CASEY, UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
FIFTH DISTRICT,
Baltimore, Md., January 25, 1889.

SIR: The inclosed communications, just received, I respectfully refer to you. I fully concur in the remarks of Mr. McCarrick in regard to the dredged channel and cut at and near Long Point, and know from personal experience of the difficulties alluded to by Captain Jones.

Obstructions caused by sunken logs are to be found all the way from Ropers Mills, North Landing River, the dredged channel Currituck Sound, and the lower canal nearly to the mouth of North River.

In this connection I would call your attention to the condition of the cut channel in Currituck Sound. It is some years since it was dredged out, in the meantime bad lumps, here and there, have been found near the edges, caused by vessels running into the banks and cutting them down. These have reduced the width of the channel and render it difficult for two vessels to pass each other.

Very respectfully,

SILAS CASEY,
*Commander, United States Navy,
Light-House Inspector.*

Lieut. G. J. FIEBEGER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

LETTER OF MR. J. W. M'CARRICK, GENERAL SOUTHERN AGENT OF CLYDE'S COAST-WISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES.

NORFOLK, VA., *January 23, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: Since the engineer's office has been moved from Norfolk to Baltimore I must refer this letter to you. The canal people have done much to improve their work in the past year, but the approach to it on this end is very bad, on account of the increasing number of logs.

Yours, truly,

J. W. McCARRICK.

R. FOSTER, Esq.

LETTER OF MR. REUBEN FOSTER.

BALTIMORE, *January 24, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: If this matter comes within your jurisdiction, and it be practical to have anything done to improve that navigation, it would be appreciated.

Respectfully,

REUBEN FOSTER,
General Manager.

Hon. SILAS F. CASEY.

LETTER OF CAPTAIN JNO. A. BURGESS.

NORTH CAROLINA THROUGH FREIGHT LINE,
Norfolk, Va., January 17, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I wish to call your attention to the logs in the upper part of the Elizabeth River making the navigation dangerous for all boats drawing the draught of water that we can come through the canal with; about 2 miles of the upper part is very bad.

Very respectfully, yours,

Capt. JNO. A. BURGESS,
Steam-ship Defiance.

Capt. J. W. McCARRICK,
General Southern Agent.

AN ACT to prevent the obstruction of navigable waters and to protect public works against trespass or injury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful to cast, throw, empty, or unlade, or cause, suffer, or procure to be cast, thrown, emptied, or unladen, either from or out of any ship, vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or other craft, or from the shore, pier, wharf, furnace, manufacturing establishments, or mills of any kind whatever, any ballast, stone, slate, gravel, earth, rubbish, wreck, filth, slabs, edgings, sawdust, slag, cinders, ashes, refuse, or other waste of any kind, into any port, road, roadstead, harbor, haven, navigable river, or navigable waters of the United States which shall tend to impede or obstruct navigation, or to deposit or place or cause, suffer, or procure to be deposited or placed, any ballast, stone, slate, gravel, earth, rubbish, wreck, filth, slabs, edgings, sawdust, or other waste in any place or situation on the bank of any navigable waters where the same shall be liable to be washed into such navigable waters, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or floods, or otherwise, whereby navigation shall or may be impeded or obstructed: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the casting out, unlading, or throwing out of any ship or vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or other craft any stones, rocks, bricks, lime, or other materials used, or to be used, in or toward the building, repairing, or keeping in repair any quay, pier, wharf, weir, bridge, building, or other work lawfully erected or to be erected on the banks or sides of any port, harbor, haven, channel, or navigable river, or to the casting out, unlading, or depositing of any material excavated for the improvement of navigable waters, into such places and in such manner as may be deemed by the United States officer supervising said improvement most judicious and practicable and for the best interests of such improvements, or to prevent the depositing of any substance above mentioned under a permit from the

Secretary of War, which he is hereby authorized to grant, in any place designated by him where navigation will not be obstructed thereby.

SEC. 2. That it shall not be lawful to build any wharf, pier, dolphin, boom, dam, weir, breakwater, bulkhead, jetty, or other structure outside established harbor-lines without the permission of the Secretary of War in any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, navigable river, or other waters of the United States in such manner as shall obstruct or impair navigation, commerce, or anchorage of said waters; and it shall not be lawful hereafter to commence the construction of any bridge, bridge-draw, bridge piers and abutments, causeway, or other works over or in any port, road, roadstead, haven, harbor, navigable river, or navigable waters of the United States, under any act of the legislative assembly of any State, until the location and plan of such bridge have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War, or to excavate or fill, or in any manner to alter or modify the course, location, condition, or capacity of the channel of said navigable waters of the United States, unless approved and authorized by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any bridge, bridge-draw, bridge piers and abutments the construction of which has been heretofore duly authorized by law, or be so construed as to authorize the construction of any bridge, draw-bridge, bridge piers and abutments, or other works, under an act of the legislature of any State, over or in any stream, port, roadstead, haven, or harbor, or other navigable water not wholly within the limits of such State.

SEC. 3. That all wrecks of vessels, and other obstructions to the navigation of any port, roadstead, harbor, or navigable river, or other navigable waters of the United States, which may have been permitted by the owners thereof or the parties by whom they were caused to remain to the injury of commerce and navigation for a longer period than two months, shall be subject to be broken up and removed by the Secretary of War, without liability for any damage to the owners of the same.

SEC. 4. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take possession of or make use for any exclusive purpose, build upon, alter, deface, injure, obstruct, or in any other manner impair the usefulness of any sea-wall, bulkhead, jetty, dyke, levee, wharf, pier, or other work built by the United States for the preservation and improvement of any of its navigable waters, or boundary marks, tide-gauges, surveying-stations, buoys, or other established marks, nor remove for ballast or other purposes any stone or other material composing such works.

SEC. 5. That every person, persons, or corporation offending against the provisions of this act shall, for each and every such offense, forfeit and pay a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, besides such other sum as may be found, in any action for the recovery of the penalty or penalties incurred under this act to be the expense of making good the damage incurred or of removing to a proper place the things deposited in violation of this act, such penalties to be recovered by action in the name of the United States in any district court within whose jurisdiction such offense shall be committed, said action to be instituted by the district attorney for such district at the instance of any person complaining.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of officers and agents having the supervision, on the part of the United States, of the works in progress for the preservation and improvement of said navigable waters, and, in their absence, of the United States collectors of customs and other revenue officers to enforce the provisions of this law by giving information to the district attorney of the United States for the district in which any violation of any provision of this act shall have been committed.

Passed the Senate March 22, 1888.

Attest:

ANSON G. MCCOOK,
Secretary.
By CHAS. W. JOHNSON,
Chief Clerk.

[House Report No. 2760, Fiftieth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to whom was referred the bill (S. 27) to prevent the obstruction of navigable waters and to protect public works against trespass or injury, having had the same under consideration, respectfully report the same back favorably, with sundry amendments, and recommend the passage of the bill as amended.

The bill is recommended by the War Department and has already passed the Senate.

Your committee adopt the Senate report on the bill, which is as follows:

[Senate Report No. 224, Fiftieth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 27) to prevent the obstruction of navigable waters and to protect public works against trespass or

injury, having had the same under consideration, respectfully report the same back favorably with amendments.

The bill is substantially like one reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Commerce at the Forty-ninth Congress. It has been referred to the Secretary of War and meets with his approval, as will appear from the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 29, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of the 15th instant from the clerk of your committee, inclosing, for such suggestions as may be deemed proper, Senate bill 27, Fiftieth Congress, first session, "to prevent the obstruction of navigable waters, and to protect public works against trespass or injury."

In reply I beg to advise you that the Chief of Engineers reports that the bill is substantially in accord with the draught of a bill for the same purpose, submitted from his office to comply with the requirements of section 3 of the river and harbor act of August 14, 1876, and that it is believed that it will accomplish the purpose for which it is designed.

A copy of Appendix W of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1877, containing his letter in reference to the subject and the draught of the bill referred to, are inclosed.

The views of the Chief of Engineers are concurred in by the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

Hon. W. P. FRYE,

Chairman Committee on Commerce, United States Senate.

The following is a copy of Appendix W of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1877, referred to in the above letter:

W 3.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC WORKS AGAINST TRESPASS OR INJURY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1877.

SIR: With the view to a compliance with the third section of the river and harbor act of August 14, 1876, which requires a report to Congress of all the instances in which piers, breakwaters, or other structures built by the United States in aid of commerce or navigation are used, occupied, or injured by a corporation or an individual, and the extent and mode of such use or injury, and the facts touching the same, and also what legislation is necessary to protect public works constructed by the United States against trespass or injury thereto, I instructed the officers and agents of this office in charge of public works to report all such instances within their knowledge, and also their views as to the legislation which would best prevent the evils in question.

It appears that, with the exception of the occupancy of the East Pier at Cleveland, Ohio, by the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, the terms of which are now being adjusted, there has not been to any serious or great extent injurious use or occupation of structures or works built by the United States to report to this office.

There have been instances of temporary occupation of piers as landing-places for cargoes which, by their weight, might injure the works; but in most cases the practice was discontinued upon notification.

There are instances of injury to piers from collision of vessels, from carelessness as well as from unavoidable causes.

There are also instances of willful injury arising from the pulling up of the deck-planks of wooden piers for the purpose of tying vessels.

There are instances of serious injury to navigable waters by the discharge of saw-mill waste into streams; also from booms for logs being placed in such a way as to seriously, and sometimes totally, impede navigation, and also instances of removal of stone from wing-dams, and of breaking openings through them for the passage of small boats or running of logs, thus rendering the dams incapable of effecting the object for which they were built.

There are instances of injury to water-gauges permanently established for the record of fluctuations of water-surface.

In fair-ways of harbors, channels are injured from deposits of ballast, steam-boat ashes, oysters, and rubbish from passing vessels.

In some instances the local authorities have exercised a control over the public works in their vicinity, and in most cases the trespass or injury has been corrected upon notification.

So long as works are in progress and in charge of an officer or agent these evils are rare, but as they pass out of his hands they are at the mercy of evil-disposed persons, and it would be well under those circumstances to make it the duty of all officers of the Government, especially custom-house and revenue officers and light-house keepers, to report all cases of trespass or injury coming under their observation, either to their own department or to the nearest United States district attorney.

In many cases of harbor improvements on the lakes the Government has not acquired title to the land on which the structure is built, so that it is a question as to the right of the Government to prevent the use of the piers by the owners of the adjacent land and prevent them from having access to the stream. In the case of breakwaters isolated from the shore and resting on land owned by the United States or State, the question of control is simple.

The object of these works being for the benefit of commerce, there should be no objection to their occupancy by private parties or corporations when finished, provided that the improvement of navigation for which they were built is unimpaired and the Government relieved of the expense of maintaining them.

A majority of the officers and agents of this office in charge of public works deem the penalty inflicted by the concluding paragraph of section 3 of the act of August 14, 1876, a sufficient protection, but it has also been suggested that its provisions should be extended so as—

- (1) To cover all cases of trespass on United States grounds and structures.
- (2) To cover all cases of negligent as well as willful injury.
- (3) To cover not only river, harbor, and navigation works, but also all structures or marks established by the United States, so as to include all boundary marks, tide-gauges, stations, buoys, etc.

The special act of Congress (see vol. 18, Statutes at Large, part 3, p. 50) for the protection of the work in progress for the improvement of the navigation of the mouths of the Mississippi by dredging has proved defective, inasmuch as it requires proof of malice or intention, instead of simple proof of fact of injury or impediment to navigation.

In the case of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and at the harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, Lake Huron, experience has shown the necessity of some enactment to regulate the movement of vessels therein, to avoid danger to vessels and injury to the works. I have already, on the 29th February last, submitted a letter from Major Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, with inclosed form of an act which he recommends should be enacted by Congress for the government and control of this harbor of refuge. This was embodied in bill H. R. No. 2927 of last session of Congress.

To cover all cases of trespass and injury herein mentioned, and to conform as near as may be to the conditions required, I beg leave to suggest, as a modification of House bill No. 1079, of the last session of Congress, the inclosed form of an act which may cover all cases likely to arise, including the control of the harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, and of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives and actions of countless individuals across different cultures and time periods. It is a story of human progress, struggle, and achievement, shaped by the forces of nature and the choices of men. The study of history allows us to understand the world we live in, to learn from the mistakes of the past, and to envision a better future for ourselves and for generations to come.

In the beginning, the world was a place of mystery and wonder, a land of unexplored frontiers and untold riches. The first humans, appearing on the scene, were small and fragile, but they possessed a unique quality: the ability to think, to create, and to dream. They were the first to build, the first to write, and the first to leave their mark upon the earth. As time passed, they grew in number, they spread across the globe, and they began to shape the world around them.

The story of the world is a story of the human mind, of the human spirit, and of the human will. It is a story of the triumph of the human race over the forces of nature, of the conquest of the unknown, and of the pursuit of knowledge and wisdom. It is a story of the great empires that have risen and fallen, of the great leaders who have shaped the course of history, and of the great events that have defined the human experience.

The history of the world is a story of the human race, of the human mind, and of the human spirit. It is a story of the triumph of the human race over the forces of nature, of the conquest of the unknown, and of the pursuit of knowledge and wisdom. It is a story of the great empires that have risen and fallen, of the great leaders who have shaped the course of history, and of the great events that have defined the human experience.

EMPLOYÉES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to a resolution of the House, a report from the Commissioner of Pensions, showing the special examiners originally appointed under act of March 3, 1884; also showing what changes have been made.

MARCH 1, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 28, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Commissioner of Pensions, in reply to the following resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted February 16, 1889:

Whereas there were appointed, under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1884, one hundred and fifty special examiners, at a salary of \$1,600 a year each, with a per diem allowance for subsistence of \$3 per day each, with the view of sending said examiners to the residence of claimants and witnesses to make a personal examination by seeing claimants and witnesses face to face, and ascertaining the merit of each claim referred to them for this purpose: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish to Congress a list of the persons originally appointed under this law, and a statement showing how many of them are still in the service of the United States, and whether any of them have been recalled and assigned to other duty; if so, how many, and why these changes have been made.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions appears to furnish the information requested.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, regarding the special examiners

appointed under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1884, with the statement that between July 7, 1884, and June 30, 1885, there were 163 special examiners appointed under the provisions of the act approved July 7, 1884. Of this number 94 were appointed from the certifications of the Civil-Service Commission; 65 were appointed by promotion from the clerical force of this bureau; 1 by transfer from the clerical force of the office of the Secretary of the Interior; 1 by transfer from the clerical force of the Indian Bureau; 1 by transfer from the clerical force of the Patent Office, and 1 by transfer from the Census Bureau.

During the same period 56 were dropped by reason of the expiration of their temporary appointment; 1 at the expiration of his probationary appointment; 9 were dismissed; 10 resigned; 2 died; and 6 were transferred to the clerical force of this bureau.

In explanation of the latter action I would say that, under the decision of the Civil-Service Commission, those who were appointed from their certifications who had attained an average of 65 per cent. could, in the discretion of the appointing power, be transferred to the clerical force of said Department.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, 8 of said appointees were dropped by reason of the expiration of their re-appointments; 7 were dismissed, 2 resigned, 5 died, and 9 were transferred to the regular roll.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, 4 were dropped by reason of the expiration of their re-appointments, 5 were dismissed, 3 resigned, and 3 were transferred to the regular roll.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, 3 were dropped by reason of the expiration of their re-appointments; 3 were dismissed, 1 died, 2 were recalled for office duty, and 4 were transferred to the regular roll.

Making a total number of changes in said force during the four years indicated of 143; leaving 20 of the original force now employed in the field and in the positions to which they were appointed.

Of those transferred to the regular roll the following statement shows their disposition:

One discharged; 3 resigned; 1 died; 1 transferred to the Indian Bureau; 4 remained in the field as detailed clerks, and 12 assigned to office duty.

In regard to the number recalled and assigned to office duty, I would say that 8 of that number were recalled at their own request; 2 because of physical inability to perform the duties assigned them in a manner satisfactory to the office, and 2 by reason of the fact that prior to the expiration of the last fiscal year the amount appropriated for the payment of per diem and expenses of said force was such that it necessitated the furlough of a large number of said appointees and the recall of those who failed to make an average sufficient to entitle them to retention for such duty.

In the cases of those recalled, including those recalled at their own request, they remained on the rolls as special examiners until vacancies occurred in the clerical force to which they might be transferred, and such action will be taken in the two remaining cases when available vacancies occur.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Please find appended hereto a list of persons originally appointed under this act :

Ayer, Henry G.	Gifford, Henry J.	Parrish, C. S.
Antisell, Thomas, jr.	Galbraith, F. W.	Pollard, G. M.
Atkins, Joseph L.	Gregory, A.	Peters, D. W.
Allison, J. F.	Garitee, C. E.	Parrish, L. N.
Asher, James M.	Houston, S.	Phelps, C. M. H.
Allen, Amos L.	Hayward, W. H.	Perkins, D. W.
Abel, Jacob W.	Haswell, G. T.	Peed, H. A.
Bower, E. T.	Hawkins, F. H.	Piper, F. A.
Brunson, E. J.	Hunter, J. T.	Picard, N.
Boardman, E. L.	Howe, G.	Patton, H. N.
Bunyea, S. W.	Hopkins, Gorham P.	Quimby, I. W.
Beattie, Wray	Hall, J. T.	Richardson, E. J.
Benjamin, Samuel C.	Harding, A. C.	Reed, C. A.
Brown, W. M. E.	Hodgson, V. M.	Reeve, H. D.
Brown, James W.	Horah, J. H.	Richhart, R. S.
Brackett, S. B.	Hoffman, J. J.	Rees, L.
Burke, T. W.	Hoffliger, P. J.	Ragsdale, M. S.
Bliss, W. R.	Hanback, Charles	Rice, J. H.
Badgley, A. S.	Hall, J. T. H.	Rockwood, C. B.
Chapin, S. B.	Hayward, H. J.	Richards, H. A.
Chapman, G. E.	Isham, G. H.	Richards, G. W.
Coffin, H. W.	Jenkins, C. E.	Seaber, A. N.
Coldren, F. G.	Johnson, L. E.	Smith, T. J.
Cook, James C.	Johns, H. T.	Switzer, C. J.
Callen, G. M.	Kelly, T. C.	Stoddard, B. M.
Colson, D. G.	King, C. M.	Stiles, James
Cooper, A.	Legg, A. M.	Shouse, J. W.
Clark, J. K.	Lesh, R. B.	Schimmelfennig, H. A
Carlisle, H.	Larcombe, H. S.	St. John, C. H.
Clark, E. E.	Lohr, W. F.	Stanton, C.
Dorian, Marion	Loomis, K. S.	Sloan, C. D.
Dodge, J. H.	La Marsna, J. J.	Suesserott, C. A.
Dieffenderfer, W. E.	Lambert, J. H.	Sweetzer, A. H.
Dumble, H. L.	Lapham, F. A.	Stoddard, C. J.
Dolan, T. F.	McLain, D.	Smith, E. T.
Durment, E. S.	Maloney, M. J.	Sturgis, L. J.
Daniel, W. T.	Moody, C. E.	Taylor, W. K.
Dean, C. F.	Mayer, W. S.	Terry, O. C.
Dedrick, W. W.	Mayes, T. A.	Taylor, C. D.
Downing, A. R.	Milburn, W. E. F.	Tibby, W. C., jr.
Everett, S. S.	McCoy, J. H.	True, L. C.
Elliott, E. P.	McIntyre, D. S.	Van Buren, G. M.
Eisenstein, C. F.	McElderry, S. W.	Vanderlip, W. L.
Elkinson, J. R.	McKenzie, T. C.	Vincent, E. L.
Elliott, J. H.	Macauley, D.	Warner, J. E.
Emmerson, G. A.	Matthews, J. P.	Worthington, H. G.
Egleton, W. H.	Mason, N. E.	Wooten, J. P.
Foster, John H.	Means, L. H.	Wallace, H. H.
Foulke, W. L.	McEwen, J. A.	Whitman, G. H.
Fisher, T.	Marshall, W. B.	Whyte, G. W.
Frelinghysen, John	Morgan, A. T.	Woodard, W. H.
Finney, L. R.	Nichols, C. F.	Watson, W. W.
Duffin, Charles C.	Nichols, J. C.	Welshman, Edward
Grant, James A.	Neely, W. S.	
Gage, C. H.	Olds, G. E.	

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, is one of the most important events in the history of the world. It opened up a new world of discovery and exploration, and led to the establishment of a new world of nations. The discovery of America was a result of the efforts of many brave men, and it was a great triumph for the human race. It was a discovery that changed the course of history, and it was a discovery that led to the establishment of a new world of nations. The discovery of America was a great triumph for the human race, and it was a discovery that changed the course of history. It was a discovery that led to the establishment of a new world of nations, and it was a discovery that was a great triumph for the human race.

CHAPTER II. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT BRUSSELS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Secretary of State concerning the expenses of the United States at the Exposition at Brussels.

MARCH 1, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State concerning the expenses of the representation of the United States at the Brussels Exhibition of 1888.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 28, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 27, 1889.

The Secretary of State, in pursuance of the requirements of the joint resolution of May 11, 1888, has the honor to submit herewith for communication to Congress a detailed statement of the expenses incurred by the United States Commissioner to the exhibition held at Brussels in 1888.

Respectfully submitted.

T. F. BAYARD.

To the PRESIDENT.

Detailed statement of expenses of the International Exposition at Brussels.

Personal expenses.....	\$4,500.00
Clerical assistance.....	8,762.25
Watchmen and employés.....	393.33
Carpenter work.....	1,261.13
Decorations.....	44.97

Furniture	\$494. 15
Stationery	153. 61
Rent of office	115. 41
Freight, cartage, and packing	208. 62
Telegrams and cablegrams	20. 98
Preparing catalogues	82. 99
Miscellaneous—photographs, car fare, carriage and cab hire, postage, office necessaries, newspapers, advertising, etc.	345. 88
Left with United States consul at Brussels to be disbursed	729. 98
Total	<u>17,113. 30</u>

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT BARCELONA

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the Secretary of State respecting the representation of the United States.

MARCH 1, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State respecting the representation of the United States at the Barcelona Exposition of 1888.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 28, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 27, 1889.

The Secretary of State, in pursuance of the requirements of the joint resolution of April 11, 1888, has the honor to submit herewith, for communication to Congress, a detailed statement of the expenses of the commission of the United States to the International Exposition held at Barcelona in 1888, which have received the approval of this Department, and a copy of a preliminary report of the commissioner-general.

Respectfully submitted.

T. F. BAYARD.

To the PRESIDENT.

Detailed statement of expenses of the International Exposition at Barcelona.

Space for exhibitors	\$2, 253. 35
Traveling expenses	1, 983. 33
Hotel bills	964. 36
Stationery and printing	290. 69
Furniture, carpets, etc	750. 51
Freight, insurance, cartage, etc	1, 443. 46

Telegrams	\$229. 03
Wages of watchmen and other employés	849. 09
Clerical assistance	1, 173. 27
Rent and household expenses	1, 625. 58
Rent of furniture	316. 83
Salary of superintendent	946. 50
Carpenter work	6, 641. 31
Salary of secretary	946. 50
Decorations	1, 176. 41
Flags	584. 77
Storage of empty cases	254. 76
Consular fees	5. 00
Miscellaneous: Photographs, carriage and cab hire, postage, newspapers, hardware, tools, etc., drawings, loss by exchange, etc	1, 624. 17
Total	23, 982. 92

NEW YORK CITY, *February 4, 1889.*

SIR: In view of the early adjournment of Congress, and in order to enable you to submit some account of the Barcelona Exposition to that body before its final adjournment, I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report as commissioner-general to the Barcelona Exposition.

I have not at hand the necessary data and reports to enable me at this time to submit such a full and detailed account as is usual, but at the earliest opportunity I will supplement this by a full and complete account of the exposition.

ORGANIZATION.

Immediately upon my appointment, in January, 1888, I set to work to get together sufficient material to make a creditable display on behalf of the United States at the exposition. I visited in person or by agents most of the leading manufacturers of the country, and caused to be published in the leading journals notices of the exposition and the advantages that must follow to the United States from the establishment of a trade with Spain and opening this market to the industries of our country. I encountered great difficulties in inducing manufacturers to exhibit goods, arising largely from the expense attendant upon shipment and the doubts that they entertained as to any favorable result accruing to them by the exhibition of their goods.

I became convinced that without an appropriation on the part of the United States no successful display could be made, and I thereupon reported to you, and with your concurrence an appropriation of twenty-five thousand was made by Congress to aid making a successful exhibit of American goods at Barcelona.

At the time of the passage of the appropriation the opening of the exposition was so near that it even then seemed almost impossible to carry out the intention of Congress as expressed by their appropriation, but being advised that there was already a considerable quantity of exhibits in Spain, I proceeded with my best ability to supplement what was already on hand and in manner enable the United States to be creditably represented.

I renewed my efforts among the manufacturers of the country and early in April I collected and shipped to Barcelona exhibits from some forty-six manufacturers. All persons complained of the lack of time for preparation and the goods forwarded mostly taken from the stock in trade, none being specially manufactured for the purpose of the ex-

position. With these exhibits and those which I understood had already been sent I hoped to make a creditable display of American industries.

On the 21st of April I sailed from New York for Havre, and arrived at Barcelona on May 5. On my arrival at Barcelona I found exhibits from forty-four manufacturers, which had been sent previous to my appointment as Commissioner-General, and which I had expected to find already installed, and hoped would be an aid to me in the final installation of the American exhibit, but instead of finding them in that condition I found the American section utterly destitute of decoration or installation, and the goods already received there practically abandoned by their custodian.

I deemed it my duty to take immediate steps to secure for these exhibitors the benefits of the exposition, and to secure a proper display of their goods.

This entailed upon me and upon the appropriation an unlooked-for expenditure, but, being determined, if it lay in my power to give every American the benefit of a fair display of his goods, I took charge of these exhibits and they, together with the exhibits obtained by me, constituted the display of American section.

At this time there remained but fourteen days in which to decorate the section and display the goods to advantage, and nothing had been done to this end up to that time.

GROUPS AND BUILDINGS.

The park of the city, lying to the east, and within easy walking distance of the center of population, was given up to the exposition and was very well adapted to this end. The barracks of the town were formerly situated in the inclosure of the limits of the park, and portions of the buildings were remodeled and used for the purposes of the exposition.

The main building was in the form of a half circle divided into twenty-five naves, all radiating from a common center. Each nation was, in proportion to its exhibit, allotted space in this building, England, France, Germany, the United States and Spain being the only nations that were allotted a whole nave or more. The United States exhibits occupied nave number twenty-five, which was the extreme easterly nave, and on entering the main building from the east side the first one to enter. South of the main building was situated the building devoted to railroad appliances and locomotives, and was a substantial brick structure. East of the main building was the machinery hall; this building was of brick and iron, and was about 150 feet wide by 350 feet long, the roof being supported by iron columns. The light in the building was excellent, and in that respect was far ahead of the other buildings erected by the exhibition authorities.

The art gallery was situated in a building erected for a double purpose: first, as a concert hall and memorial of the exhibition, and, secondly, as an art gallery.

The art gallery was situated on the second floor, and completely surrounded the main concert hall. The concert hall has a seating capacity of about 4,000, and is the place where all the entertainments given by the Spanish officials were held.

The grounds were very handsomely decorated, and the collections of palms and other tropical plants added greatly to the otherwise artistic gardening.

DECORATION.

The American section occupied the first gallery of the main building on entering the east wing of the vast fan-like structure.

On my arrival at Barcelona, learning of the high qualifications of the notable artist, Señor Ramon Padro, and of Señor Isidro Parellada, a well-known contractor and carpenter of that city, under whose directions and designs many sections had been constructed, I selected them for the work.

The idea of the artist in decorating the United States gallery was to give it the character peculiar to the nation which was to occupy it, and to express this idea by means of the decorative art, bearing in mind that the United States is a republic.

At one end of the gallery, on a marble platform, was seen an immense statue representing the Republic, sitting and bearing the tablets of the law and the wand of justice, symbols of that form of government. On the right was the statue of Liberty, a standing figure holding the broken chains of slavery in one hand and a sword in the other, and trampling the stock, a symbol of tyranny, under her foot.

On the left was the statue of Progress, represented by a standing figure with a book in one hand containing the names of Columbus and Franklin in gold letters, and holding a telegraph pole and wires in the other, treading at the same time the symbolical head of Ignorance under her foot.

These three figures were nearly 15 feet high each, and were bronzed in the Pompeian style. On the marble base of this majestic group were painted in gilt letters the words "Prudentia," "Justicia," "Fortitudo," "Moderatio," "Libertas," "Progressus." In the center were to be seen the scales of Justice and other symbols of the Republic.

On the background there was a colossal map of the United States as a representation of the territory occupied by this country. Surmounting that map, against a blazing sun, was the eagle holding the United States shield with its talons.

All the walls of the section were painted sky blue and studded with stars.

On either side of the group above described were statistical charts of the American Republic according to the census of 1888, painted on immense parchments spread along the walls.

These statistics gave the most interesting data regarding the population, industry, agriculture, and commerce of the Republic.

At the center of the gallery there was the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. It was about 20 feet high and bronzed in the new style, placed over a pedestal 14 feet high, and was an exact imitation of the one built on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor.

At each side were four large Corinthian pillars forming two doorways leading to the adjoining sections. At these doorways were placed two portieres placed in the shape of banners with red and white stripes and gilt fringes, having on one side the English inscription "United States of America," and on the other the same in Spanish. Between the spaces formed between the other eight columns are hung views in fresco painting of Niagara Falls, Brooklyn Bridge, The Capitol, and giant trees of California.

On the opposite wall to this there was an allegorical representation of Spain and the North American Republic clasping hands over the globe, on which the American continent was seen.

Above them a genius seated among flowers was placing a laurel

wreath upon the head of Columbus, while at their feet was seen the Pillar of Hercules rent asunder. This handsome painting was 15 feet high and was the work of the noted artist, Señor Ramon Padro. The canvas was surrounded by artistic hangings of red drapery, decorated with symbols of navigation and of industry.

At the extreme end was the commissioner's office, over which was an immense shield of the Republic with the American and Spanish flags grouped around it. Beneath this were the busts of Washington and Cleveland, surrounded by gilt palm leaves.

On either side of the commissioner's office there was a reception room beautifully furnished, the furniture being from the well-known house of M. Vidal & Co., of Barcelona.

Covering the supports of the roof were about 200 large United States flags and shields with the letters "U. S." entwined in the center.

Underneath these shields, running along the east and west walls, were large inscriptions of the names of the most eminent men and Presidents of the Republic.

Another set of handsome, artistic inscriptions, in gilt letters, of the principal cities of the Union hung across the section about 15 feet apart.

The whole was lit up by an electric light at night, which enhanced the decorations very much.

All the installations, stands, and show-cases, with a few exceptions, were decorated uniformly in dark green with gilt trimmings and signs. On each of them the trade-mark, label, letter-head, or other peculiar characteristic of the exhibitor had been artistically painted, thus giving to each exhibit an individual aspect without destroying the harmonious ensemble which gave to this section such a unique appearance.

The installations standing and running along the lateral walls were also of uniform design. They were somewhat in the shape of canopies formed by handsome draperies hanging over and around the exhibits, which were placed on bases beautifully painted in imitation of antique tapestry. Each exhibit was separated by a column supporting an artistic vase with plants.

OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

In spite of the unfinished condition of almost all of the sections, the exposition was opened formally on the 20th of May by the Queen Regent in the name of Alphonso XIII.

The ceremonies took place in the hall of the art gallery in the presence of as many as could gain admittance, while the remainder of the 10,000 invited guests pressed around the building.

After the exposition was declared opened the Queen and her suite made a hasty tour of the buildings and grounds, but before the departure of the royal party from Barcelona Her Majesty made a careful survey of all the different sections.

EXHIBITS IN THE UNITED STATES SECTION.

The exhibits of the United States were well arranged, and attracted a great deal of attention from visitors to the exposition, who were all curious to see what had come from a land so famous for the inventive genius of its people.

Owing to the fact that there were only about ninety exhibitors in all, the whole display of the United States, including machines, was put in the one nave of the main building by the courtesy of the officials.

This was a double advantage, for it both served to increase the display in the American section and brought the machines to the attention of those who would otherwise have failed to see them.

CATALOGUES.

The Spanish administration of the exposition published an official catalogue in Spanish of the whole exhibition, but to supplement this I had printed a catalogue, or more properly a description of the decorations and exhibits in the United States section.

With my final report I will submit an alphabetical list of the exhibitors and the articles shown by each.

JURIES, JURORS, AND AWARDS.

About the 20th of September the work of the juries began with addresses in the hall of the art gallery from the representatives of the exposition and responses from the representatives of different governments, followed by a banquet in the hall over the exposition restaurant.

There was not a sufficient number of citizens of the United States, either resident at Barcelona or in attendance upon the exhibition, to fill up the quota allowed to the United States; so, with the approval of the Department of State, certain gentlemen were asked to do the work that is usually done by citizens of exhibiting government, and to them my thanks are due for their efforts and devotion to the interests of the American exhibitors.

The awards consisted of gold, silver, and bronze medals and certificates of honorable mention. To the United States exhibitors were assigned twenty-nine gold medals, thirty silver, and fourteen of bronze, or seventy-three rewards to the ninety exhibitors, and all those not receiving medals received honorable mention.

It is my impression that no other nation received so large a proportion of medals, but the particular facts in reference to this will have to be postponed until the submission of this detailed report.

FINANCES.

The appropriation being so limited in amount, and in view of the extraordinary expenditures that were entailed upon it on account of the matters set forth hereinbefore, did not prove sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the exposition and, the deficit has consequently been defrayed from my private funds.

Owing to the good-will and sympathy of the Spanish authorities for the United States and in appreciation of the effective and beautiful decorations of the United States section, I secured a reduction of fifteen thousand five hundred and forty-two pesetas to eleven thousand nine hundred, the sum charged for space. This latter sum has been paid to the exhibition authorities.

The cost of decoration and installation was necessarily increased beyond the contract price by payments and donations to the workmen to induce them to work beyond the usual hours, as well as to secure expedition in their work, and the demand for workmen growing out of the preparations for the exposition enhanced the wages of laborers and artisans beyond the normal conditions, and necessitated additional compensation in order to secure results. In many instances additional men were employed at my own expense to assist the contractor and expedite the work.

My final account, generally stated, is as follows:

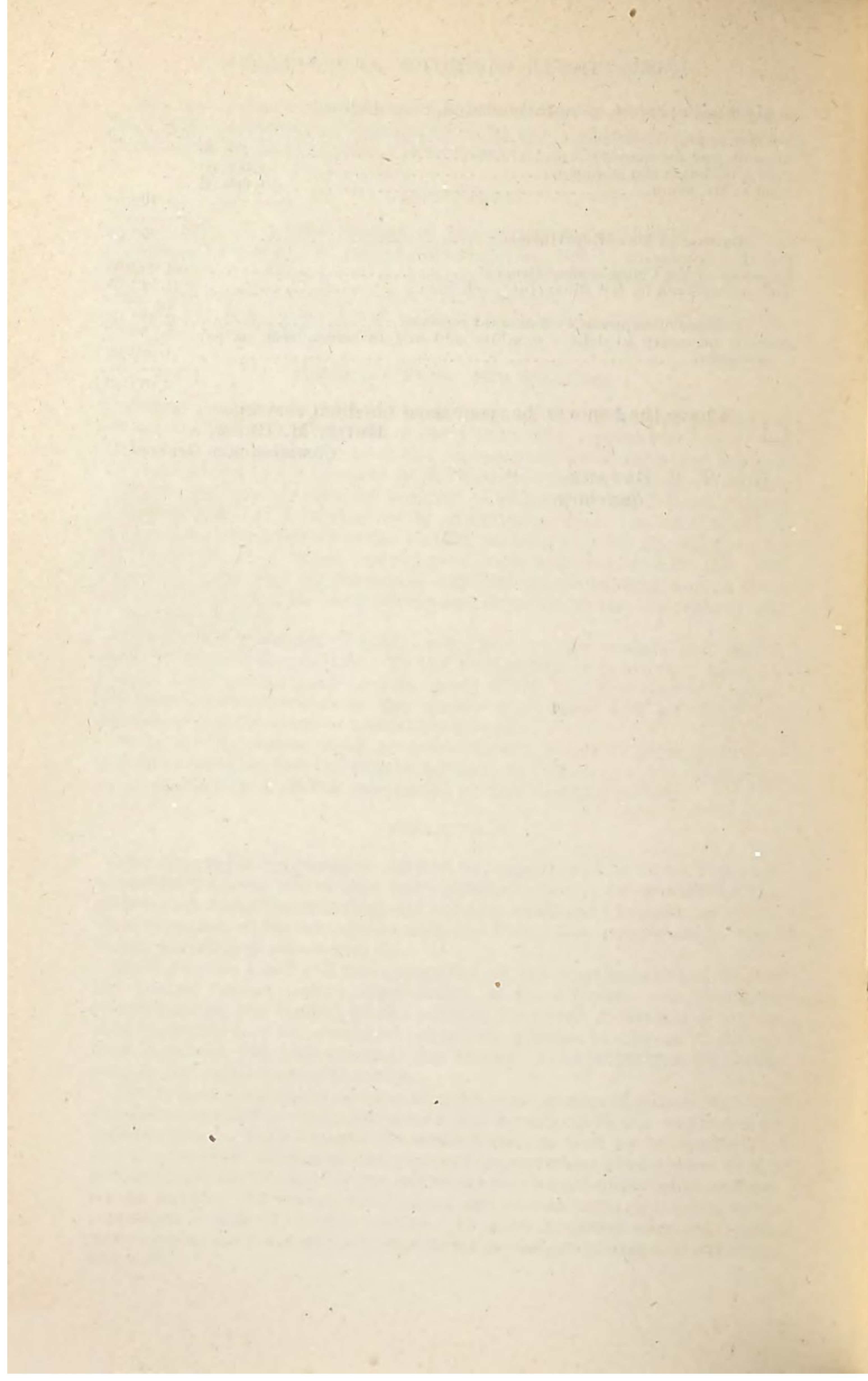
Amount appropriated	\$25,000.00
Amount paid for space	\$2,100.00
Paid to assistant commissioner	1,000.00
Paid to Mr. Blum	21,000.00
	24,100.00
Balance in State Department	900.00
Expenses of the Commissioner-General	24,297.98
Amount received by Mr. Blum (inc. exch. etc)	21,819.35
	2,478.63
Balance of expenses over amount received	2,478.63
Amount necessary to deliver exhibits sold and to return rest, as per agreement	1,500.00
	3,978.63

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

EMILE M. BLUM,

Commissioner-General.

Hon. T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary.



AFFAIRS AT MADAGASCAR.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the Secretary of State in relation to affairs at Madagascar.

MARCH 1, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith, in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of December last, a report of the Secretary of State and accompanying documents touching affairs in Madagascar.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 27, 1889.

To the PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of December last, requesting the communication to the House of any recent information in the Department of State touching affairs in Madagascar, has the honor to transmit herewith a dispatch, with accompanying documents, from Mr. Campbell, United States Consul at Tamatave, bearing date the 12th of October last.

Since the reception of that dispatch the Department has been informed of the killing of Mr. Stanwood, the United States Consular Agent at Andakabe, by a Mr. du Vergé, said to be master of an American schooner called the *Solitaire*. As the accounts of this incident in the possession of the Department are as yet imperfect, it will be necessary to make it the subject of a further communication.

Respectfully submitted.

T. F. BAYARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 26, 1889.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Rives.

No. 40.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, October 6, 1888. (Received November 12.)

SIR: By Department dispatch No. 27, dated Washington, July 6, 1888, I am advised to continue to furnish the Department with the state of affairs on the West Coast. It has occurred to me that the best information I can give the Department will be the dispatches of Mr. Stanwood himself relative to these matters, with comments thereon, together with my answers to Mr. Stanwood, my letters in connection with these matters to this Government, and also to the late British consul, Mr. Haggard.

Therefore, as stated in my No. 27, dated February 10, 1888, and again referred to in my No. 34, dated July 24, 1888, I have, after much labor, collected together all Mr. Stanwood's dispatches to this consulate during my incumbency, and forward them to the Department for its inspection, and trust, after the perusal of these voluminous and lengthy communications, it will be able to form some judgment of the spirit in which they are written, and hereafter definitely instruct me in my procedure with this Government and in my course of action.

It will be perceived that these communications commenced with Mr. Stanwood's No. 54, and the numerous inclosures therein date from May 30, 1887 (just three months after my arrival here), and so far finish with his last dispatch received up to date, and numbered 85, dated June 17, 1888.

As stated in my No. 34, dated July 24, 1888, I deem it prudent not only to send Mr. Stanwood's official dispatches in this connection, but also what he styles private and personal letters. As I never have had any private or personal correspondence with Mr. Stanwood, I feel myself in no way bound to regard any of his communications private or personal; hence my reasons for forwarding all matter of Mr. Stanwood on this subject are, in order that nothing shall be kept from the knowledge of the Department in this connection.

My dispatches to Mr. Stanwood commence with my No. 1, dated June 6, 1887, and so far conclude with my No. 5, dated August 30, 1888.

My letters to the Malagassy minister for foreign affairs in this connection (notwithstanding the continuous urgency on the part of Mr. Stanwood for more urgent and frequent action on the part of this consulate) consist of two dispatches, No. 1, dated November 4, 1887, and No. 2, dated March 29, 1888, and which, up to date, have not been answered.

As stated in my No. 37, dated August 26, 1888, this Government appears to answer dispatches at whatever time or whenever it may please or suit it, without having any regard or respect for official courtesy; and when either the prime minister or the minister for foreign affairs condescends to answer important dispatches, it is done in the most equivocal and evasive manner, in order, if possible (it would seem), to avoid the fulfillment of treaty obligations, and by delays and equivocations thwart the official efforts of the consul, I suppose in the hope of wearing him out. (See paragraph 8 of my dispatch No. 2, dated March 29, 1888, to the minister for foreign affairs upon the subject.)

In proof of above assertions I forward to the Department for its consideration a specimen of the answer just received from the minister for foreign affairs, purporting to be a response to my dispatch to that gentleman, No. 3, and dated August 30, 1888, wherein were presented the claims of Capt. Cyrus B. Averill, of the wrecked American bark *Surprise*, and his daughter, together with the claims of the North American

Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. From the style and diction of this composition I trust the Department will be able to draw its own conclusions. I attach the copy of the original letter from the foreign minister, and the translation, to my dispatch, and would here mention that my translator is a gentleman who perfectly understands their language and idioms, and the translation is as literal as he could make it.

The Department will perceive, in the perusal of Mr. Stanwood's dispatches, that he has repeatedly censured this consulate for not more persistently and frequently addressing and urging this Government to come to time; for I suppose his residence of many years upon the island has given him an insight into the ruses resorted to by these people. Not having any definite instructions from the Department to regulate the policy of this consulate towards this Government, I have had to tell Mr. Stanwood that I had only discretionary powers, and I considered those were used to their full extent; and as my line of action here was comparatively regulated by Department dispatches, I could not, nor would not, transgress instructions. (See par. 9 of my No. 3, dated March 26, 1888; and again, pars. 9 and 10 of my No. 5, dated August 30, 1888, to Mr. Stanwood on these matters.) I stated [that] when I definitely and assuredly knew what powers I had they would be exercised to their full extent. I therefore beg the Department to be explicit in this matter, in order that I may know where I stand, and how far I can go without, if possible, creating any unnecessary excitement or gaining any petty notoriety.

I also forward my letters Nos. 1 and 2, dated, respectively, October 29, 1887, and January 17, 1888, to the then British consul, Mr. Haggard. These letters will show all that has passed between myself and that gentleman upon the subject of the crimes and disorders complained of to this consulate.

Among the communications forwarded by Mr. Stanwood will be found copies of a series of seven letters numbered 82, which passed between Mr. Stanwood and Mr. Pickersgill, British vice-consul at Antananarivo, dating from August 23, 1887, to December 14, 1887, and which were sent by the latter gentleman to the late British consul at Tamatave (Mr. Haggard) for official use.

Upon the recall of Mr. Haggard the above letters were transferred by that gentleman to the present acting British consul, Mr. Robert Aitkin. Subsequently Mr. Stanwood, wishing my perusal of the above-named letters, wrote, requesting me to ask Mr. Aitkin to show me those letters. Mr. Aitkin refused the request, assigning as his reason for so doing that he considered the letters the private property of Mr. Pickersgill.

After my interview with Mr. Aitkin, I informed Mr. Stanwood of the result of my mission, and in my next dispatch to him, No. 3, dated March 26, 1888, I requested him, if he considered there were any other reasons on part of Mr. Aitkin for refusing permission to read the letters referred to, to forward me copies of the letters in question. I send the copies of these letters in order that the Department may judge of their tone and examine the motive there may have been in using them officially.

Considering the mass of varied information furnished this consulate and the pressure brought to bear upon it by Mr. Stanwood to force, if possible, an aggressive attitude towards those people, often puzzled me how to interpret his motives. I, however, concluded I would not, while I thought there might be any private feelings on his part, en-

courage any controversies or indorse any disputes of a personal nature between himself and British officials or British subjects, as they have lived longer in this country and know one another's peculiarities from their former intimacies and friendships, better than one who has not lived as many months in Madagascar as they have years. So I resolved under no circumstances to be brought into their personal difficulties.

Nevertheless, I am of opinion, and from information received from other sources, that Mr. Pickersgill is a man that will stop at nothing, and will sacrifice every one and every thing in order to push forward the interests of his country and of the society of which he was formerly a member, and through which influence he was appointed to his present position of British vice-consul, and I am informed through the same power he is still retained in it, although his talents and propensity for artful contrivances which have been brought home to him by this Government in the Willoughby and other cases, have cost him the loss of his former prestige, confidence, and influence with the Malagassy authorities.

I am also informed on reliable authority that Mr. Pickersgill and his newspaper, published and edited by a man of the name of Anthony Taechi at the capital, can never see the "beam in the eye" of a British subject whilst he and it are continually trying to discover the "mote in the eye" of the other nationalities, and constantly picking and biting and misrepresenting all those who are independent enough to despise its tactics.

It is of such tactics that Mr. Stanwood complains when he accuses Mr. Pickersgill of tacitly encouraging the set of British subjects, whose conduct on the West Coast he describes as a disgrace to civilization, and although, perhaps, not correct in all his statements, nevertheless there is sufficient evidence from Mr. Stanwood's frequent and expressed opinions condemnatory of this slave traffic, and his honesty of purpose in upholding them, that this set of evildoers would stop at nothing to drive him out of the country in order, as he states, that there might be no obstacle in their way to use our flag, and throw the opprobrium of their nefarious works upon Americans and others. Hence I am of opinion that they have done everything in their power to annoy and intimidate Stanwood in order to drive him out of the country, so that the gang of slave-dealers and brigands might have full sway in their illegitimate business.

I have watched the course of events pretty closely since my arrival here, and experience teaches me to some extent to corroborate the remarks of Mr. Stanwood relative to a class of British traders and British subjects in the employ of the American houses here. The former profess a great friendship for Americans and America, so long as it suits in aiding them to push forward the interests of their own country either commercially or politically. In a commercial point of view there is no doubt they have succeeded to our detriment by cunningly initiating themselves into the business of the American agents and afterwards using such information as they may have obtained for the benefit of the English manufacturers, which enabled them to manufacture a close imitation of the American cotton cloth, and place the bogus goods, stamped with American trade-marks, upon this market at much reduced figures, and I regret to say that their bogus imitations are rapidly gaining in favor with the native trader, who hitherto would not buy anything but the American cloths; but when it is considered that the Hova and native trader is accustomed to divide a 10-cent piece into twenty parts, and when it is again considered that his pocket is touched to the extent

of 2 and 3 cents difference in the yard of the American goods and the English bogus imitations, it will naturally follow that he will use every effort to create a market for a class of goods that he can purchase so much cheaper and return him the same amount of profits. I am grieved and astounded to see steamer after steamer arriving here from England loaded with these goods and finding a ready sale in a market that some years ago was entirely American, and when the name of English cotton cloth was not known in Madagascar.

I am still more surprised to think how the two American houses, one of them established here for over twenty-five years and the other, I believe, for nearly twenty, controlling to a great extent the import and export trade of the country, without having any opposition or competition to contend with from other American shippers or traders, can afford to permit this market and its great trade in cotton goods to pass into other hands, without some great efforts being made to prevent it. But as I said, the agents of those two houses are to a great extent British subjects, and so long as their bread is well buttered by American coin, their natural sympathies may run with their own folk, and let the Americans take care of themselves.

Positively the English trader and others have stopped at nothing to advance the ascendancy of England in this country, and it would appear from recent events that these people's zeal and efforts, and in particular their methods, met with a set-back not expected at the hands of this Government.

Referring to the ship purchased for the account of this Government by the late commandant-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces (General Willoughby), it arrived here from Natal over two months ago, manned by an English crew and flying the English flag. It lay in the harbor here doing nothing, and it appears the prime minister refused to furnish money to pay the crew, and only furnished them, after the Malagassy style, with beef, rice, geese, and turkeys for rations, which did not suit their tastes, until the crew were about to mutiny, and threatened an appeal to the English consul if they did not get paid, and a change of food. In order to hush matters up, the prime minister yielded a little by giving them some money and changing their rations. After this occurrence Her Majesty's consul at London, who is engaged in business here, and in whose name, I am informed, the purchase papers of the steamer were made out, made an offer to the prime minister to charter the *Normandie* (that is the name of the vessel) for trading purposes, but the prime minister refused the offer, and a week or so afterward chartered it to a French firm at Réunion, to the great chagrin of Her Majesty's consul at London, who I am informed offered a higher bid than the Réunion firm.

It will be perceived in the reading of Mr. Stanwood's dispatches that many references are made and criticisms passed upon the former administration of this consulate, and while I am not spared myself by Mr. Stanwood, from his point of view, I have to remark that upon arrival here I have had many difficulties to contend with and many unreasonable and unmeaning oppositions to bear with, put down, and overcome, because I have striven to the best of my ability to do my duty to my country independently; and where I found it necessary I changed the former policy and *modus operandi* of this consulate, in order that the official confidence intrusted to the authorized authority should not be interfered with, so that I might be able to conscientiously, faithfully perform my duties to my country and to the administration that appointed me.

I may here mention that during the excitement created here a year ago, upon my obeying the instructions received from the Department in applying for a renewal of my exequatur through the medium of Resident General de France, I was not only threatened with official suspension, by influence brought to bear upon this Government, but every act of mine wherein my instructions were definite was construed as coming from myself, and suggested by a certain influence brought to bear upon me, which only could have been the creations of bigoted, prejudiced minds. But times have changed and I have outlived certain calumnies so far, but I fear tactics have not.

With regard to our claims upon this Government (some of which have been recently presented), I fear, as stated in my No. 37, dated August 25, 1888, that it will take a greater pressure than is in the power of this consulate to bring this Government to a sense of its duties in the fulfillment of its treaty obligations and stipulations, for it will evade, if possible, by equivocations and delays, its treaty responsibilities. I would therefore suggest to the Department the propriety of instructing the Secretary of the Navy to send one of our ships of war here at the first opportunity, in order to show this Government that we mean that our claims upon it must be settled, and also to visit the west coast, and see what can be done in the Grovie and Smith case.

Awaiting the instructions of the Department,
I have the honor, etc.

Hon. GEO. L. RIVES,
Assistant Secretary of State, etc.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul.

LIST OF INCLOSURES.

(1) Mr. Stanwood's dispatches to this consulate, commencing with his No. 54 and ending with his No. 85, together with their numerous inclosures.

(2) Dispatches numbered 82 are a series of seven letters passed between Mr. Stanwood and Mr. Pickersgill, British vice-consul at Antananarivo; also seven communications with their translations passed between Mr. Stanwood and the present governor of Mahabo and the late governor of Andakabe.

(3) The inclosure attached to Mr. Stanwood's No. 55 is my answer to the resident general de France's letter relative to the Smith-Grovie dispute.

(4) The inclosures No. 86 are my five dispatches to Mr. Stanwood.

(5) Inclosures numbered 87 are two dispatches, Nos. 1 and 2, of mine to Andromfidy, minister for foreign affairs, relative to the disturbances and disorders complained of by Consular Agent Stanwood; and No. 3 is my letter of August 30, 1888, to Andromfidy presenting the claims of Capt. Cyrus B. Averill and his daughter and those of the North American Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, with copy of Andromfidy's answer and translation of same.

(6) Inclosures No. 88 are my two dispatches to Mr. Haggard, the late British consul at this port.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Campbell.

No. 54.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, May 30, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I have received a letter from the governor of this district relating to a complaint by Mr. Whitney *re* the non-receipt of dispatches from here at sundry times. On February 26 I sent copy of said dispatches, two of them and a foot-note showing where the originals went; and since then another has reached me with the envelope indorsed

"Colonel Robinson has gone home." This leaves one unaccounted for, and the governor's letter calls my attention to my letter of transmissal referred to in Colonel Robinson's No. 25, dated December 29, 1885, the contents of which he (the governor) was aware of, so far as related to himself.

I have promised him to reproduce, to which that letter as relates to his share in that matter (see inclosure), and send it herewith. He also calls my attention to the form of receipt which he signed and which expressly states that his care ends on that dispatch reaching Antananarivo, and further, that at the time the original arrangement was entered into, Mr. George Sears was residing in the capital, that the dispatches were addressed directly to him, and that it was never expected that the guaranty should extend to Tamatave. I wish now to explain this matter fully, and in order to do this I quote from previous communications from Colonel Robinson on that subject and ask you to verify same by reference to that record.

On June 21, 1881, Colonel Robinson writes:

"I have also asked the Department to authorize the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$29 per month to enable us to put on a *monthly* line of couriers between your port and the capital, and also a less sum for like purpose between Majanga and the capital. Such lines of couriers would not only be useful for our official correspondence, but very convenient for our merchants and advantageous to commerce."

Dispatch No. 1, dated January 7, 1882, contains this: "Our Government directs me to establish a *monthly* line of couriers between the capital and your place."

I also ask your reference to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of the respective dates of January 27, 1882, April 6, 1882, May 1, 1882, and July 24, 1882. With the first regular courier Mr. Leaborde sent a circular notice announcing to "all and sundry" the dispatch of a *monthly* line with rates for the transport of letters, and it was also publicly advertised, as per inclosures (printed). Rightly or wrongly, every one received this as a Government grant, the same as any postal arrangement, and not private matter at all.

A reference to dates will show you how the service was carried out the first year. From January to June, 1883, the service was regular and valuable; then came the break caused by the blockade of Tamatave, and on the return of Colonel Robinson he writes, July 18, 1884, dispatch No. 21, as follows:

"I desire a response from you immediately, if possible, to get your dispatches by courier to the capital, either by Queas (Queen's?) couriers or your own, if you can have them to come through. I desire to again open communication overland by courier to do so."

In a P. S. to the same dispatch he says: "Relative to the couriers, I am authorized to draw on the Department for such expenses not exceeding \$29 per month. Let me hear from you upon the situation of matters political and commercial on your coast."

Couriers are much more expensive here than in Antananarivo, and I asked Mr. Bachelder to send them down in order to carry out Colonel Robinson's orders as cheaply as possible.

He sent one, and then refused to send more, because he had some difficulty in being repaid, and I then sent them from here.

On December 16 I received Colonel Robinson's No. 22, dated November 11, 1884 (to which I ask your reference), and in obedience to the orders there conveyed, at the close of the then current quarter, I sent the accounts as directed, and explained the situation and stated that Vice-Consul Pickersgill would attend to the courier service if requested to do so, *vide* Colonel Robinson, Nos. 1, 23, and 29, dated respectively February 1, 1885, and December 29, 1885. In December, 1884, Mr. Bachelder left the capital and Mr. George Sears undertook to attend to the forwarding of dispatches, etc. He sent two couriers and then refused to send more, or to have anything further to do with the dispatches, for the reason that his advances for that purpose were not repaid. He (Sears) wrote Colonel Robinson, who replied to one letter under date of May 14, 1885. Mr. Sears sent me this letter of Colonel Robinson's with a press copy of his (Sears') reply, and in consequence I wrote to Colonel Robinson under date of July 3 (see No. 29). Dispatches Nos. 23 and 24 from Colonel Robinson, both in one envelope, reached Antananarivo about May 29 (as per Mr. Sears' letter), and were bandied about until July, when a young Hova officer good-naturedly took charge of them and succeeded in getting them to me August 21, 1885, three months after their arrival in Antananarivo. I now beg your reference to Colonel Robinson's No. 24, dated May 14, 1885; the orders are then modified thus:

I now deem it advisable that you should send couriers only at the end of each quarter, excepting, of course, cases of emergency, when extras might be sent. Reference to the whole of that dispatch and No. 23 will show that those modified orders were given in consequence of a state of affairs which ceased to exist in February, 1886, yet the courier service has never been restored. As for the dispatches sent from here, No. 48, date February 26, 1887, explains somewhat, and I add here that three out of the five were made necessary by the wreck of ship *Surprise* and the resulting circumstances, and the fourth

by Mr. Smith's lawless act. A foot-note to copy of letter sent with No. 49 gives all the further explanation that appears necessary. Coming to the missing dispatch. In any and all cases when these dispatches are sent to any one in Antananarivo, the outside wrapper bears only the name of the person to whom they are sent. Three have been sent without such outside wrapper; *i. e.*, just the same as my ordinary letters and papers have been sent from Tamatave for three years past. One on December 3, which appears to have reached, as I notice that the date has been written and scored out in Mr. Whitney's No. 46. He (Mr. W.) inquires about No. 46, dated October 20, 1886, *and in the same dispatch acknowledges receipt thereof.* Nos. 44 and 45 have been returned here, and the missing one (No. 43) may turn up at any time.

Considering the flourish of trumpets with which the business was inaugurated (see printed inclosures) the outcome has been anything but creditable. Vice-Consul Pickersgill writes under date of August 24, 1886: "What has become of the United States consular mail down Madagascar? Ours between here and Tamatave is now in good working order; the messengers are now going down and coming up regularly in five days each journey. The French send on Saturdays as we do on Wednesdays, so there are two mails every week. For the credit of the States you ought to do something to keep up communication with the west coast." Again, on November 11, 1886, in a letter accompanying the dispatch referred to, No. 48, he says: "I am doing all I can to get your letters and papers down to you quickly, but I am still wondering why that United States consular mail has not been re-established."

A private letter, written in English, from an official in Antananarivo, referring to Whitney's complaint, after giving in elaborate detail the mail system of the English and French officers, mentions our attempt in 1882, and expresses wonder at the present state of the matter and says, *re* our monthly mail service, "if American energies are not equal to this you must permit us to remain surprised."

In the same letter is a reference to a Mr. Dowson (Dawson) in relation to the missing dispatch. What this gentleman's connection with the business is, is a puzzle to me. I have never sent any dispatches to Mr. Dawson, and did not know there was such a person in the capital. Norwegian missionaries, British subjects, and the public generally appear to be called upon to assist in the conduct of consular business, and if I am bewildered it is because I had supposed that it was United States Government business, with people empowered to transact it, and not a personal matter.

As for sending these dispatches other than by men regularly engaged and paid for the work, I have never asked charity for myself, and very decidedly object to do so for so powerful a commonwealth as the United States. The publicity given to this business at the start has impressed the people here with the idea that it is a service that is paid for. Precisely the same amount is paid to private messengers, and the only reduction possible is in "associated couriers," as they are termed here; that is, several persons joining to pay two messengers. Whenever I have received or sent dispatches by men engaged in this manner, I have never made any charge whatever, only for specials.

Three different people coming here from Antananarivo, all claiming to be Americans, at various dates, going back two and a half years, have stated squarely here that the overland courier service for the transmission of dispatches is dependent on the good-will of the employés of Messrs. George Ropes and Ropes, Emerton & Co.

Commander Harrington, of the U. S. S. *Juniata*, when here in September and October, 1885, got a strong consensus of opinion on the subject, but counseled patience until the war was over. Commander John Gregor also heard the complaints on the occasion of his visit a few days ago, and promised to assist if he could. I also wrote to the State Department on the subject in October and November last. If the grant of 1881 has been canceled a single sentence is all that is necessary for us to understand fully, or if for any cause it is impracticable in the present state of peace to give attention to matters on this coast, a definite statement to that effect will put a stop to complaints to you at once.

We have as many rights as the people on the east coast, and we have been patient and long-suffering.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure No. 55.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, June 3, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar;

SIR: I inclose herewith a letter from Mr. Grevé relating to his dispute with Mr. H. N. Smith, representing George Ropes, esq. of Boston, U. S. A.

This matter is referred to in my Nos. 45, 48, 49, and 51 of the respective dates of Sept. 23, 1886, Feb. 26, 1887, Mch. 21, 1887, and Apl. 1, 1887, and in Mr. Whitney's No. 29, dated Jan. 19, 1887.

I also inclose press copy of my reply to Mr. Grévé and a further letter from Mr. Grévé, dated April 5, 1887, and my reply.

The attempt at a settlement by arbitration has absolutely failed, the previous history of the matter having been such as to create a very strong feeling on the subject. Had a settlement by referee been agreed to by Mr. Smith in the beginning, no trouble would have been experienced in obtaining arbitrators, but the course taken by him has put the matter out of the question.

Considering the expression of opinion the attempt at arbitration has evoked, I regret extremely that the effort was made. Had I anticipated what has happened, I should most certainly have asked for a reconsideration of the orders conveyed in No. 29, dated Jan. 19, 1887; as samples, one party after a caustic comment says, "Be assured I will lend no countenance to this most pernicious precedent." Another says, "Considering the history of that affair, I am immeasurably astonished that such a proposition was ever made. Is your treaty abrogated or what is the meaning of the transaction anyway?" Nothing has been heard from Mr. Smith directly since March 28, but it is known that he left for the Comoro Islands about April 10, since when nothing is known of his movements.

All the papers in the case are presumably in your hands (see No. 49), and early attention to the matter is respectfully requested. Mr. Grévé writes the French resident per same messenger.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—Please mail accompanying letters and packet. There is a small sum to my credit in your office for postal purposes.

V. F. W. S.

NOTE.

This dispatch of Mr. Stanwood's refers to a matter between this man Smith, an American citizen and formerly agent for George Ropes, of Boston, and a French citizen. It seems, as will be perceived in the perusal of those communications, that Smith took a boat belonging to the man Grévé and appropriated it to his own use. The documents in this case have been furnished the Department over two years ago by the then acting consul, Mr. Whitney. It would appear, as far as I can understand the case, that Monsieur Grévé's attempts to hold George Ropes responsible for the acts of his agent, Smith, for the value of the boat taken by Smith, and for the loss of shearings of the same from the date of seizure by Smith until the settlement of this case, in the sum of \$100 per month. (See my letter attached, No. 3, dated February 16, 1888, to the resident general de France, in answer to his communication on this subject.)—J. P. C.

[Letter No. 55.]

ANDAKABE, *August 20, 1887.*

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,

United States Consul for Madagascar, Tamatave:

SIR: I send herewith four parcels of dispatches which have been sent here from time to time, as advised in my last communication, and which have been this day returned here for some as yet unexplained reason.

A matter of very grave importance has happened here, to explain which would require a very lengthy communication and many references to previous despatches, letters, etc., and my only chance of getting messengers is to have them leave this evening in order to overtake a party in order to have the protection of numbers for the journey.

At present there is only time to say that there is absolutely no semblance of authority at present and probably will not be unless some new officers should come from the capital.

This affair is the culmination of a personal feud between the governors of Andakabe and Mahabo, which has been going on for four years.

It is reported that the action of H. B. M. Vice-Consul Pickersgill is the prime cause of the present explosion, and I inclose herewith, to save time, my letter to him on the matter, and will give the full details in readiness for your next courier. Meantime, I earnestly beg you to communicate with Malagassy Government at the earliest possible

moment, and also to explain the situation to H. B. M. Consul Haggard. The agent of the British house here is at present at the south, and the employé in charge does not like to take any responsibility, so I have promised him to ask you to speak to Consul Haggard.

To explain my letter to Mr. Pickersgill: That gentleman and myself have been in correspondence over three years, in fact ever since he assumed that office, and very many communications have passed between us. *Re* the threats against me. These are from Asiatics, British subjects, and Africans who are engaged in slave traffic, and date back to 1879. In August, 1884, I sent Colonel Robinson a memorandum on the subject, which memorandum Colonel R. sent to the State Department with his No. 165, dated October 29, 1884. I presume a copy was retained in your office, and if so it will explain somewhat. The work of last year grew out of the war and its attendant circumstances. The slave dealing commenced to increase in 1884, continued to do so through 1885, and at last in 1886 an Englishman commenced it here in the very face of the governor, and exportation was also carried on at the south on a large scale, and now that there is no control here those slavers will most probably attempt to kill me or burn my houses, or both. I have been attacked more than once in former years.

Dispatches.—My belief is that these have been stopped by the governor of Mahabo, under the belief that correspondence from the governor of Andakabe was inclosed therewith, but whatever the cause it will show you how utterly useless it is to attempt to keep up communication except by regular men duly provided with passports, that these inland governors dare not interfere with. I paid \$12.90 for the transport of those letters and did not get them through, and it seems useless to try excepting in the regular way.

At the same time it is my duty to state that I consider our interests very greatly injured in this country for want of proper attention.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

NOTE.

See my communication to the minister for foreign affairs numbered 2, and dated March 29, 1888, on the value of passports.—J. P. C.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, February 16, 1888.

LE MYRE DE VILERS,

Minister Plenipotentiary, Resident General de France, à Madagascar:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your communication numbered 1 and dated January 22, 1888, in reference to the case of Monsieur Grevé, a French citizen, *versus* Smith, an American citizen.

Not being conversant with the particulars of the case nor the circumstances of the complaint, I had to make inquiries into the matter, and which I must offer as an apology to your excellency for my delay in answering your letter.

On inquiry I am informed that Mr. Smith left some time ago for the Comoro Islands, and whether he has again returned to Madagascar I am unable to ascertain. Even if he were here, I can not see what action I can take to adjust this matter, or to bring the case to an amicable arrangement, owing to the immense distance of Mantyrano from Tamatave and the great difficulty of communication to be encountered in order to be able to get parties here.

I also find by the records of the consulate that the United States Government have been informed of the matter and asked to send a United States vessel to the west coast to investigate this matter. I fear that the consular authority will never be able to reach the case, owing to the great difficulties of communication between Mantyrano, the residence of Mr. Smith, and Tamatave, and as there are no Hova authorities at Mantayno, it being a Sakalava town, a consular officer most likely would try in vain to enforce his authority there. If your excellency can in any way point out to me how we can arrange this matter amicably, I will be most happy to act with your excellency on any proposition you may suggest.

In the interim I will write to our consular agent at Andakabe and make further inquiries as to the whereabouts of Mr. Smith, in order that I may write him on this matter.

Trusting that Providence will protect your excellency from the vile attacks and assaults of irresponsible and ill-tempered newspaper harangues, and assuring you of my high consideration, etc.,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

No. 56.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
*Andakabe, June 30, 1887.*JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Herewith the returns for the quarter ending this day. The arrivals and departures have been four British flags from South Africa and one from Quillimane. One French flag from Nossibe and one Zanzibar flag from Zanzibar, and all these have sailed for the same destinations.

The U. S. S. *Alliance* and the French war-ship *Vaudreuil* have also visited this port. There have also been to and fro the usual fleet of dhows, boats, etc. All the over-sea vessels brought American goods, and a portion of the cargoes of the dhows, etc., were also of our manufactures.

The agent of the Comptoir d'Escompte for the collection of the customs revenues hypothecated for the interest on the loan of December 4, 1886, arrived on June 20th on board the *Vaudreuil*, and also M. Pinard, the French vice-resident at Majunga. Some disputes wherein French citizens were concerned were investigated and adjusted. The details of the difference between Messrs. Smith and Grevé were explained to M. Pinard, but he declined to act in consequence of the affair having been referred to yourself and the French resident at Antananarivo.

He (M. Pinard) will, however, make further inquiries touching Mr. Grevé's complaint against Mr. Govea.

I also send herewith some postal accounts. You will see from the date attached that I did not receive the accounts until June 10. Up to that time I had supposed that the account numbered 1 belonged to the last quarter of 1886, and should be included with the courier of November 2, as those letters had been sent from here on December 17, 1886, but the date on the postal receipt shows January 28, 1887. That is the reason that the accounts for the last quarter of 1886 have been so long delayed, and the reason for sending these communications to the Department has already been explained.

Other communications, that is, dispatches Nos. 49 to 55 inclusive, have been sent forward, all of which have been included with my own letters, and for which I have paid, but in consequence of the statement in Mr. Whitney's No. 26, *re* difficulty between "this consulate and the Department over accounts from the consular agencies," I make no charge for the share that the Government should justly bear. Dispatch No. 54, dated May 30, 1887, is entirely upon this subject and the references therein will be sufficient to show the history of the matter, and I respectfully ask that fresh orders be sent me setting forth in terms that will admit of no misconstruction what course of action is expected in order to prevent the possibility of any future "difficulty" so far as this agency is concerned.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 57.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
*Andakabe, July 14, 1887.*JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Your No. 1, dated June 6, 1887, to hand this day. I regret sincerely to note that you have suffered from the climate and earnestly hope that you are now permanently free and will recover your health, for if ever a country needed a strong man—in all the senses of that expression—it is this. I had previously been informed of your arrival from Antananarivo, and again by Com. Mr. Gregor, returns, etc. On March 22, No. 49 was transmitted by a trading party with the full expectation that it would be a long time on the road. April 24, Nos. 50, 51, and 52, covering quarterly returns for the first quarter of the current year, were sent forward. June 3, Nos. 53, 54, and 55 followed; and on the 3d instant No. 56, covering quarterly returns of June quarter, was sent.

None of these were sent by special messenger, but by trading parties, etc., and although they may be a long time reaching you, still you will probably receive the whole of them previous to the receipt of this. All these were sent under cover to Mr. Laborde in accordance with instructions conveyed in Mr. Whitney's No. 26. I think you will find all the information you require within the above numbers, and with reference to the last half of 1886 I sent those returns direct to the State Department, as explained in No. 48, and as for sending copies Mr. Laborde makes arrangements with the messengers under which I have the utmost difficulty to retain them long enough to write an ordinary letter, as for instance, the present men only want to stay two hours.

I wrote to Mr. Laborde on this matter, and shall be very glad if you will do the same, for I can not see how a gentleman in Antananarivo can be the proper judge of what you require, or of how long it will take me to execute your orders. In this particular case the dispatches covering the information you wish are already on the road, or else all this would have to wait for the next messengers.

I note your remark, re-writing from Mozambique. I there underwent an operation (lithotomy) that was just as severe—considering my age and six months' sickness—as a man could go through and live, and I went on board the vessel that brought me here in a very shaky condition. I could not write a line to even my own family, much less an official dispatch. I had to either take that vessel or wait three months for another, and I went on board in direct opposition to the emphatic protests of the surgeons who had attended me.

As for the report of my death, I inclose the opening lines of a letter from Mr. Tacchi and beg your attention to the date thereof. Mr. Whitney will be able to identify Mr. T.'s handwriting, and the body of the letter contains some information valuable to me, so I do not wish to part with it.

It was well known that this wreck of the "*Surprise*" had occurred, yet no inquiry has ever been made as to the disposal of the cargo and materials, nor has the subject ever been mentioned from your office.

As for sending for Mr. Pickersgill, at the date of that dispatch my last advices from your office were *sixteen months old*. The war had been over for full six months, with free communication with Tamatave. Matters had grown to a pass where *some* action was imperative. The alternative lay between a direct appeal to the State Department or a final effort to obtain a response from your office. I chose the latter, and if, in so doing, I committed an error, may I ask if the other course would have been preferable in the first instance?

It is true that the matter ultimately went to the Department, but I exhausted every possible means before sending the dispatches to Washington.

With reference to the dispatches that failed to reach, No. 54, dated May 30, 1887, is entirely on the subject of communication, but I ask your attention to the fact that all the work and outlay has been on my side. No attempt was made to reach this office from Tamatave, and when my dispatches did reach, on December 1, 1886, they were not acknowledged until January 17 and 20, 1887. (*Vide* Mr. Whitney's No. 26.)

Something more than "annoyance" has resulted here. Downright damage of considerable magnitude, as will be seen, now that the underwriters on the *Surprise* insist on the investigation that ought to have been proceeded with more than a year ago. Also, the plundering of the croastes, reported in No. 52, dated April 6, 1887, is another of the fruits of stopping communication.

Postal account.—Many thanks for your reminder. I do not want the draft sent to Mr. Pickersgill now; at the time I made the request I was remitting to Antananarivo and then supposed that the drafts could be sent at once, thus avoiding the risk of sending the equivalent in coin from here. I now beg you to inclose the draft with your next dispatch and send it here, and the other account when passed may be dealt with in the same manner.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—I send Mr. Laborde's letter and beg your attention to the date thereof and the closing paragraph. You will see that eighteen clear days intervene between the date of your dispatch and the date of transmittal from Antananarivo. May not one inquire, if speed was essential, why said dispatch was not forwarded promptly from the capital instead of demanding that all the inconvenience of haste should be placed upon me?

I am under the impression that Mr. Laborde gets very much more compensation for the trifling service of forwarding these dispatches than I for writing them, but in any case I wish to state plainly that I think my convenience is entitled to quite as much consideration as his. I also beg you to inform me precisely what measure of control of those messengers is exercised by Mr. Laborde.

For five and a half years I have been vainly striving to secure the application of ordinary business methods to this question of communication. I have my own opinion as to the cause of failure, but I sincerely hope you will exercise your authority upon the subject, for the style in which the matter has been dealt with is a downright disgrace, and spite of the past I can not yet believe that the United States consular service is either a charity organization or under the control of the general public.

V. F. W. S.

Please mail inclosed letters.

[Letter No. 57.]

ANDAKABE, July 15, 1887.

A. V. LABORDE, Esq.,
Antananarivo:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of June 25, 1887, covering dispatch from United States consul and parcel of mails from British consulate, to hand yesterday.

These messengers reached the garrison, 7 miles from here, on the day before, and a note from the governor received about 9 a. m. yesterday informed me of the arrival of a courier, but the men did not turn up till 2 p. m. After getting 12 yards of brown sheeting as a present, they announced their immediate departure, but, after some talk, magnanimously offered to wait two hours for my letters. Of course this was useless, and thereupon they left for the garrison, denying that they were employed by you, but stating that they were sent by the foreign minister and Rasanjy and the Queen, and all the rest of the usual Malagassy formula. I sent a note to the governor, informing him that you had advised me of a special messenger, and asking him to hold the men if possible until I could reply to the dispatch, etc., and I now send this parcel in the hope that he has succeeded in keeping them. I have to pay 2 shillings for the two journeys to the garrison, and although it is but a trifle, five and a half years of such "trifles" have left a grim-looking total in my books, and the limit of patience is nearly reached. As for the time for the journey, I suggest that when making your bargains the actual traveling time only be provided for, as unless you are acquainted with the contents of Consul Campbell's dispatches, and also with all the affairs here, I do not see how you can gauge the time required for my correspondence, and I have neither time nor inclination for discussions with messengers.

I have written to Consul Campbell on this subject.

Three parcels of mails addressed to you from this office must have reached the capital before your letter was written. As you do not mention them I fear they have not reached you. I send an inquiry per same messenger as this relative to the missing parcels; two of them covered dispatches of importance, and were sent with extra precautions to insure delivery. I hope you will be able at you next writing to advise me of the receipt of the parcels en route, five altogether, and remain

Yours, faithfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

[Letter No. 57.]

ANTANANARIVO, June 29, 1887.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD, Esq.,
United States Consular Agent, Andakabe, Madagascar:

DEAR SIR: Herewith please find a dispatch received from the United States consul to you by special messenger. I have also received a parcel from the British consulate addressed to you, which parcel I now forward.

No political news to offer at this writing. French resident keeps very quiet.

Please send back this courier as soon as possible as I have given him thirty days there and back, and believe me

Yours, faithfully,

A. V. LABORDE.

No. 58.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakake, August 25, 1897.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Following my communication of August 20th (ordinary letter, press-copy enclosed), I have now to explain the matter. In order to do this I must first ask your reference to No. 8, dated September 12, 1882, and to No. 31, date September 30, 1884.

I take up the explanation at the date of the last-mentioned despatch, and have now to state that no fault could be found with the wording of this as a separate command, except by the people whose transactions were illegitimate, and they of course wished to have the governor as far from the coast as possible.

Two sons of the governor of Mahabo are concerned with these Asiatics and also with another British house trading here, and there is no doubt of a conspiracy to depose the present governor and revert to the old order of things. This will be most damaging to our people, and I hope you will enter an energetic protest against any such action.

When I asked for action before on this same matter no notice was taken of the request, as well as of many others I have made, and I ultimately had to do the work myself. Much dissatisfaction has resulted on this coast from the total abandonment of all efforts to further American interests, and this has been communicated to the United States, and

per last mail two companies who have business relations here, offered, if complaints were formulated, to press them in Washington. I have done my very best. I have stopped, by persuasion, two lengthy complaints addressed to the journals in the United States, but now that the people at home are urging that these matters be referred to headquarters, I can do no more. We can not understand this policy of self-effacement in this country. If we are to suffer for any ultimate common good, at least we should know what is the end expected to be attained. Take for instance the case of the *Surprise*. This wreck happened nearly two years ago, and as soon as I was able to write, a complaint of a breach of treaty in connection therewith was sent to your office, and has been followed by others since, yet I am forced to-day to inform the underwriters on the cargo of that ship, that I can get no response from your office in connection with that affair.

As far as the threats against myself are concerned, I ask your reference to No. 14, dated December 31, 1882, and to a memorandum dated August 21, 1883, referred to in Consul Robinson's No. 165, dated October 29, 1884, as having been sent with that dispatch to State Department. As soon as the war broke out between French and Madagascar there was a great increase in slave traffic, and the people mostly engaged therein were British subjects. A Swede referred to in No. 49 and Mr. H. N. Smith were, however, prominent in the business, and Mr. Smith imported powder and muskets on a large scale, most of which ultimately was used in this traffic.

In September, 1885, the U. S. S. *Juniata* was sent here to assist in putting a stop to Mr. Smith's operations. She went to Maintyrano, stayed two hours, and then came here, and her commander told me he could do nothing—could only report.

Consequently all the check I could apply to Mr. Smith was in warning letters, which would result in the particular operation that I objected to, being transferred to a British subject and carried on as usual. Early in 1885 a clan of Sakalavas went north of here, rebelled against the Hova rule, as reported in No. 41, date October 14, 1885, and were obtaining powder from Mr. Smith among others.

Sometimes some of this powder, stamped with an American brand and bearing a staring picture of the United States flag, fell into the hands of the authorities and would be brought to me with a complaint of Mr. Smith, his boat carrying the United States flag being the means of transport of this powder from Maintyrano. I made some efforts to stop this, and on July 6, 1885, the inclosed letter (No. 2 copy) was sent here. The original of that letter was sent to the Malagassy Government and a copy to Vice-Consul Pickersgill, who was then acting as British consul. Mr. Pickersgill merely remarked that he hoped Mr. Swenson would get his deserts, and there the matter ended for the time.

Very many times the slave-dealers have threatened to kill me, and have several times attempted to do so, always with disappointing results. When the governor of Mahabo refused to allow the arrest of the Mozambique who had insulted the wife of the governor of Andakabe, out of which the whole of this affair has grown, Swenson and others openly stated that they had the support of the governor of Mahabo, and that they would come here and burn this village on account of the action of the governor and myself over the slave-dealing and powder business with Mr. Smith. On the arrest of the governor on a trumped-up charge these fellows said that I would be killed, as the governor's sons would be ready to get up any evidence required. Many have warned me to leave, and warning letters are thrown into my compound frequently—three last night. These are not from enemies, but from friends, who do not wish to be known in the matter, fearing for themselves. It was just the same as this several years ago, and a British Government ship came here and gave these fellows such a harrying that they were quiet until the war broke out and the British cruisers were withdrawn from these waters.

I respectfully ask you to present this case to Her Britannic Majesty's consul, and ask him, if he can compass it, to come here in person and investigate. Nine-tenths of the slave-dealers are British subjects, and there are other respectable people who will write to the British Government direct if there is not an improvement here.

I can not find a man who believes there is a scintilla of truth in the charge upon which Mr. Pickersgill has acted in such a hasty manner, and the complainant is notoriously unreliable. He was Mr. Smith's "lieutenant" and confidential man all through the operations described in Consul Robinson's No. 165, and it is reported that he was the supercargo on several voyages to Johanno, of a similar character to the one described in that dispatch.

I do not know as it is admissible to comment on the action of Mr. Pickersgill in the present case, but Mr. P. has made one blunder here before by impetuous action, in which I am personally interested, and the Insurance Company of North America, and Philadelphia also; and when the matter comes, as it probably will, into the courts, it will be seen that whatever qualities that gentleman may possess, caution is not one of them.

To sum up, more attention should be given to matters on this coast by both the United States and British Governments, or an explosion will come at no distant day which will be extremely humiliating to both. The admirable system of the French is well worthy of imitation. Some difficulty recently occurred here in which French citizens were in-

terested. An officer came in a Government ship, convened a court, patiently investigated and disposed of the case, the ship waiting until everything was settled. These French cases are the only ones where public business has been transacted at all here. American and British ships come here and stay a few hours, and take a vast quantity of notes, and then hurry away, assuring us that some beneficent power will shortly appear and adjust all difficulties, and nothing more is heard until another complaint is made, when the same farce, civilized style, is adopted or at least attempted.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—*October 26.*—I have thought it best to send a copy of a portion of the communication referred to above. I also send a press copy which will explain itself, and I beg you to get it translated and to communicate the contents to the British consul. As you will see, the officers have been beaten and have taken refuge with me. Disorder reigns supreme, and it is said that the governor of Mahabo will not allow any persons to pass on the road to the capital. Two men make a trial to-night to get away under the cover of darkness, and this goes with them.

V. F. W. S.

[Copy.]

As stated, I endeavor to show why the matters mentioned in communication dated August 18 should receive prompt and thorough attention, and to this end enumerate the reasons for such persistent efforts to use the United States flag on this coast, placing these reasons in the order they stand as regards the profits to those engaged in these illicit lines, and will discuss as numbered:

- (1) The traffic in slaves.
- (2) The trade in arms, powder, etc.
- (3) Smuggling.
- (4) The export of wood.

First. The traffic in slaves. By this is meant not the importation, but the "peddling" of them along the coast after they have been long enough in the depots at Maintyrano and vicinity, until they learn enough Sakalava to be serviceable. Also the transfer from one part of the coast to another of natives of Madagascar (principally women and children) who have been kidnapped, and who are always carried to a distance from their homes to be sold.

As stated in No. 14, dated December 31, 1882, there are regular villages of the newly imported Africans at and near Maintyrano where they are kept until they learn a little of the dialect of this country. They are then sent along the coast in boats in numbers varying from three to ten, and sold as produce. Most of this "peddling" is done in boats carrying "the white man's rig" as being liable to be overhauled by British cruisers or thin boats. Some, however, is done in dhows, notably one belonging to a British subject (a Hindu) which anchored off this port in April, 1882, with fifty on board bound to the Sakalava ports south of here.

The reverse is the case from the south, most of the natives of this country being shipped from points south of here and carried north to be sold. Now, it is a fixed idea with all colors and nationalities that if the United States flag is carried it secures immunity from search, and this belief has prevailed for years; consequently our flag has been looked upon as a kind of insurance policy against the risk of capture at sea for which they paid no premium.

It is an undoubted fact that previous to September, 1879, most of this work was done under the United States flag. Acting on the instructions of Commodore Shufeldt, given at that time, I took some steps which resulted in the capture and destruction of several boats, and spread consternation among South Africans, Creoles, Hindus, and Swahilis alike, and inaugurated a war upon myself.

When it is considered that the importation from Africa is not less than 5,000 per annum, to say nothing of the natives stolen in this country, it will readily be seen that the individual who, single-handed, attacked such an enormous interest in the hands of unscrupulous men did so at considerable personal peril.

It is impossible within the scope of an ordinary communication to give you details as to who and what are engaged in this work, but I hope at no distant day to personally give you such information as you require on the subject, and will only show here how it affects the legitimate trader to have our flag placed at the disposal of this most unsavory crew. On this coast the Hovas only constitute a small proportion of the population, consequently the bulk of the trade is with Sakalavas, etc., and if slaves are to be had they will not part with their produce for anything else, as they in turn can get more for a slave in the country than for anything else, and have no trouble with transportation. Of course they say we want slaves, and the genuine American with a stock

of American goods has to stand by and see the foreigner carrying the United States flag, walk off with the produce—and the profits—the result of a transaction which would be a capital crime were he really a citizen of the United States. Is it any wonder that the denunciation against the new order of things, by which they claim a right to carry our flag, was deep and bitter? What possible good can result from giving these impudent hounds even a shadow of protection?

[Extract No. 2.]

So far the principal reasons. In the first communication I addressed to you I mentioned that in the years past the United States flag had been made the cover for every species of deviltry. This had been borne with bitter shame until I thought a right had been given me, and retribution on some of them speedily followed. So, also, the first question I asked after receiving this appointment was upon this matter.

Now comes a United States ship and her commandant not only states publicly that any one who chooses can raise it (the United States flag), but gratuitously adds that no nation would dare board a vessel or boat on which it was set. This is tantamount to inviting every nationality who has any dirty work to do to cover it with the United States flag, for if a business is legitimate and honest why fear inquiry and search? Do not revenue officers search vessels and even individuals in our own country?

I beg your consideration and action on this matter, for it must be seen that if this be not adjusted the position of any consular officer on this coast must be one of irritating humiliation, while it opens a way for endless troubles not only with the Malagassy, but also the English as far as I have dealing is concerned.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

ANDAKABE, *August 23, 1883.*

Since the before-mentioned date, viz., 1879, the lawless element have both feared and hated me—no doubt with ample reason—but, facing the matter squarely, was there or is there any other course? To shut my eyes and neither say or do anything would be pusillanimous, and among all the bitter things that have been said of me, no one ever yet had the temerity to say I was a coward.

The threatening letter from Swenson shows what that lot think of me. They dare not even threaten except with "300 order 400 maen." And even then it proved an empty threat, so far as I was concerned; they dared not come here even with that odds; but they did kill two of the governor's servants and run off three hundred and eighty head of cattle from a place about 10 miles from here. I have never hesitated an instant to tell the law-breakers that I would bring them to book if I could, and have walked alone into their nests, and taken notes of what was going on. Afraid of me in every other way they have had recourse to slander—at a range of several hundred miles; not a man among them dare utter an insulting word in my presence, and I am very well aware how very sedulously these slanders have been propagated, especially in Tamatave, and also the reason for that action; but if you will carefully read Consul Robinson's No. 4 and No. 22, addressed to this office, and his No. 164 and No. 165, addressed to the State Department, you will see what course he ordered in the first place, and endorsed later on. The papers from this office, including the extracts now sent, were forwarded by Consul Robinson to the State Department with the above-mentioned No. 165, were printed and sent to Commodore Harrington, in China (*U. S. S. Juniata*), with orders to come here and assist in regulating matters so far as United States citizens were concerned; but those orders were accompanied by others from the Secretary of the Navy, which prevented him from any action. I earnestly begged him to go to Tamatave, but he was short of coal, having barely enough to reach Natal.

He wrote to Consul Robinson, and the letter was forwarded with the original of No. 41, dated October 14, 1885, and which dispatch was, I believe, lost after reaching Antananarivo. I hope as the British consul is in your town, and as the most of these criminals are British subjects, and one of the worst Swenson, is under his control as consul for Sweden and Norway, you will place this matter fully before him and endeavor to improve a condition of things that is a blot on the nineteenth century civilization as it stands at present.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

ANDAKABE, *August 26, 1887.*

NOTE.

I call particular attention of the Department to this letter, as it shows, according to Mr. Stanwood, how our flag has been for so many years used and abused, without any protest being made from this consulate during other administrations.—J. P. C.

[Inclosure in 58.]

ANDAKABE, August 18, 1887.

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL, Esq.,
Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Antananarivo:

DEAR SIR: As the matter to follow will embody the subject of an official dispatch, and possibly other correspondence, and as you are interested therein, I hope you will not take it unkindly if I give you the facts in plain language.

Through the last half of 1885 and the first months of 1886 the slave trade, always carried on by foreigners to some extent, had grown to large dimensions. In May slaves were brought here and sold, and also in June, Rakotd 11 Otia, etc., got possession of ten of them and also some correspondence relating to the sale of slaves by a British subject, Mr. John H. George. After my return from Mozambique the governor sent a boat to the south. Mr. Norden was invited to come here, and you are already familiar with results thereof.

Of course a very hostile feeling was engendered against said governor on part of those interested and also against myself as having been supposed to have influenced him in his crusade against the flesh and blood traffic.

H. M. S. *Reindeer* arrived here in February and every one of the dealers knew that here the commander obtained very full information. They openly stated that they would defy the law, and as the ship did not return by April they had become very bold and aggressive. Early in that month Mr. Bellein, an employé of Mr. Cubbin, and Mr. A. Earle went north, and on April 14 returned here bringing with them "Osman" Samson and "Resamps," the Sakalava headmen at Hosy. In the afternoon a Sakalava girl who was living with Mr. Earle was sent to offer money to Mes Governor, and to ask his wife to go to Mes. Mr. Cubbin's house and submit herself to Osman.

The money and proposal were offered publicly, that is, in the presence of several officers and the two female attendants of Mrs. Governor. In a previous letter I gave a version of this that was inaccurate, but it was the fault of my informant. I was not here at the time, and the incident was related to me in language impossible to reproduce. It was not a subject to question an outraged husband upon, so I gave it as I understood it, but the above version is from Mr. Earle.

The governor was not here, but arrived on the 13th, held a consultation with his officers, at which it was decided to arrest both Osman and the girl that took the message. The girl was arrested, and an attempt made to arrest Osman, but the governor at Mahabo would not allow it, and ultimately furnished Osman with an escort to Antananarivo. August 16th some officers arrived here from Mahabo, arrested Governor Rabsato and placed both him and his wife under close surveillance, not even permitting the woman to attend to the ordinary wants of nature without two armed men standing over her, and have confiscated his property of every description, and treated him with the utmost indignity.

August 18 I went to see him, and was told by Razafindrazaka Evangelist, who is here acting as the chief in these arrangements, that all this is done at your request, in consequence of a complaint from Osman, and a certain Asiatic, named "Pera bey."

The demoralization and confusion here is something indescribable. Yesterday the Sakalavas from Mahaino threatened the village, and on my return from the garrison I found both Mr. Earle and servants and my servants armed for attack, and both Mr. Earle and myself kept an armed watch last night. Everybody says that the law and order is over, and there will be murder and pillage before it is done. A more complete triumph for the criminals could not have been achieved, and whatever may be thought of the action of the Malagassy Government, perhaps you will permit me to say that I am astounded that the machinery of a British consular office—and yours of all others—should be put in motion to minister to the present revenge and further the future operation of such criminals as these.

In your last letter you say: "What an unspeakable set of blackguards you have had the pleasure of bringing to their downfall." Is it possible that by your act I am placed alone at the mercy of these same blackguards? Since the 17th I have been urged again and again to clear out for safety's sake, and as I write I have the pleasure of hearing, "Your life is not safe an hour now."

Mr. Osman has two murders credited to him in the last three years, and Mr. Pera bey has not a much better record. You have lived long enough on this coast to know that there are thousands of men to be had who will commit a murder for \$5, and you must know what the effect of your action will be. I shall not "clear out." They may get me, probably they will, but I will have the value to the uttermost farthing, and if I live long enough to put on record the reason why I shall do so.

As for this Mahabo governor, he was a French sympathizer all through the war, and when the French ships were blockading here he used to send fresh provisions to them through the agency of Leo, Samat, Grivi, Calteaux, and Louris, who were all that time at Ibasy, 15 miles north of here. After the war was over the Frenchmen said, "We

have got the governor of Mahabo. If he does not do as we wish now we will let it be known that he was assisting us in the war." Under this threat they forced him to the action that resulted in segregating Ambato and placing it under his control, and if you could see the elation of the French over your achievement it would interest you. Mr. Grievi said to me yesterday, "The English consul has rendered us more service than Mr. Beaudais ever did." Mr. Gilbert Pierre, controller of customs, said this morning in reference to yesterday's threatened raid, "A very little more of this and the world will see that our flag (*i. e.*, French) is the only solution of the Madagascar problem." The French alone are the buyers of these slaves, and of course your Pera bey and Osman both are dependent on them. They are working splendidly.

In my letter of November 1, 1886, headed "Private," I told you of this Osman and Pera bey. By the papers in possession of Commander Lang I saw that you had used a portion of that letter. If any portion of said letter was entitled to credit why not the whole? And if so, why on earth have you turned this pack of wolves upon me, single-handed?

This governor of Mahabo had control here three and a half years before Rakote came. Within that time the officers and soldiers nominally in charge here had fled to my premises at least twenty times for protection. On one occasion the very officer they propose to put in charge of Andakabe ran into my bedroom and hid under my bed. The Sakalavas living here entered the "rova," drove out the "Hovas," hauled down the flag, and paraded the village with the flag for a *lamba*, transferring it to one another, until I went and took it from them to my own house. This is no romancing; it can be proved by an hundred men here. For years petition went to Antananarivo for a strong man to come here as governor. He came and gave the first showing of law ever seen here, and now, at the bidding of the criminals, he has been brought to disgrace, condemned without a hearing, his property confiscated, and to-day the karangs have been called to the garrison by Razafindrazaka to exult in the fall of the man whose only fault was that he did his duty.

If there is any other reason for this action it is not known here. Yesterday Razafindrazaka stated to me distinctly that this business was done on your requisition on account of a complaint from Osman and Pera-bey. It is believed here that Rakote will never arrive at Antananarivo, or his wife either, if she goes with him, and Mr. Earle and Mr. Aas have gone to endeavor to get permission for the wife to remain with Mr. Aas until her relatives can come to her relief.

Mr. Earle is a new man here, and Mr. Osman is at the south. He (Mr. O.) is a warm personal friend of Rakote and the Madaneas, as also Mr. McCubbin. Since Mr. McCubbin's visit here hardly a ship has come from Natal without bringing a present for one or both.

Mr. Norden is at the south; a letter was sent him yesterday, and he will most probably come as soon as he hears of this. He is one of the proscribed and may not like to venture within the reach of the friends of your clients at this stage of the affair.

This matter will go into the English newspapers beyond doubt, and most probably some history with it. We shall know better in a little while what to think, but at present everyone is bewildered. I wrote to Consul Campbell as soon as I could get a courier to go through and ask him to confer with the British consul with reference to affording some legal protection to property.

Four years of Governor Rakote's rule has lulled people into a feeling of security, and Swenson's "trils" at least will not be slow to take advantage of it. They simply laugh at the Mahabo governor, and have always done so. Others will need it even if they succeeded in getting away with me. Mr. Pera-bey's complaint; I am ready to declare upon oath that Pera-bey told me more than a month after the alleged seizure of his goods that he had only lost about \$55 in value. An investigation will develop some curious facts here, and it is my opinion that whether Rakote lives to reach the capital or not that the ventilation will be thorough.

Months before the explosion came over the slave-dealing I ventured to predict that the light would be thrown on it, and you see it was verified. I now prophesy that this little business will meet with like treatment, but not in the Madagascar Times. It will form an excellent sequel to the articles on slave-dealing and some others from Antananarivo, and will perhaps add a page to the knowledge of Madagascar for the benefit of those who are interested in the future of this unlucky country.

Razafindrazaka and Spurgeon have an account with Mr. McCubbins at present and are on friendly terms, but there is no telling how the matter will result as soon as the French put on the pressure; at present Mr. Earle is very explicit in his expressions over the present matter, and has gone to-day to remonstrate with Razafindrazaka, and to urge that some semblance of authority is kept up.

I have written plainly, perhaps offensively, but please remember that this is not the only case where trouble has resulted here from hasty action upon letters from irresponsi-

ble parties, and the outcome of one of these cases has yet to be determined; and also that you set the example by your letters of May 8 and 10, 1885. Those letters were always a conundrum to me until I received the copy sent with yours of March, 1887. Then the whole matter became as clear as daylight.

I hope if this most unjustly-treated officer ever lives to reach the capital that you will assist to secure him a hearing of his case for the sake of decency; the mischief is done here, and all but irreparably, but surely a faithful, zealous, and loyal officer ought not to be crushed and his property confiscated for protecting his wedded wife and the mother of his children from the insults of a murderous hound like "Osman, the slaver."

Yours truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

NOTE.

I draw the particular attention of the Department to this letter, as it purports to give the reasons for the removal of the governor of Andakabe and the disorders that followed his deposition.—J. P. C.

[Inclosure No. 58.]

N. B.—This letter is an attempt of the man Swenson, a Swede, to write in English.

BOSHI, 4th July, 1885.

to Mr. George and Mr. Govea

Sirr the Sakalavas are tockin about to go to Morondava wen the men came from Min-nabayo of Rakote and Stanwood wont lit then alon, Morondava will be ruined, clar Robuk, altogether You must noht blam the Sakalavas foret, You must blam Rakote & Stanwood, them think Bushi am the sam as Mangarivo and Tandrikus them will fine mistake so plise let them noe about, let them keep the place them have to keep and noht trubbel enniboddy els, them dont stel no bolaks & them dont teak no oder mans wif and them dont by no slaves, Mr. George sirr plise let Rakote no if he don't leave Minnabay and Boshi alon them will come to Morandava & that Be a beagge loss at Morandava to the white man and that will be Rakote & Stanwood fall, the hovas have to anser foret and noht the Sakalavas. I goht noting whedet to do I only tell you what I heer, for the bigg men was her yesterday from Minnalay and I dont noe ween tha com back agane.

plise keep the letter

Yours truly

(Signed) J. P. SWENSON

Sirr the Sakalavas, the Sakalavas sirr you must not blam them if you loses all you goht in your stores.

efe thai come ther will be about them count about 300 oder 400 mane and the hovas cant stop them.

[Translation.]

TO RAWMINAHILTRINIARIVO, *Fifteenth Honor*, Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs:

SIR: This is what we announce to you, sir. May you reach old age; may you never be ill; may you always be near the Queen, and God bless you. Messrs. Garone and Philippe came here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They are French citizens, and entered in the Rova (government stockade) and struck Rainizanabelo, six honors. Rain-igiry, tenth honor, heard this, when a spear was thrown, and came and they ran away.

They said, "Madagascar is the slave of France," the American consular agent is witness, having seen the two wounds of the officer who was struck.

We come to announce this by this letter. May you reach old age, and never be ill, always be near the Queen, and God bless you, sir. I also come to salute you. May you reach old age and never be ill, thanks to God.

Saith your worker,

RAINIJANABELO,
Six Honors.

This is the style of a letter from a subordinate officer to his superior. You will see that the writer is an officer of six honors, while the officer written to glories in fifteen Vitraso honors.

No. 59.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, September 8, 1887. (Received November 12, 1888.)

JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq.,

United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: The excitement over the affair reported in my last (No. 58) has in no way died out, but, on the contrary, seems to be increasing.

A report upon the case, with the history of the slave-dealing and various other transactions here, will most probably be sent to the American and English journals; indeed, the intention to do so is openly stated, and therefore I have thought it advisable to send some further information in connection with this matter before it is given to the press.

The man Osman is a notorious slave "peddler," and is, in fact, as thorough a scoundrel as it is possible for a man to be. He owned two boats, and these were seized by the governor in connection with this affair. On examination a French ensign and a United States ensign were found on board of one of the boats. I was called to see the flag on board of the boat on her arrival here, and two days after the flag was formally delivered to me accompanied by the inclosed note No. 1 (copy). I replied as per copy No. 2, and, as I state in that note, there is no doubt of the use which was made of our flag. There is a very strong feeling about the action of Mr. Pickersgill in relation to the encouragement he has given to men whom he knew to be breaking the laws, and it is extremely probable that both the American and British officers will be criticised with as much rigor as the writers on the subject are capable of. This being the case, I send this and a copy of my last via Majunga. It must not be supposed from this coming via Majunga that there is free communication. On the contrary, this is only the second boat in twelve years.

It is now beginning to be believed that the sons of the governor of Mahabo are in collusion with the slave-dealers, and that Swenson and two more Europeans were parties to the conspiracy to get the governor of Andakabe out of the way. I hear that they are extremely astonished because I do not leave, but I have not the remotest idea of doing so, or of changing my usual course in the least in spite of "Resompa" and his gang, and propose to move about as I see fit. I trust you will give the full particulars of this business to the British consul, and also get some explanation from the Malagassy Government as to the "why" of this extraordinary business. The governor who has been arrested was the best governor in this island, and every respectable person, including the Norwegian missionary and his wife, condemns the whole business in unmeasured terms.

I trust you will see the necessity for some action.

Very respectfully, etc.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure 1, No. 59.—Translation.]

To VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,

Consular Agent, United States of America:

This is what we tell you, sir. Herewith is the flag of the United States Government, which the officers saw in Asomany dhow, the clerk that was here on the 10th of April. He ran away to Ambato. Herewith also are Rainimanana, six honors, D. P. M., and Rasamba, six honors, chief writer, and Rainijanabelo, captain of the custom-house, and officers and soldiers who escort it to you, sir.

I visit and salute you, sir. Saith

D. RAKOTE,
Eleven Honors, D. P. M., etc.

[Inclosure 2, No. 59.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, April 22, 1887.

To D. RAKOTE, *eleven V. tra D. P. M. and Governor, Andakabe:*

SIR: I have received your note and the United States flag taken by you from the boat formerly belonging to Osman and now in your possession.

There is no doubt of the unlawful purpose in carrying this flag, and I thank you for your attention and shall report the matter to the chief consular officer of the United States at Madagascar in due course.

Your obedient servant,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 60.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,

ANDAKABE, September 19, 1887. (Department November 12, 1888.)

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,

U. S. Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I send herewith a copy of my No. 59, sent via Majunga on the 9th instant. Matters have reached such a pass that Mr. Gilbert Pierre, controller of customs, sends a special courier to inform the French resident of what is going on. Among the matters of which he complains is the landing of 200 barrels of powder at Ambate, an inlet 6 miles from here, for sale to the Sakalava brigands, who rob pack-trains and kidnap people to sell as slaves. This transaction has been carried through by Mr. Donovan, a British subject, and the partner of Mr. Smith, at Maintyrano, the notorious Swenson, and a son of the governor of Mahabo, named "Razafindrazaka." There is no attempt to pass this powder business as legitimate supplies for the government, inasmuch as the whole landing was done in the night and the bulk of the goods transferred at once to well-known slave stealers. An extraordinary gathering of these gentry at Ambate first attracted attention, and Mr. Gilbert Pierre's prompt action and astuteness soon unearthed the whole affair. Within the last month there have been three houses robbed here. Powder imported by British subjects has been siezed by Mr. Gilbert Pierre in transit through this port. All the bands of Sakalavas who live by plunder have been recalled here and told by the governor of Mahabo that the strong law is over and that they can now do as they like, etc. Disreputable white men have beaten the Hova officers, and altogether matters are in a very bad state.

You can judge what it is when even the French, whose every effort has been given to create a state of anarchy here, are complaining to the French resident in just thirty-three days from the time our former governor was ordered to the capital.

In addition to the information conveyed in a private letter inclosed with this, I beg to call your attention to the fact that one American company has delivered 900 bales of brown sheeting to this coast within the current year, and that I have this day taken an order for 150 bales more of the same mark for a French account; besides which a respectable quantity of cotton goods and cutlery has come here from other people, and three ships of Mr. G. Ropes have visited the northern ports, of which ships I have no information whatever as to quantity landed or shipped.

Our interests are large and likely to increase in the near future, and I can not understand why we can get no attention. Murder and robbery of American citizens, plundering of boats on the coast, breaches of treaty of such a shameless character as to make Americans the laughing stock of every other nationality, stopping of mails in transit, etc., all seem to be treated with the utmost indifference.

I am under the impression that the opinion prevails at Tamatave that all these are personal matters affecting only myself, but that is a very decided mistake. Every man on this coast, of every nationality, knows perfectly well that the responsibility for execution of treaties, etc., is not upon me, or matters would never have reached the present point. The gossip and slanders of irresponsible persons in no way affects the real state of the case, and the present condition of affairs here is quite serious enough to call for the attention of the Government at home.

I have tried to get couriers for the last week, and have been prevented from employing men; and Mr. Gilbert Pierre only gets these messengers under a threat, and it is by no means certain that they will go through. Under these circumstances I shall write to the Department direct if anything seems to require such action, and explain the whole situation. One of the dispatches now en route is entirely upon the subject of communication, and repetition seems useless; but I wish to state that I can no longer get men to go through in consequence of Mr. Whitney's action in December last. The men will not attempt to go without a passport, and the governor of Mahabo will not give passports, saying that he will not get into trouble over any mail matter; that he will forward no letters, nor take any responsibility in connection therewith. It follows that unless your couriers come from the capital I can not communicate with you, and therefore the only alternative is to write to the Department direct.

I have asked in previous dispatches that you would be good enough to confer with the British consul upon the state of affairs here, and now repeat the request. All the present trouble is the result of the action of Mr. Pickersgill upon the complaint of a person whom he knew to be a thorough scoundrel, and which complaint had not a shadow of truth in it. It is impossible to estimate the damage that has resulted and will result, and which affects every one except the slave-dealers.

All that I have stated here, and very much more, goes to the French resident per same messenger as this, and I ask you if it is consistent with our former history for Americans to submit to all this without remonstrance?

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 61.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
*Andakabe, September 30, 1887. (Received November 12, 1888.)*JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Herewith the returns for the quarter ending this day.

The arrivals and departures have been seven British flags and three French flags for this section; that is, from Ranapas to Ambato, inclusive. All these brought American goods. North there have been two American ships at Maintyrano, but the particulars of the cargoes have been refused by the agent in charge. South of here have been six ships, viz: Four French and two British. The usual fleet of dhows, boats, etc., have also been kept employed.

Prices for the staples have ruled as follows: Dry hides, 7 c per pound. Salted do., 6 c do.; rubber, \$6 per frasier of 16 kilogs; orchilla, \$110 per metric ton; sheetings, \$100 per bale of 1,000 yards, duty paid; other goods without change; business as a whole, larger than any former year in the history of this coast. Some trading stations have not reached the usual volume owing to local causes, but the increase in the whole trade is undoubted.

Southern cottons are steadily gaining ground on this coast; probably two-thirds of the cottons imported this year are the product of the mills of Georgia.

Postal matters.—I paid on four parcels of dispatches \$12.90 during the second quarter of this year, for which I made no charge.

Those dispatches were returned to me without a word of explanation, and I then sent special couriers, paying them the usual rate.

August 26, in consequence of the state of affairs here, I made another effort to reach you, and on that occasion paid \$6 with a promise of the balance on production of Mr. Laborde's receipt for the parcel. That dispatch was returned to me, but I can get no trace of the men. Probably they have been sent to some distant station upon compulsory government work. Also, \$1 for dispatch by boat to Majunga, and 50 cents for postage from thence to Tamatave.

I send the accounts for the two attempts, and the Majunga account, and attach thereto a statement on oath similar to quarterly transcript of fees, as it is utterly out of the question now to get receipts in consequence of the action referred to in No. 54, date May 30, 1887, and again in No. 60, date September 19, 1887.

I earnestly ask for information as to whether the postal grant to this coast made in 1881, has been cancelled? I do not think it necessary to repeat what I have so often stated re-communication and attention to this coast. Damage to United States citizens at home as well as here, and immense disadvantages in the future, is the daily and certain result of this non-attention, from whatever cause arising.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 62.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
*Andakabe, October 8, 1887. (Received November 12, 1888.)*JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: No courier from your office having reached here, and the state of affairs being such that the French are sending a complaint to their resident general, I avail myself of their messenger to send in brief an account of matters here.

As stated in my last, the Sakalavas had been informed that the "strong law" was over, etc. The result followed quickly.

September 22 a party of men carrying goods were attacked about 7 miles from here, four men murdered, and the goods carried off. Shortly after about fifty men appeared at the mission station and five men entered the missionary's premises and demanded food, which was given them, and they went away without further trouble. A few nights ago the compound of Mr. Gilbert-Pierre, controller of customs, was broken into, but the watchmen fired on the marauders and they left.

A British subject who has been rather a conspicuous figure among a certain class on this coast for the last three years now claims to have certain instructions from Mr. Pickersgill, and is proclaiming that "there is no law in this country; every man makes his own law; the treaties are only waste-paper," etc.

There are others who take this statement up and repeat it to the lawless Sakalavas, and thereby incite them to murder and plunder.

For many months there has been small-pox near by here at the north. Our late governor kept a rigid quarantine, but since his departure that has been abandoned and we now have epidemic small-pox in the village in addition to our other difficulties. Noth-

ing can be done with the officers now here. They are worse than useless, and the only relief there is is in an appeal to the capital. I therefore hope you will lose no time in bringing to the notice of the Malagassy Government the state of affairs here at present. I also hope as all this has come about through the action of disreputable British subjects and a British consular officer, that there will be no squeamishness about giving Her Britannic Majesty's Consul Haggard the facts of the case at once.

This is no personal matter. The French will say to their resident general all that I have said here, and probably very much more.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

Please mail inclosed letter.

No. 63.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, October 10, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Since the arrival of Mr. Gilbert Pierre, controller of customs, the question of a mail service to Majunga has been mooted, and I subscribed at once a sum per voyage for my own convenience. Mr. Gilbert Pierre has just called on me and stated that if you would contribute the sum of \$10 per voyage for the boat the project can be carried through, and thus do away with the dismal failure of attempted overland mail. He (Mr. G. P.) also informed me that he has been nominated a postmaster, and that it is proposed to bring this coast into the Postal Union, and that the present arrangement will doubtless be followed by a monthly steamer of the Messageries Company.

I write hastily, as the messengers are leaving at once, and Mr. Gilbert Pierre informs the French resident-general that I write you on the subject and also forward this letter.

I hope there will be no reason why this offer is not accepted, inasmuch as the French Government have subscribed \$30 per voyage, and private individuals have also contributed liberally.

I also beg to inform you that my official stationery sent from your office on November 10, 1884 (*vide* dispatch No. 22, date November 11, 1884), is nearly exhausted. I require official paper, envelopes, and sealing-wax. No wax was sent with the last lot, and it is not only expensive but extremely difficult to procure here. Please send per Messageries steamer, addressed to care of the French vice-resident at Majunga, and it will reach me by the mail boat.

I am very confident that the scheme will not be allowed to fall through, and it is certainly incumbent upon the United States Government to afford as much as a private individual, especially as there exists—for all we know to the contrary—a liberal grant for mail service to this coast.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

Should you conclude this arrangement, will you please notify the postal authorities at Tamatave to send all my mails via Majunga? If funds are necessary for postage please pay and advise me thereof and I will remit at once.

V. F. W. S.

No. 64.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, October 11, 1887. (Received November 12, 1888.)

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Inclosed copy of my No. 63 of date yesterday, and I have now to report. A dispute of the same character that has been almost an every-day occurrence since the withdrawal of our late governor arose yesterday, and a petty officer was told by Mr. Gilbert Pierre that he would report him. He (the officer) replied insolently that the foreigners could not get any letters past Mahabo now; sneeringly referred to yesterday's messengers, saying that the governor of Mahabo would know how to deal with them, and that it might as well be understood at once that the old system of "strong law" was now over. A meeting was held last evening and it was decided to send the mail boat at once to Majunga. Arrangements were concluded for a regular mail-boat service for the next three months. I stated distinctly that I had no right to pledge the United States Government to any contribution, but gave my personal guaranty, which was accepted.

Referring to inclosure I would say that per voyage means one voyage per month to meet the Messageries steamer from Europe.

Asking your reference to No. 54, and the quotations and inclosures therein, I venture to hope, as this service offers a regular mail independent of the caprices or the personal wishes of individuals at a cost of about two-fifths of the Government grant for such service, you will close the business at once and thus secure the boat (a very serviceable one) for the line until the steamers are put on.

September 27 a British schooner arrived and entered the river where the crew could have free access to the shore. October 2 it became known that the vessel had small-pox on board, and after vainly endeavoring to induce the officers to adopt some quarantine regulations, I wrote to the governor of Mahabo as per inclosure No. 2, and also sent for Mr. Gilbert Pierre, who was then at Mahariva, some 15 miles away. On Mr. G. P.'s arrival we made an effort among the foreigners to keep a sort of quarantine watch over the vessel, and Mr. Gilbert Pierre wrote to the governor of Mahabo an urgent request to adopt some measures for the protection of the town. Neither my letter nor that of Mr. Gilbert Pierre has been replied to, and nothing has been done at this writing by the government officers.

It has now transpired that the owner of the vessel knew that there was one case of small-pox on board on September 30, but having had the disease himself he said nothing of the matter and went on that day (September 30) to Mahabo. The sons of the governor of Mahabo have a commercial credit with said owner, and it is said they will not allow any quarantine laws to be enforced, as such a course would entail some expense on their friend, the owner. The French citizens are sending a strong complaint on all these matters to the resident general through Mr. Gilbert Pierre, and I trust you will present the whole of the matter complained of to the Malagassy Government with sufficient emphasis to draw their attention to the business. If so necessary a part of the routine of a commercial port as quarantine regulations can not be kept up, it is high time for revision of the present tariff of duties.

I also ask that the British consul be made acquainted with the facts and requested to use his official influence with a view to improving the present situation. If he wonders why no complaints have reached him from his own people, I have to say that there are at the moment only two British subjects here who can write, and one of them is implicated in the outrage on the governor's wife, out of which all these troubles have originated, and the other is the party who has the business relations with the governor's sons mentioned above. If I mistake not some of the British subjects will write, and to a quarter that will attract attention, if there is not an improvement soon.

I beg a response by the earliest possible means, and am

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure in 64.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, October 4, 1887.

To RAINIZAFINDRAZAKA,

Thirteen V'tra, D. P. M. and Governor Mahabo:

SIR: As there is now no governor at Andakabe I address you and inform you that the small-pox has broken out on board Mr. Donovan's vessel at Lovobe. There are no regulations here at present, and we call upon you to take the proper steps to protect the foreign residents.

Mr. Gilbert-Pierre has been sent for to Maharivo.

I am, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 65.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, November 14, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,

United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I have delayed until the last moment in the hope of receiving advices from you, but our mail-boat leaves with the next tide, and therefore I send a brief account of affairs here.

I sent a parcel of dispatches August 20, and although Mr. Laborde did not acknowledge receipt, replies to other letters sent under the same cover showed that those dispatches should have reached you not later than September 26. A dispatch sent via Majunga should have reached you October 7. There are three other dispatches en route via Antananarivo. The situation here is very unsatisfactory. The Hova officers are practically blockaded in their garrisons, and Mahabo has been raided twice within the last month. On both occasions the Hovas lost two officers and several men, and large numbers of cattle were driven off.

Commerce is completely killed. Not an ounce of produce has come from the interior for two months, and not a piece of merchandise has been sent into the country for a like period. Bands of brigands are ranging the country unchecked, robbing and burning, and kidnapping young females. The demoralization is well nigh complete, and several foreigners are doing their best to help on matters.

In my No. 64, date October 11, 1887, I complained of the non-enforcement of quarantine regulations in the case of the British boat *Enterprise*. I have now to report further upon that matter.

On October 10, the owner of said boat, Mr. Z. Donovan, arrived from Mahabo, and on October 11 all pretense of restriction was removed and the crew had free access to the town, the only preventive being the fear of the natives of infection, which caused them to keep the crew of the boat somewhat at a distance.

On October 14, the same Pera-bey, who figures in the transaction *re* Mr. Grevé's boat, with Mr. Smith, and on whose unsupported charge against our late governor Mr. Pickersgill took such action as has resulted in the disorder which now obtains here, went on board of the boat for the purpose of discharging the cargo, taking with him ten laborers. This Pera-bey has had the small-pox, but the workmen had not, and four of said workmen were living next to me, only an open paling fence being between their quarters and my premises.

I objected, and sent a letter to the governor of Mahabo protesting against the risk they placed upon me.

On the afternoon of October 14, I went to a Frenchman's house on other business and found there Mr. Donovan, owner of the boat, another Englishman named Earle (also concerned in the outrage upon the wife of the former governor), and four creoles. All these at once commenced to attack me because I had objected to the risk of infection, and Mr. Donovan, supported by Mr. Earle, threatened personal violence there and then on account of said objection.

The whole particulars *re* the boat have now gone to Antananarivo for the consideration and action of the authorities, and I hope you will present and emphasize my complaint also.

As for Mr. Donovan and Mr. Earle, I now lay before you a formal complaint of those persons and respectfully ask you to present them to Her Britannic Majesty's consul, and to inform me of the result.

Matters have reached a pass that is unbearable, and if the British consular officers can not or will not control their people I will appeal to headquarters direct.

The performances here for the last three years have been an outrage upon civilization, and, if their story is to be believed, they have been steadily supported by Her Britannic Majesty's vice-consul at Antananarivo. It is time the British Government is made aware of the facts.

This is the first time anything of the sort has ever been said to me direct, and it is at once admitted that the result was very different from what was probably anticipated. But, while perfectly able to take care of myself, I propose to ascertain beyond question whether British subjects and their Moslem associates on this coast are amenable to any form of law, and if so, who is responsible for their control.

In connection with this matter I ask your reference to clauses 5 and 6, of article 6, of our treaty.

No quarantine laws have ever been sent here, although the treaty has been ratified nearly five years.

It may well be indignantly asked, "What is the use of treaty and officers?"

I hope you will see that the Malagassy Government are sharply reminded of their neglect. The manner in which we have been treated is simply outrageous. It has gone far enough.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
United States Consular Agent.

MARGINAL NOTE.

I beg the attention of the Department to my No. 3, to Mr. Stanwood, dated March 26, 1888, referring to his comment in this dispatch on French naval officers.—J. P. C.

No. 66.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, December 17, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: The French war ship *D'Estaing*, Captain Michel, arrived here on the 13th instant, bringing Mr. Jore, the French vice-resident at Majunga. These officers, accompanied by an interpreter (a lieutenant, I think), called upon me and questioned me closely upon

affairs here. At the commencement of their questioning I told them that I did not wish to make any complaint to them as the difficulties had arisen through British subjects and Malagassy, and that I had already placed the matter in your hands.

The interpreter said that I "could speak freely," and continued his questions at great length, at last telling me that he had come from Tamatave, had seen you there, that you had informed them of my reports on the situation, and they appeared anxious for me to make a formal complaint, which I declined to do, as they had no letter from yourself.

The interpreter was very imperfect in his English, but I understand a little French and had not much difficulty in getting the drift of what they said to one another. They declined to have the interpreter here present at the interview, seemingly being inclined to treat it as a private affair.

Mr. Whitney's No. 26, date of January 17, 1887, contains a paragraph upon the political status of the French in this country to which I ask your reference. From the reading of that paragraph I infer that it would be inadmissible for me to prefer a complaint of the Malagassy to the French, and I also consider that it would be equally improper for me to complain of British subjects to the French authorities. This being the case, I declined to say anything further than that. So far as my personal safety is concerned, I am quite capable of taking care of myself, and thanking them for their offers of assistance.

Although they did not say so directly, they gave me the impression that they were here in consequence of what you had said to them, and I am very much perplexed at the occurrence.

The dispatches that reach me from your office are received by me as conveying orders for my line of action in the cases to which they refer, and when such orders reach me they are strictly obeyed until qualified or rescinded. In this case I have thought since the ship left, that perhaps you had not seen Mr. Whitney's No. 26, and that you expected that I would make a formal complaint to the French officers.

In the absence of any instructions upon the difficulties here, and referring again to Mr. Whitney's No. 26, I think you will see that I could not have done so without risking a serious difficulty with both Malagassy and British officers.

The British officers give no sign, although they are informed of all the circumstances—or at least Mr. Pickersgill is—and no advices from your office have reached me since your No. 1, date of June 6, 1887. That the dispatches from here had reached you was evident from what the French officers told me, and I take it for granted that you had communicated with Consul Haggard. There is not the slightest difficulty in the way of communication with this place, and I am much astonished at receiving a visit from the French authorities upon matters American and British, and nothing whatever from the chief officers of the people interested.

The French officers asked me directly what steps you were taking in the matter, thereby forcing me to make the humiliating admission that I had no communication from you on the subject although these matters have been in progress four months.

The commander informs me that he will return here at an early date and the vice-resident will communicate with his chief in the capital upon the matters of Mr. Grévé and G. Ropes, esq.

The local matters will have their attention no doubt; but they seemed very determined to extract some sort of a complaint from me. I wish to say here that they were most polite and gentlemanly and if it is admissible to avail myself of their business-like system I have no doubt that a decided improvement here will at once result.

As you are doubtless aware, the population of this side of the island, with the exception of the few Hova officers and soldiers and their families, are Sakalavas, and all the commerce is dependent upon them. These Sakalavas are still in the primitive state of chieftainship, that is, there are a number of clans, each with its own chief, and these chiefs control their own people just the same as their ancestors did a thousand years ago. With few exceptions they are peaceful people, gathering the products of the forest, tending their herds, etc. In consequence of the state of affairs here on November 23d, the most powerful and influential of these chiefs left for the southern districts, where there is no control, taking all his tribe and their flocks and herds.

On the 16th instant four more chiefs, with their followers and property, also left for the south. Together these take away several thousand of the best people in this region, and if the exodus goes on, as it appears likely to do, this district will soon be depopulated.

I have property here—that is, houses and improved land on long lease—and whatever the reason is that I can get no official recognition I am not aware that I have forfeited my rights as a citizen of the United States, and as such citizen I now respectfully ask for due protection of my interests.

Since my last writing the garrison of Andakabe, 7 miles from the coast, has been raided twice with a loss of four men and upwards of one hundred bullocks; one Indian trader's house has been plundered, and some thirty bullocks and one child stolen from here.

No commerce whatever is being done, and as there is no communication from the capital I am forced to the conclusion that you have taken no steps with the Malagassy Government.

The French have all left with the exception of the agent of the Comptoir d'Escompte. Every one of the Indian traders have left; myself and one more American, one Englishman, one Russian, and the Norwegian missionary and his wife are, with the bank agent, the only Europeans now here. I am sending these dispatches for the purpose of relieving myself of responsibility for what may occur in the future. If I can get no instructions I must do the best I can. Anything is better than the present condition of affairs.

I beg to remind you of my back accounts. Some of them were forwarded more than two years ago, and your dispatch of June 6 states that at least a portion of them had been passed and were then in your office. May I ask the reason why I am deprived of the use of my money?

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S., 18th.—The agent of the Comptoir d'Escompte is leaving at once. He informed me last evening that he had given the Hova officers formal notice of his departure yesterday, and had also sent to a port south of here to charter one of the coasting schooners to carry him and his effects to Majunga; that he should pack up at once and get away with all speed.

V. F. W. S.

This departure of the bank agent will, of course, put an end to communication via Majunga. There is no one but me now left to pay the subsidy, therefore it must close for the present.

No. 67.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, December 21, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Your No. 1, date of November 10, 1887, reached me yesterday. It is with great satisfaction that I note your action upon the difficulties here. This is the first evidence we have had of any interest in matters American on this side of the island for upwards of three years.

I reply briefly to-day, as a coaster will leave for Majunga in a few days and I will send a full answer by Messageries mail. There are seven dispatches en route that had not reached you when yours was written—two via Majunga and five overland. These will give you a summary of events here, and we hope for your further action in the premises until the Malagassy Government shall attend to their plain duties.

We are greatly encouraged by your dispatch now under acknowledgment, and if previous communications exhibit impatience, please consider the fact that absence of communication not only damages us financially—oftentimes severely—but materially lowers the high prestige Americans formerly held here, and that every man on this coast believes that we are entitled to monthly mail by grant from Government; that the expense thereof is not a question of "contingent expenses," but a special sum granted for our benefit, just the same as if it was a salary paid to an office here.

Drafts.—Many thanks for attention. I indorse and return them with receipts. An explanation and request in connection therewith will be found in inclosed letter.

Mr. Ropes's matter.—I sent a press copy of my letter to you upon that subject, and if you think proper to send it to Mr. Ropes's authorized agent please do so. His (Mr. R's) agents on this side are all Asiatics, and as they are constantly plundering him in various other directions it is not improbable that a small bribe would be enough to prevent them from taking any action, inasmuch as they are clear of any responsibility in the matter. If anything is to be done no time should be lost.

I mention for your information that a vessel was loading in New York for this coast exclusively on September 30, which is the date of my latest advices. This for a new company, and I am advised that another house will also send a direct ship early in the coming year. I will explain more fully in my next. I make this brief mention to show that there are others besides the American firms who have headquarters in Tamatave who are interested here, and that they are steadily gaining ground.

In no way can American interests be better served in this country than by action such as yours in the present case and by frequent communication.

Referring to your remarks concerning British consular officers nothing has been heard from Consul Haggard, and I believe he will not come here. I have reason to think he fears to learn too much.

Nothing has been heard from the Malagassy Government, but I am confident from the tone of your dispatch that you will not let the matter drop short of thorough ventilation.

In my next I will give you full particulars concerning Pera-boy and his connection with Smith.

I note with sincere regret that you have suffered from fever, but I hope the acclimatization process will be brief, and that then you will enjoy good health. I can quite understand the disorder of affairs that you met with. Most unfortunately, that matter has been the subject of caustic comment here for years by captains and others who professed to have a personal knowledge of the subject.

I follow this with a further answer per Messageries mail, and am, very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure in No. 67.]

ANDAKABE, *December 23, 1887.*

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

DEAR SIR: As you have been good enough to express the hope that Governor Rakote would obtain justice and have given him the assistance of a communication to his government in his behalf, I now venture to say a word in behalf of his poor wife, who has been the victim of the dirty scoundrels who planned and carried out this disgraceful business. She is a pretty little woman, very light in color, about twenty-five years old; was brought up from babyhood by the Catholic Sisters of Charity, is well educated, speaking French as fluently as her native tongue, was married from the Sisters' house, and has always associated with only the best people in Madagascar. Since she has been here she has kept aloof from the rag-tag of the traders, and would not see any foreigner except the heads of the business, missionaries, or officers of naval ships. Shy, modest, and gentle, her life has been one steady round of good works. She has nursed the sick, taught a Sunday-school, and has been a very angel of mercy to the little children. She wore European clothes, and dressed her hair like white women, and was as much a lady in behavior as if she had been brought up in Boston. She is a devout Catholic, and that is the reason she has been persecuted by this scoundrelly evangelist of the London Missionary Society. Admiral Phelps, U. S. Navy, was here two weeks in February, 1884, and as he spoke French could communicate with her. He was a daily visitor while here, and on reaching Washington sent her a box of valuable presents. The captain of the *Vaudreuil*, when here in June last, gave a champagne lunch in her honor, and was very enthusiastic in his admiration, repeatedly telling me that he would not have believed such a lady in appearance could have been found in the island, and he wrote to the captain of the *D'Estaing* a long letter, which, although I could not read properly, I saw enough to show how Captain-Vincent had been impressed.

The outrage was with the intention of insulting the husband. The curs dared not insult him to his face and took that means to bring about a row. If Rakote had not resented it his position would have been untenable here, for it would have been reported to the Sakalavas that Rakote was afraid, and that would have been the end of his authority. I mentioned that everything was taken from her on her arrest. I went to Mahabo purposely to see that she was not abused, and I gave her as much money then as the governor of Mahabo and his "evangelist" son would allow her to take, but it appears that she expended a part of it on the way in the hire of a palanquin for her husband. I sent a few dollars in gold by the courier for her immediate wants, and I hope you have sent her the proceeds of the drafts. She does not complain to me. The information of her condition reached me from the enemies of her husband. There will be as much persecution in Antananarivo as the English dare apply, but that will make no difference to me. She trumped death's ace for me, and I propose to stand by her against L. M. S., consular officers, or any one else. I have written all the above because an effort is being made in the capital to insinuate that she invited Osman's action. Do not believe it. It is a lie. The man that would make such a statement here in language that the people could understand would be torn limb from limb in an instant. Your efforts are not misplaced, and there are hundreds upon hundreds of men here to-day whose friendship is worth something to Americans who are earnestly wishing the Malagassy equivalent of "more power to ye" in this business.

V. F. W. STANWOOD.

To Mr. Campbell from Malagassy, minister of foreign affairs, Madagascar.

[Translation.]

No. 68.]

TEINJORINOS, *September 17, 1888.*

SIR: I have received your letter written on the 30th August, 1888, saying the ship Cyrus B. Averill and daughter was wrecked on the southwest coast of Madagascar on the 21st November, 1888, and the cargo pillaged by robbers and the metal of the ship taken.

I am sorry to hear this, and this is what I tell you: I do not understand clearly from your letter at what place the pillaging took place. Your letter says on the southwest coast of Madagascar. I do not know what port that is.

I, sir, render you honor, saith your friend,

ANDRIMIFIDY.

N. B.—Please compare closely my letter No. 3, dated August 30, and judge if this translation is an answer to that communication; and my translator is a gentleman who understands their language and idioms perfectly.

J. P. C.

N. B.—This letter had just been received before the departure of this mail.

N. B.—You will perceive this letter is dated not from the capital, Antananarivo, but from one of their sacred towns, TeinJORINOS, where the queen and the whole court are at present holding "high jinks." This will no doubt in some way account for the glaring mistakes in dates and composition of the minister for foreign affairs in answer to my letters presenting the claims of Capt. Cyrus B. Averill and the Insurance Company of North America.

J. P. C.

N. B.—I especially draw the attention of the Department to the within letter and translation from the Malagassy minister for foreign affairs (Andrimifidy), which purports to be an answer to my letter numbered 3 of those addressed to the foreign minister and dated August 30, 1888, relative to the claims of Capt. Cyrus B. Averill and daughter, and of The Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia.

From the perusal of this answer to my letter the Department will, I hope, be able to form some opinion of the class and caliber of the gentlemen composing Her Majesty's Government, and of the means they resort to in evading a direct answer in order to quibble, and put off their responsibilities as long as possible, I suppose in the hope that the claims will not be pressed or quickly renewed. This state of affairs and the style of answer to my letter will suffice to prove somewhat my remarks made upon the manner this Government has of transacting business, in my dispatch No. 37, dated August 25, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul.

No. 68.]

Andakabe, December 24, 1887. U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
(Received November 12, 1888.)

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,

United States Consul for Madagascar:

DEAR SIR: Referring to your No. 2, I now reply further thereto, and in obedience to your order I give the details of the cases where American interests have been and are still being damaged.

I shall write plainly, and wish to say in advance that there is no discourtesy implied thereby, but simply a desire to give you in the briefest manner compatible with accuracy, a candid statement of affairs here and their bearing on our interests present and future.

First, I wish to clear up a point upon which we evidently do not take the same view. You say, "Most of the important claims you refer to as having been neglected I should think some explanation must have taken place between the parties concerned and those who preceded me in office, for during my very short time in office these claims have not been revived by any one except yourself."

When any difficulties occur in this district wherein Americans are interested they are at once referred to me, and if I can not bring about a settlement they are sent to your office and the parties interested take my assurance that I will do my best to get their business adjusted. I think this is the correct mode, and in this I am borne out by the action of Consul Robinson, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul Graves, and by the French

officials now in this country. In the correspondence between the French resident general and the vice-resident, and Mr. Grevé, over the difference between Smith and Grevé, and Govea and Grevé, the French officers have invariably sent me copies of their letters to Mr. Grevé.

During the incumbency of Consul Graves a case arose here where British subjects were concerned, and after the matter had been referred to Consul Graves some correspondence took place between the parties interested, and one of them (the party who had made the complaint) inclosed copies of that correspondence to Consul Graves. It was promptly resented, and the English gentleman told peremptorily that having once placed the matter in the consul's hands all negotiations must be conducted by him. Consul Graves was an old and experienced officer, and had filled several important positions before coming here. Only one American case has occurred here different to this, and then a Mr. Govea wrote to Mr. Whitney in reference to a case which had already been passed upon by Consul Robinson.

During Mr. Whitney's administration of affairs he corresponded directly with persons in this district upon official business, and on the return of Consul Robinson he sent all the correspondence here, and I inferred from his dispatch inclosing the papers that his opinion was the same as mine.

If, after having presented their case here, complainants must still apply personally to you, it would seem that, carrying the matter to a logical conclusion, if a person entered a complaint with you, and received your assurance of attention, he must then also apply to the State Department in order to secure a settlement.

I have been at very considerable trouble and expense to ascertain the correct course, and if I am still in error I shall be most thankful to be set right. Mr. Whitney is the only officer I ever heard of who conducted an official correspondence without sending copies to the officer on the spot. I do not believe it is in accordance with official customs. I know it is pernicious.

To take the ground that differences between individuals can be settled by simply ignoring them is, I respectfully submit, incompatible with the dignity of officers representing a country like ours, while a barefaced breach of treaty rights, like the one at Ranopas, reported in Nos. 43, 47, dated October 30, 1886, 49, of the respective dates of May 10, 1886, and March 21, 1887, I look upon as a national affront that calls for prompt apology and reparation. As you do me the honor to invite a suggestion from me, I venture to make the following in reference to affairs in this district:

Take all the correspondence from here addressed to your office, official and non-official, and make notes of the matters worthy of attention. Take up the cases where the Frenchman is the complainant, and adjust them as speedily as possible. Then take hold of the Malagassy matters and bring them to conclusions. All these matters are as live questions here to-day as they were when first referred to your office.

Consider the amount of excuses I have had to make for many months in order to preserve a semblance of decency. I have said you were sick, without knowing whether I was telling the truth or not; but that can not go on forever. Because the chief representatives of the United States have been made to appear weak and disreputable in the eyes of the natives and of other nationalities, there is no reason on earth why such a disgraceful state of affairs should continue. I take it that you do not want to have such results follow in the wake of your administration, nor to have complaints go to Washington.

With the arrival of the *Carrie Bowell*, now daily expected, will come two ex-United States consuls here. One of these is a stranger here, but has been United States consul for eight years in an important port. The other was here in the war, and was very caustic in his comments on the executive abilities of the then officers in Tamatave, but the war gave an excuse for a great deal. There is no war now, and as I believe one of the ex-officers was removed by the change of administration, I fully expect they will be very difficult people to keep quiet. The worst of it is that they can say so much while keeping strictly within the limits of truth.

I judge from the reading of your dispatch that you intend to make a sweeping change of policy, and I most earnestly hope your health will hold out to enable you to do so. I pledge you my word that you shall be effectively seconded in this part of your bailiwick. I am sick to death of hearing of "Ropes, Everton & Co.'s Consul." I now give most important cases affecting Americans in the order of their occurrence, with a few comments upon each.

Emerson case.—This happened while Mr. Whitney was in charge of the office, and he will be able to give you all the information concerning the earlier stages of the affair. For the later matters I refer you to Department dispatch to Tamatave consulate, No. 90, date of July 25, 1883, and to Consul Robinson's No. 164, to State Department, date of October 22, 1884, and also to Nos. 21 and 22 of the respective dates of July 18, 1884, and November 11, 1884, to this office. In September, 1885, the United States steamer *Juniata*, Commodore Harington, came here at the request of Colonel Robinson. I went

to Tullear in that ship, and acting as interpreter for Commodore Harington, who had special instructions, I called the chiefs together and told them, as instructed by Commodore Harington, that the United States Government would not let the matter drop, and as soon as the Hova war was over a settlement would be exacted. Nothing has been done, and if nothing is to be done a formal withdrawal should be made, as the present state of affairs affects American commerce heavily and disadvantageously.

Wreck of the Surprise.—About \$20,000 worth of property belonging to the United States citizens was appropriated in that affair by British, French, and Malagassy. A vigorous effort should be made to recover that.

Affairs at Ranopas.—References noted on page 3. This is the most disgraceful thing I ever heard of. That a Malagassy officer, directly representing his government, should be allowed to commit such a breach of treaty regulations and no word of even protest from United States officers would be incredible, were it not that I have, to my intense disgust, been compelled to look on with my hands tied and see a performance that has done more to damage Americans here than can be repaired in a decade. I have no words strong enough to express my opinion. I am at a loss what name to apply to such a transaction.

Plundering of Mr. Ropes' goods.—*Vide* No. 52, dated April 6, 1837. This is the direct outcome of the—what shall I call it, failure?—of the chief United States consular officer to take any action over the wreck of the *Surprise*, and the plundering that followed, and thereby gave the impression over the whole west coast, that Americans could be robbed on a wholesale scale, without making even a timid protest from Tamatave. The matter should be looked after.

Unfinished treaty condition, i. e., tariff, code of rules, etc.—I surmise that the sneering comments on the failure to conclude those matters do not circulate in Tamatave, probably for commercial reasons; but they are a stock subject at every gathering of Europeans on this side of Madagascar, and here lays the field of the future. Neglect of those matters has damaged us, delay will still further damage us, both commercially and politically, and I respectfully submit that they should be taken in hand as speedily as possible, on the grounds of absolute necessity, robust decency, and pungent common sense.

On the prostitution of our flag to cover criminal and illegal practices, you are already aware, and I note with great satisfaction that you propose to take action. Wordy condemnation without effort never stopped a criminal yet, and the dignity of treaties and laws is in exact ratio to the firmness with which they are executed.

It has been frequently said that the reason that no action was taken in Tamatave was because it was supposed there that all the odium of the mobluscous men would fall upon me, and that I would get ashamed and resign; but, first, I am not in the habit of resigning under fire; and, second, the idea, if ever entertained, was absurd. I have carried to successful conclusions too many important enterprises, exploration, and the like, for anybody on this coast to entertain the idea for a moment that I was the man who “weakened.” No, the blame lies and has always lain just where it belonged, viz, with the chief consular officer. We had the prospect of a “new deal” indicated by your dispatch now under acknowledgment, with intense delight, and we hope and trust that your reforms will be carried through with a vigor that shall, in a measure, repair the damage of the last five years.

Coming to the matter of Mr. Pickersgill and the governor, I note your remark that Mr. Pickersgill says that Osman is not a British subject. It was never claimed that he was. He was always well known to be a Swaheli, but the explanation required is what is the reason for Mr. Pickersgill's connection with him, and why is he extending to him British consular protection in his nefarious work?

As for Pera-bey, he always claimed to be a Baluchi, and all the time he was with Smith, and on his voyages to Johanna under the United States flag (see Consul Robinson's No. 169) this nationality was claimed to be sufficient to free him from interference; that is, that as a foreigner he was not amenable to Malagassy law, and as a Baluchi he was not amenable to any nation having treaties with this country. All through my severe illness, viz., from October, 1885, to May, 1886, Smith and Pera-Bey were having full swing and using the flag of the United States much of the time in their bravado. When I got better I made an attempt to “get” Pera-Bey. He escaped by the merest chance, but the shave was so close that he was afraid to risk another. Mr. John Donovan, a British subject, then came upon the scene and assumed the ownership of the boat, and went in her to Mozambique, taking Pera-Bey with him, and came back with a British passport for Pera-Bey, by that means taking both out of my reach. Consul O'Neill was not in Mozambique at the time, and the passport was given by a clerk as “acting consul,” said clerk asking no questions.

Mr. Pickersgill is in correspondence at present with Pera-Bey, having sent him an official letter by our courier, addressed to care of the governor of Mahabo, although he has known what he (Pera-Bey) is for more than a year. It is pretty well capable of proof

that the conspiracy to depose the governor had been matured for months and only awaited an opportunity for execution.

As for the charge made to the Malagassy Government against Rakote, the falsity can now be proved up to the hilt; yet Mr. Pickersgill, with the aid of the London Missionary Society, will probably crush the best "all-round" officer in the Malagassy service, unless the prime minister will respect your representations enough to order an inquiry here, in which case he will be completely vindicated.

Nothing has been heard from Consul Haggard, and I do not believe he means to come here. No improvement in the situation and nothing whatever from the capital.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 69.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe. December 27, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I have just received the inclosed official communication (copy herewith) from Mr. Pickersgill, sent under cover to the governor of Mahabo, and, I am informed, sent open for the governor's inspection. Considering that a steady correspondence in the ordinary way has been kept up between us since May, 1884, all this flourish of official envelopes and stamped paper can mean nothing but "bluff."

I now ask that you demand that Consul Haggard shall also hand you those letters "for perusal." It will be found that those letters give a full statement of the affair, and I here give the dates of those that were en route at the date of Mr. Pickersgill's letter, viz, October 22, November 9, November 17, and December 14-18.

Please insist on seeing the whole of them, both those mentioned in Mr. Pickersgill's letter and those named above. You certainly have as much right to the "perusal" as Consul Haggard, and I trust that you will accept no denial or excuses.

The vessel that carries this will sail with the evening tide, and therefore I can not give you as full a report of the latest developments as I wish, but I shall send an exhaustive report by the next opportunity.

Just now there is only time to say that I have learned that Mr. Pickersgill and the English missionaries and their congregations are making a determined persecution of Governor Rakote and his wife, and that a report is being circulated that a British man-of-war is coming here to arrest me for interfering with British subjects.

This information is said to come from Mr. Pickersgill. Pera-Bey has again gone north for the purpose, it is said, of setting the Maintyrano crowd upon me. I am quite prepared, and you may rely upon it that I will give a good account of these scoundrels if they venture to attack me.

I hope you will sternly uphold the right, and will give the Malagassy Government such an emphatic protest against punishing their own officer for endeavoring to give effect to their published laws and formal treaties, as will neutralize the efforts of the persecutors of Governor Rakote, and will convince the Malagassy Government that a due regard for the rights of nations having treaties with this country and a proper consideration of their own dignity demands the vindication of their own faithful officer in his efforts, and honorably reinstate him here. In no other way can the mischief be undone or even palliated. Taking any other course is simply to acknowledge the triumph of lawlessness and barbarism. The events of the last four months proves that the fact should not be lost sight of that the performances of Pera-Bey set Governor Rakote after him in the first instance, and would again under similar circumstances.

If this monstrous injustice is allowed to be consummated there is an end of all semblance of law and order here, and the history of the shameful transaction will remain an indelible blot upon the official record of both the British officers and ourselves.

I follow this with further details, and am, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—I reply to Mr. Pickersgill per overland route, and will send copy with my next.

V. F. W. S.

[Supplement to No. 69.]

Referring to dispatch No. 69, I now endeavor to give some further information, in the hope of making the situation more clear, to the end that the much-needed effort at rectification may be made with a knowledge of the conditions here.

To make plain the matters that are to follow, I ask your reference to a full report upon

this section, unnumbered and dated March 16, 1882, sent in obedience to instructions from Consul Robinson. But in case that report is not to be found, I send herewith an extract and ask your reference thereto, in order to make clear the information to follow. I earnestly bespeak your careful perusal of this extract.

Previous letters and dispatches will have shown you what type of an officer the governor of Mahabo is. I now explain why he is kept in that position, and if I make this report a lengthy one the reason is that one of the ex-consuls, now daily expected here, has a "penchant" for writing to newspapers, and I feel confident that you would not care to see all this in the columns of the National Republican without first having an opportunity for an attempt at improvement. To commence with, the governor of Mahabo has always treated me with every consideration, so far as personal attention goes—*i. e.*, with any amount of salutations, etc., and giving dinners whenever I visited the town—but that is not what is wanted. It requires a man of power and pronounced executive ability to hold his own here, and as an officer the governor of Mahabo is simply a nonentity, and the only claim he has for office is that he is one of the prominent "evangelists" of that corporation.

He was placed in command at Mahabo about January 1, 1880, and almost immediately thereafter there commenced an increase of the brigandage, such as has been in progress here for the last four months.

In October, 1881, Mr. Ropes' establishment here was plundered of a small amount. I was in South Africa at the time and the agent in charge sent the matter to Mr. Andrew, who was then United States consular agent at Majunga. Mr. Andrew referred the matter to Consul Robinson, who in turn referred it to me, and with a hint to settle it with as little fuss as possible, as the French were then making trouble preparatory to the war, and it was considered advisable to hamper the Malagassy Government as little as possible. I settled the business, but the action of the then governor of Andakabe in that case was made the subject of several complaints and petitions for "a strong man," which ultimately resulted in sending Rakote here.

Previous to Rakote's arrival Andakabe had been under the control of the governor of Mahabo, and the officer at Andakabe was a man of neither education nor intelligence, not near so respectable in appearance or behavior as one of the Sakalava boatmen, and he was besides a creature of the governor of ———, who did just as he liked with him.

The most virulent rancour was developed against Rakote by the governor of Mahabo and his henchmen from the date of his arrival, but in spite of that and the fact that the governor of Mahabo was his (Rakote's) senior officer, the improvement in the conduct of matters was visible at once. The officers in Mahabo, one and all, did their best to neutralize Rakote's good work, and this went on for nearly a year, when the prime minister, in consequence of my representations, formally placed Rakote in control of the ports, making him directly responsible to the capital, forbade three of the worst of the disturbers from coming to the coast at all, and severed all controlling connection between the coast and Mahabo.

Mr. Pickersgill resented this, because the Mahabo man belonged to the "L. M. S.," and referred to the matter in his correspondence with me on several occasions; I do not reproduce his remarks here, but you may tell Consul Haggard that he shall see them when he comes here, and for further information *re* Mr. Pickersgill's movements in the business, I refer you to inclosure No. 2.

As soon as the war was over the son of the Mahabo governor—the "evangelist"—was sent here, and in June, 1886, under the pressure of missionary influence in the capital, a little inlet 6 miles north of here was placed again under the control of the governor of Mahabo.

There was not nor had ever been a single trader's house there, and from the day of the erection of the flag-staff, constituting it a port of entry, the entire trade has been illegitimate. The people who went there were Mussulmen and slavers every one, viz., Osman, Pera-Bey, and Abdullah Kerim. A British subject named Donovan went there occasionally with a boat, but always for some purpose that would not bear the light of day.

The so-called "port" has been simply a doorway through which to carry on a contraband trade and a refuge for criminals. (This is the place where the powder was landed, reported in No. 60, date September 19; No. 62, date October 7, some of the effects.) One theft was committed on my premises some time ago and the thief fled to Ambato, and the Mahabo governor refused to either arrest him or allow Rakote to do so. I had some correspondence with the Mahabo man on the subject, and should have referred it to your office long ago were it not that the plundering of Americans on a wholesale scale had not brought out even a protest, and I concluded it was useless to make a complaint. However, your action upon the matters now in progress encourages us to hope for a further investigation, and I trust you will bring my complaint to the notice of the Malagassy Government with the rest.

It is a disgrace to us all that such a shameless thieves' den and refuge for criminals should exist at the very doors of a commercial port, even if it is the offspring of the "L. M. S."

Coming now to recent occurrences, you will see by the extract now sent how the former Queen of the Sakalavas is placed.

I note here the fact that she is the highest in rank of any Sakalava now living. All the others who style themselves "kings" and "queens" acknowledge Rasenoutave as the head of the Sakalava race. As stated in the extract, she is a prisoner, and several of the leading chiefs have lived for years in Mahabo in order to be near her, and have kept up the ancient Sakalava customs and attentions. The principal one of these chiefs was named "Tsmihila," and so far as this section of the country is concerned was next in rank to the queen. Mahabo is an old trading post, and this man had amassed considerable wealth, having upwards of one thousand head of cattle and much other property. In October last the "evangelist" arrested several Sakalavas in consequence of the robbery of his goods reported in No. 62.

There was no evidence against those persons of complicity in the robbery, and at night-fall, when the gates were closed these Sakalavas were allowed to go about the town. In the course of the night they escaped, and in the morning the leading chief "Tsmihila" was arrested and told that he would be held responsible for the escape of these men, and that his property would be confiscated to recoup the loss of the property of the sons of the governor. After some discussion the Sakalava chief told the governor that he had no power to seize his property without proof of criminality, and demanded a trial at Antananarivo.

The "evangelist" here interfered, and the chief turned on him in a rage and told him that he was no officer and had no business to usurp the functions of one, and that he would report to the prime minister that he (the "evangelist") had embezzled the government revenues, had imported powder and sold it to brigands, that he was in collusion with the Asiatics in the export of slaves, etc.

There was consternation in the camp, and ultimately the chief was pinioned by both elbows and wrists behind his back and his ankles fast and confined in a house in an inclosure near the governor's premises, but away from any other houses. In the morning "Tsmihila" was shown to the Sakalavas dead, with a spear wound in each side of his breast and another in his throat, and with his arms and ankles unbound, and it was proclaimed that "Tsmihila" had freed himself from his fetters and had committed suicide in the night. Every soul in this district believes that the man was murdered to prevent him from making good his threats of exposure of the governor's son. Hovas and Sakalavas alike believe this and say so wherever they think they can do so safely. One Hova officer of the governor's clique told me that it was a "clumsy business." The dead man's property was all confiscated and his wife and daughters turned out of the town with only a single dress each and no shelter whatever, except such as their Sakalava friends gave them. The whole tribe are furious, and it was openly stated that the "evangelist" would be shot in retaliation, and for two months he kept very close to his father's house; but now, by some means, the word has gone out that if the sons of the governor are harmed ex-Queen Rasenoutsie will be killed in revenge. About December 20 the "evangelist" ventured as far as here with a guard of eighty soldiers, but he recognizes fully that he is in danger, and when he moves he goes in the night, without the least notice, and sends a party by the principal trail to attract attention while he goes by another route.

I here ask your consideration of the effect of all this upon our interests. Americans pioneered this district. We were here six years before any British interest of whatever nature, and now a British officer is abusing the privileges of his official position to further the wishes of a missionary corporation to the extent of demoralizing the legitimate commerce of an entire district; to say nothing of his extending the protection and assistance of his consular office to scoundrels engaged in a traffic in human beings, which, as you truly say, England has been foremost in denouncing, when carried on by any other than her own subjects.

As stated in a previous dispatch (No. 66), this business is most detrimental to Americans, for the commerce of this coast is wholly dependent on the Sakalavas, and everything that disturbs the country people shows its effect at once in the stoppage of trade.

Consul Haggard is, or should be, responsible for the acts of his subordinates, and he may be sure that we will use every legitimate means to right this wrong. We are willing to give him ample opportunity to act, but if he will not, then the verdict of the public of both England and America will be appealed to.

Previous dispatches, letters, etc., give some account of the clan at Ibosy (see Swenson's letter, inclosure No. 2, dispatch No. 58). As stated in No. 69, Mr. Pickersgill wrote to Pera-Bey by our last courier, and also to the governor of Mahabo. Pera-Bey was here at the time, and on December 23 he left for Ibosy, and on December 26 it was

reported here that "Resompa," the head of the Ibosy gang, had gone to Mahabo, and on December 30 it was announced that the governor of Mahabo had given "toky" to Resompa and his clan, and that they were free to come here as they liked. That clan had hoisted the French flag when the *D'Estaing* was here, and when the report reached here of the "toky" of the Mahabo governor, a British subject here is reported to have said, "That will only last until Stanwood has committed suicide, and then they will go back to Ingherise and the French." Considering the history of the unfortunate "Tsmihila" the significance of the above remark becomes apparent. Yet these are the very men that Mr. Pickersgill has been supporting for nearly three years, all this time with a full knowledge of their operations. Pera-Bey's connection with this Ibosy gang has been fully reported in previous communications.

I now ask your reference to inclosure No. 2. At any early stage of our correspondence I commenced to give Mr. Pickersgill information of the doings of his people here, and on two occasions he mentioned the subject of slavery, but that was all he did here. However, he inspired the article in the *Madagascar Times* of April 16, 1887, from one of my letters. I know this, because there are whole sentences quoted bodily, as my copy-book will show. He there went out of his way to have a fling at Americans, whereas the body of the letter gives particulars of the work of his own countrymen, with names and dates. He suppresses all these, and three months after uses his official position to assist his criminals to gain a revenge upon myself and the governor. You will note a reference to a letter which Mr. Pickersgill refused to give me a copy of. Since his action in that case all these fellows have looked upon him as their backer. When I said that I would expose the Osman-Pera-Bey business, Mr. Donovan said: "Mr. Pickersgill is a past-master in the art of missionary wire-pulling, and he was placed in Antananarivo for that reason. He has all the English missionaries and their congregations at his back, and when he pulls the wires successfully he can snap his fingers at all the Yankee consuls on this island."

There are other matters besides this wherein Mr. Pickersgill has figured here in a manner scarcely calculated to invite emulation, but I have kept strictly to those transactions in which either our citizens or our flag are concerned. If Consul Haggard will come here he shall have full particulars and see all the correspondence, but it may as well be understood that "bluff" will not do. Enemy I was and am to the discord-fomenting policy pursued by Mr. Pickersgill in relation to matters on this coast. I have given expression to that sentiment to Mr. Pickersgill himself in terms that will admit of no misconstruction, and I shall not be deterred by any amount of official envelopes and stamped paper from laying before the proper authorities, for the purpose of securing remedial attention to all that affects adversely our commercial or political position here.

Mr. Pickersgill by his action in this case has made not only the Malagassy Government, to whom we look for protection in our commercial pursuits, but also both the English and American governments appear in the eyes of the natives here as miserable travesties of authority, instead of being the synonyms of power and the dignified dispensers of even-handed justice, and his "protégés" have openly proclaimed as coming from Mr. Pickersgill that "there is no law in this country; every man can make his own laws" etc. He has neutralized my efforts to make his American citizens respect our treaty obligations and the laws of the land. He has placed my own life in danger from the bullet or knife of the assassin; has cost me a considerable sum in money directly consequent upon his action, and has inflicted a blow upon the commerce of this district, the effect of which will be felt for years under the most favorable circumstances, and all this in support of slave-dealers and slave-stealers, and two persons who have nothing to recommend them save the fact that they belong to the "London Missionary Society's" congregations.

There is but one way to straighten this business, viz., for the Malagassy Government to vindicate and reinstate their officer and send a new governor and officers to Mahabo, and for the chief British consular officer to take his own people in hand, including Mr. Pickersgill, and punish every one that has been concerned in this shameful business in such an exemplary manner that they will not attempt another transaction of a like nature. I have asked that you insist on seeing the letters from myself to Mr. Pickersgill. You will see that very full details are given, and as I have your assurance that Consul Haggard has had official notice from yourself, and Mr. Pickersgill informs me officially that my letters shall also be sent him, Consul Haggard can make no plea of ignorance.

The affair is now in his hands and we expect that it will be conducted without reference to the missionary corporations in the capital and that justice will be done; but if that measure of justice does not include the vindication and reinstatement of Governor Rakote, the whole business will certainly be given to the public press, and other matters that I have never mentioned will be ventilated also, not much to the credit of the British consular staff.

Referring again to inclosure No. 2 I would say that that paper was written early in

December in the expectation that Consul Haggard would come here, and with the intention of handing it to him if he did. I hope you will bring the contents of this report to that gentleman's notice, including inclosure No. 2. I am anxious to hear what he has to say upon these subjects, and also what he proposes to do about it.

I also hope you will make a further effort with the Malagassy Government on behalf of Governor Rakote. All this rancor has been generated because of his manly efforts to make the laws of his country respected, and he deserves and should have the support of every honorable man in this island.

I hope I shall not be considered unreasonably importunate if I again press upon your attention the extreme gravity of this business. The people engaged in this effort to revert to barbarism care nothing for legitimate trade. Their profits are made from the contraband import of powder and muskets and the export of slaves and the products of the brigandage now in progress. They can buy the hides of stolen cattle for one-third the usual rates, by paying in powder, etc., and many of the men in trade here care little for the thought of the murdered peasant, or of his children carried off into slavery, if they can get his rubber for half-price from his murderers. I have heard these men frequently say of young girls, stolen and shipped to Johanna and Africa, that it was "big luck for them." These are the men who brought about this business and who wish it to continue.

There is no American in any contraband line here now, and the only one who ever was at such work I have broken up and driven out of the country, in spite of the efforts of his British friends, consular and other. Besides our interests already here, there are \$80,000 now afloat and due here any hour, belonging to New York merchants. We have at least four times the legitimate trade of any nationality on this side of the island. I therefore venture to hope that you will press this matter with the Malagassy Government, in order to clear up this most disreputable affair before the opening of the next business season.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 69.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, December 28, 1887.

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL, Esq.,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Antananarivo:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 27 inst., of your communication dated November 26, 1887, and sent under cover to the governor of Mahabo. In that communication you acknowledge the receipt of certain letters addressed to you by myself, and inform me that said letters will be transmitted to Her Britannic Majesty's consul for Madagascar for perusal.

I tender, herewith, my thanks for your action, as advised, and ask that like attention be extended to certain other letters now en route, addressed to you by myself, upon the same subjects. I am informed that the matters referred to in the above-mentioned correspondence have the official attention of the chief consular officers for the United States and Great Britain. This being the case, further information as occasion may arise will reach you through the medium of those officers.

I have the honor, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 69.]

HER MAJESTY'S VICE-CONSULATE,
Antananarivo, November 26, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following letters from you: August 18, 1887, in copy; August 23, 1887, in original; August 26, 1887,* in original; September 6, 1887, in copy; September 7, 1887,* in copy; October 8, 1887, in original.

I have also the honor to inform you that the correspondence will be duly transmitted to Her Majesty's consul for Madagascar for his perusal.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

V. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL.

V. F. W. STANWOOD, Esq.,
United States Consular Agent, Andakabe.

* These are merely single-page postscripts to letters of August 23 and September 6.

[Inclosure 3 in No 69.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, December 21, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Referring to drafts inclosed herewith, I beg you as a very great personal favor to place the amount thereof with A. V. Laborde, esq., Antananarivo, to the credit of Madame Rakote.

I will send with my next more information concerning this most unfortunate woman. Just here I will only say that when I was sick nigh unto death this poor child nursed me for four months with a patience and a pitying tenderness to which I believe I owe my life.

Every article of clothing was taken from her on her arrest except a single cotton gown, and I learn by this courier that she is destitute of the necessities of life.

Her husband is still imprisoned, and her only other relative, a brother, is now in the vicinity of St. Augustine Bay on Government service. Under these circumstances I beg you to place this credit at the earliest possible moment. I should think it could be done without delay through Mr. Whitney. If it is done at once and the drafts should not realize the face value, I will remit via Majunga upon advice of amount of deficiency. Not only shall I esteem it a great personal favor, but it will be an act of humanity towards a very deserving woman.

Yours faithfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

I should like much an opportunity of giving my opinion to the world of English missionaries in general and Mr. Pickersgill in particular. This poor girl's crime is that she is a Catholic.

NOTE.

In drawing the attention of the Department to this letter I would also ask in this connection the reading of my No. 2 to the minister for foreign affairs, dated March 29, 1888, on this matter and which, up to the present writing, has not been answered.—J. P. C.

No. 70.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, December 31, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Herewith the returns for the quarter ending this day.

From causes which have been explained in various communications covering the last four months, commerce in this district has been very nearly at a standstill; only twenty-one bales of goods have been landed here in the past quarter, which is ordinarily the best season of the year. All the produce and stocks of goods have been transported to ports north and south of here, and if a radical change—including the removal of the principal officers now here—is not made this district will soon be completely closed to commerce in spite of its very considerable natural resources.

Accounts.—I send herewith receipt in duplicate for the amount paid by me under my guaranty explained in No. 64, date October 11, 1887, and in reference thereto would say—

Through the action of the British vice-consul at Antananarivo in August last, a condition of affairs resulted here which made it imperative to secure some reliable means of communication with your office, and the governor of Mahabo could and did stop all mails until he learned that a boat-service was being carried on via Majunga. I considered myself justified under the circumstances in closing the agreement which secured the boat service. I had hoped to receive your reply to my No. 64 above named before sending on these accounts, but nothing has reached me, and I therefore send these accounts in the usual manner and trust for your favorable consideration of the outlay, which was indeed rendered necessary by the circumstances as explained.

I now formally complain of the governor of Mahabo for that. He stopped our regular couriers, duly provided with passports, on December 23, and detained them until December 26, and would probably have kept them much longer if he had not heard that the vessel for Majunga would sail on the 27th, and would carry a mail. In a report that accompanies this (sent as a supplement to No. 69) will be found some further information concerning that officer, and I respectfully suggest that a complaint of his action in this case be made to the Malagassy Government.

Under the most favorable conditions the time taken to communicate with your office from here is unreasonably long, and if the government officers can stop communication

at will, or delay it, as has been done in the past years, it appears to me that steps should be taken to place the responsibility therefor upon the central government. I have previously mentioned that mails have been stopped, but as those were in the hands of men without passports, I merely mentioned the fact; but these were regular couriers, provided with passports from the Malagassy foreign officer, and it appears to me that it is now time that an understanding with the Malagassy Government should be arrived at. In this connection I ask your reference to clause 7 of Article III of our treaty, and trust this important matter will receive your attention.

You will perhaps wonder why no fees are received here. A reference to the earlier correspondence from this office will show the course of trade explained again and again. It has not changed in the least; the same conditions exist now as did six years ago, and the United States consulates at London, Liverpool, and Southampton, and Marseilles get the fees of the commerce from this coast, those ports being the points where the products of this side of Madagascar are re-shipped to the United States, all the commerce from here being carried by the English and French steamers, with the one exception of Mr. George Ropes' interest, and his headquarters are at Maintyrano, 150 miles from here.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 71.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, January 29, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: With No. 58, date of August 25, 1887, I sent a copy of a threatening letter sent here by John Peter Swenson in 1885, and have at various times, going back to September, 1882, sent reports of that person and his performances. As he has lately taken another course, and he is a prominent figure among the scoundrels who seem to have obtained possession of this coast, I now give the particulars of his recent moves and ask you to bring the matter to the attention of Consul Haggard in his capacity of consul of Sweden and Norway. On the arrest of Governor Rakate, Swenson and "Resompa" the Sakalava headman at Ibosy, where Swenson has been located for the past eight years, loudly threatened that if I did not leave at once I would be shot, and when I started for Mahabo on August 28th, "Resompa" boasted that he had forty men watching for me and that I would never see the coast again. These threats set my native friends in a rage, and they very freely made counter-threats to the effect that if any attempt was made to injure me they would "wipe out" Resompa and all his clan.

The support of the well-behaved natives strengthened daily and I did not hesitate to say that I would not rest short of a thorough ventilation of the business; such a ventilation as would reach the authorities of America and England, if the British consul did not take the matter up and render stern justice to all concerned.

Seeing that the situation was fearlessly faced, and probably being pretty certain that I would make good my words about the 1st of November, Swenson landed the guns (two 6-pounders) from his boat and went to Majunga, where he was not known, taking with him a Frenchman, one of the employés of the firm that I shipped the slaves to Reunion last year, and through the representation of this Frenchman obtained "Francisation" papers for his boat, but not for himself. His avowed object was to prevent the consul from seizing his boat if said consul should come here, and he boasted freely that he had "headed" any effort to capture his boat. Now, this boat had been for eighteen months an armed cruiser, and Vice-Consul Pickersgill and Commander Lang, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Reindeer*, had been formally notified of the fact. Mr. Jone, French vice-resident of Majunga, was very much astonished when I told him of Swenson's character and performances, and said that Swenson's previous operations were matters for his consul; that he could not interfere with him for any of his former work, but that if he transgressed at all while the "Francisation" was in force he would give him all the punishment the law permitted, and that he would seize the boat on the very first complaint.

With our last courier came a parcel of correspondence from Mr. Pickersgill, addressed to the governor of Mahabo, and Pera-Bey, who is one of Swenson's associates, received a letter from Mr. Pickersgill in that packet, and perhaps others also.

I told many of the chiefs and people that you had taken hold of the matter and would see that all the facts would be presented in the proper quarter, and that we might hope for justice. This in order to encourage the friendly natives, for the state of affairs and the prospect at that time meant very serious damage to the trade in American goods. It stopped the exodus of the natives, and the influential men informed all their people that the "Konsilybe Ameriky" was looking after the business and that it was wise to watch and wait.

Of course all this reached Swenson and "Resompa," and about the 1st of January "Resompa" delivered the two guns that had formed part of the armament of Swenson's boat to Razafindrazaka, the "evangelist" son of the governor of Mahabo, Swenson saying that he had "been advised to let things cool down" (by whom?), and that the guns were all right and that he could get them when he wanted them.

In anticipation of a possible investigation he recently dismissed some of the persons he had employed, among others a cook named "Mekaloa," a Makoa. Some dispute arose as to this man's pay, and he made preparations to leave without it, and incautiously told his woman (one of Resompa's lot) that he would come here and make an affidavit of Swenson's dealing in slaves, powder, etc., and that if he lost his pay he would at least have revenge on Swenson. The woman told Swenson, and on the next day (the 21st instant) "Resompa" coolly shot the cook for account of Swenson.

The excitement broke out afresh among the natives and the arrival here of Pera-Bey on the 23d instant from Ibohy added fuel to the flames, as the connection of that scoundrel with Swenson and Resompa is fully known, and also that the Mahabo people are mixed with them.

What the next move will be it is impossible to say, but Consul Haggard is the responsible man in this business, and I respectfully request that the information contained herein be given him. It is beside the question for him to say that this is in a measure the work of Malagassy over whom he has no control, for every soul here knows that all this nefarious work is instigated by Swenson, Pera-Bey, Hassan Ali, and other British subjects, white and black, and that had it not been for the support given to the people at Ibohy by said British subjects the present state of affairs would never have been reached.

Is Consul Haggard prepared to stand before the public as responsible for the fact that a subject of a nation that he represents can keep an assassin to murder persons who have a pecuniary claim on him and thereby cancel his indebtedness? No such open defiance of law occurred until Mr. Pickersgill backed George and Donovan in every "shady" performance early in 1885, and Hassan Ali later on. These people were always scoundrels, but previous to obtaining the support of the "L. M. S."* they had conducted their operations with more or less of secrecy.

The British consular staff need not blame me if exposure through the press puts them in a humiliating position. They have long known the facts, and have shown no disposition to punish or even check these criminals. On the contrary, they have adopted a course that has been taken by these rascals to mean if not support of at least indifference to all their villainies. Probably I could not stop such communications to the press if I wished, and I certainly shall not attempt it, for if ever shameful lawlessness called loudly for redress it is on this coast at present.

If this matter is carried into the coming season, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Atlanta will be heard from with no uncertain sound. Nothing whatever has yet come from the capital, but I feel confident that you will not allow Consul Haggard and the Malagassy Government to evade this matter and postpone it indefinitely to our further damage. As stated in No. 69, these fellows care nothing for the break up of legitimate trade. American trade suffers all the damage, and we are by no means disposed to submit quietly.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure in No. 71.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, January 31, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: On January 15 the Sakalavas from Tullear made a descent in force upon Nos Vey. In consequence houses having headquarters there had to hand over goods to the amount, it is stated, of \$1,500. A boat left here on the 29th instant carrying a report of the transaction to the French vice-resident at Majunga, and I sent by that boat a copy of inclosed dispatch.

On the 30th some Hova officers, who had been in that vicinity when the affair occurred, arrived here bound to the capital, and as there is some uncertainty as to the boat making her voyage, I send this forward by those officers, as it costs nothing to do so. There is also a British house at Nos Vey, and the British and French versions are widely

*Mr. P. and ———, through the "evangelist," ———.

different of the cause of the trouble; but Hovas, British, and French all agree as to the action; viz, that thirty canoes filled with armed men came down on the place and forced the men in charge of the establishment to hand over merchandise to the above-named amount.

A mail from Majunga was sent by Mr. Jaquelin to Ranopas about the middle of January (probably) and reached me on January 28. Neither dispatches from your office nor the stationery asked for several months ago had arrived when that vessel left, and I therefore ask your reference to dispatches Nos. 63 and 64, dated respectively October 10 and October 11, 1887.

Please send to Majunga per first steamer and I will find means to get it from there. There is a strong appeal for a renewal of the boat service to Majunga from the French traders at the south, now en route to the French vice-resident, and the British Government will be asked to contribute also. I have offered to renew my personal subscription, and I here reiterate the request made in the before-mentioned dispatches; viz, No. 63 and 64. Most probably the service will be renewed at once, but in any case please send the stationery by that route, as that is the nearest to certainty of any existing means to reach here except overland via the capital. We hear nothing from either British consular officers or the Malagassy Government. Surely there has been ample time for Consul Haggard to show whether he means to attempt any rectification. Mr. Pickersgill writes to Pera-Bey and the Malagassy who are concerned with him, but Consul Haggard is yet unheard from. I thought when I wrote in December that he would not come here. Doubtless he thinks if no action is taken it will be allowed to die out, but that is a mistake. Either redress and justice or an appeal to public opinion through the press and to the respective Governments by direct application are the alternatives, and he may be sure there will be no shrinking from or shirking what is a duty towards every decent European of whatever nationality on this side of the island. I have asked in inclosed dispatch that you press this matter with the Malagassy Government, and here repeat the request. Probably they will need some considerable pressure, for the self-effacement of the United States has been so complete in this country since August, 1882, that doubtless the Malagassy Government have forgotten that they have a treaty with so insignificant a country.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

No. 72.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, February 12, 1888

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: The probable future consequences of the action of British consular officers in the case of Pera-Bey and the late Malagassy governor are of such dimensions that I deem it my duty to inform you on all points thereof at every possible opportunity.

I therefore have to acquaint you with the following particulars in connection with that case.

A person residing here has just informed me that Pera-Bey received a letter from Mr. Pickersgill by our courier of December 20, and that he (my informant) was called upon to "construct" a document purporting to be a list of the duties he (Pera-Bey) had paid, in order to convey the impression that he was engaged in legitimate trade. That said document was "manufactured" in the house of Mr. Earle and sent to the governor of Mahabo. That he (my informant, the writer) knew by the way the paper was got up that the whole statement was bogus, but that as he was paid for writing it it was no affair of his.

Pera-Bey's headquarters are at Ibosy, 15 miles from here, and his books, if he keeps any, were there, and this statement was simply got up for the occasion. If a genuine record was to be sent there was no need of any call on Pera-Bey or Mr. Earle. A simple transcript from the custom-house books should have sufficed. This is a sample of the manner in which this business has been conducted; viz, every opportunity and assistance given to these scoundrels to make false charges, construct bogus accounts, etc., and wherever Mr. Pickersgill may be in the matter, the governor of Mahabo and his "evangelist" son are certainly in collusion with Pera-Bey in his rascally work.

In my No. 70 I complained of the stoppage of our couriers. I have now ascertained that they were stopped and made to wait for this bogus statement. I respectfully request you to acquaint Consul Haggard with the above, and ask him to inform Mr. Pickersgill of the quality of the evidence on which he is working. If Rakote is to be ruined (punished he has been) for doing his duty as an officer, at least he will give reasons therefor as wide a circulation as the press can convey, and I do not mean to leave a possible chance for any one concerned to say "I did not know."

This business carries with it very weighty considerations. I have waited for the decision of the Malagassy Government before formally presenting my view of the matter, for I have found it very difficult to realize that the Malagassy Government would condemn their officer on any such grounds; but the missionary pressure is so strong that I fear they will yield. As a sample, I mention the fact that an English missionary publication published the name of Rakote's successor before his case had commenced to be heard. This shows the ground they take and how sure they are of it. When this matter is finally decided in the capital, I shall have something further to say, and meantime I hope you will give all these particulars to Consul Haggard, in order that there may be no dodging behind a plea of "no information" in the future.

By way of illustrating this subject and its bearing on commerce, I give the following extracts from my journal for the last three weeks.

"January 24.—"Manang-anto," Sakalava chief at Bewankaza, raids Ankevo, kills four men, and carries off five young girls, and all the cattle in the place.

"January 28.—The same miscreant that raided Ankevo makes a descent on Mahariva, shoots Firorong, the head-man of the village, and runs off all the cattle, goats, etc. Sakalava chiefs warn Mr. Grevé that an attack is probable both on his place and on Lovobe. Mr. Grevé sends a formal complaint to the governor of Mahabo, as the brigand chief is within his jurisdiction.

"February 5.—A party of prowling slave-stealers capture and carry off three children from Ambarata; father and mother both slain in a desperate attempt to rescue their little ones."

Not the slightest attempt is made to stop this murderous work, and Mr. Grevé's protest remains unanswered, and my own also. This same sort of thing has been going on steadily ever since September last, having commenced just one week after Rakote left Mahabo. I have no doubt that you are doing all that is possible to improve matters, and I give these recent special instances so that in case the Malagassy Government are sending you assurances of attention you may know exactly how matters stand. British subjects and British consular officers are the parties primarily responsible for all this outburst of savagery, and I hope you will see that they are made acquainted with the results of their operations.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

[Inclosure in No. 72.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, February 1, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I have just received a letter from Cape Town in which the writer (an old trader here, 15 years on this coast) says that the U. S. S. *Alliance* is expected there shortly and will bring Mr. J. W. Siler, United States consul at Cape Town, to this coast. I am extremely surprised at this information and have thought it best to inform you at once. If this gentleman comes here to transact consular business you will most probably have official notice thereof, but this is the first intimation I have had of such intention, and I therefore send this forward. For some days past a creole has been in possession of the "rova" here (government inclosure, includes custom-house) by written authority of the governor of Mahabo. Yesterday Swenson and some other British subjects arrived from Ibosy with their followers (see accompanying dispatch) and all yesterday afternoon were raising — there. As I write they are yelling in a style that would make an Apache turn pale with envy, and there is no telling what may happen before sunset, as they are crazy drunk and are firing their muskets, loaded with ball, in all directions. There is only an open paling fence between this "rova" and my premises, so you can judge what a pleasant time I am having. There are only four Hova soldiers here, and in any event they can not say anything, as these ruffians hold the written authority of the governor of Mahabo. All this is the result of the operations of British subjects, backed by a British consular officer, Mr. Pickersgill, to wit. I therefore beg you to give this information to Consul Haggard.

If Mr. Siler comes here for the purpose of an official inquiry, the result will be a "bed-rock" overhaul. I do not mean to leave open a chance for any one to say "I did not know," and I therefore have gone to some expense to overtake the officers carrying the accompanying dispatches in order to send this on with them. In view of this proposed action it appears to me as very necessary to have an expression of some sort from the Malagassy Government. It seems to me that a special inquiry will be expected to develop

something more than a mere "no information," considering that all these matters have been in progress—the first in 1882, and the others at intervals since.

Please communicate with me on receipt of this. It will go forward with all possible speed, and should reach you not later than the 24th instant.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

No. 73.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, February 17, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: In various communications, covering a period of several years, I have sent reports of the gang of brigands at Ibosy, specifically in supplement to No. 69, date December 27, 1887, and in No. 71, date January 29, 1888. In No. 71 I reported the murder of a man by "Resompa" and the attendant circumstances. On January 23d Razafindrazaka, the "evangelist" son of the governor of Mahabo, told me that he knew of the murder, and in reply to my question as to what was to be done said that the governor of Mahabo would be duly informed of the crime and that action in the matter rested with him.

Razafindrazaka left here on January 24, and nothing further was heard of the matter. On February 9th Razafindrazaka and Rajoona, alias "George Spurgeon," sons of the governor of Mahabo, and Rainibarg, a nephew of said governor, arrived here from Mahabo with a party of followers, soldiers, slaves, etc. They remained here three days, flaunting some of the property taken from Rakote in the faces of the people here, who knew perfectly well who was the rightful owner, to their intense irritation and disgust. They then purchased 18 gallons of rum, and on the 12th left for Ibosy, carrying this rum and other presents to Resompa and his gang. At this writing they are still there, carrying on a spree with the very worst element on this coast.

Now here is open public indorsement of this brigandage, slave-dealing, and murders of that gang, by the sons and nephew of the only Malagassy governor in this section. That governor and his sons have been formally notified of the threats made by those ruffians against myself, and this public approval means that every one of the gang will consider that I may be shot with just the same impunity as "Mekalod." (This man carried a French passport.) Swenson, Pera-bey, Hassan Ali, and Mosa, all are members of that gang. Any one or all of those fellows will use their utmost efforts to make the native members of the gang believe that this public indorsement by the Mahabo people means friendship and protection in the future, and by that means endeavor to persuade them to assassinate me. Six months ago I wrote you on this subject, and since that time I have been compelled to keep fire-arms within reach night and day for safety's sake. Two armed men have guarded my premises every night since the arrest of Governor Rakote. My servants have also kept weapons within reach all that time. If you have complained to the Malagassy Government they have not taken the slightest notice of it. Not a line has come here from the capital, and these miscreants are having everything their own way. I am no coward, but the long strain is beginning to tell on my health. My servants are brave, faithful fellows, and have been with me many years, but there are fearful odds against us, and I can not blame them if they abandon me now that the Malagassy governor has openly thrown the prestige of his place and power with the assassins. The clear purpose is to either drive me away or otherwise dispose of me, but I will not go. Even if my servants abandon me, I face this thing to the bitter end. There are, of course, hundreds of friendly people here, and they rallied splendidly at the commencement of this affair; but I have no right to expect them to guard me without pay for an indefinite period. Besides, they know as well as I do that I have a right to expect security from another quarter, and very probably feel as I do, that I have not received the effective attention that I have a right to expect.

Permit me here to once more ask your attention to the fact that I am placed in this position in consequence of endeavoring to carry out the explicit orders of Consul Robinson; orders reiterated and emphasized after Consul Robinson had been furnished with exhaustive reports of the difficulties and dangers in the way. (*Vide* No. 165 to the State Department and No. 22 to this office.) That those orders were approved by the Department to the extent of sending a Government ship here to assist me in executing said orders thoroughly and effectively; that said orders have never been qualified or altered in the very slightest degree, and that submission means that the flag of the United States shall be placed at the disposal of any scoundrel who chooses to use it as a cover for a traffic that the laws of the United States designate as a capital crime. This is the exact question at issue. It is no personal matter at all. I now respectfully ask that the facts herein recited concerning the Mahabo governor, his sons and nephew,

and their public indorsement of murder and brigandage be presented to the prime minister direct, with an intimation that both attention and action are expected at once.

The cool impudence with which the Malagassy Government ignore your former representations is the natural outcome of the official inertia of the past that has made us a by-word and a sneer in this country, and the gossips and slanders of the employés of Ropes, Emerton & Co., and G. Ropes, in the capital, has left the impression there that so far from raising any difficulties it would be extremely satisfactory to the officers in Tamatave if I was put out of the way. These are plain truths in plain language. They are not meant to be offensive, but the time has come when facts must be faced. I have borne enough. I am not at the disposal of the employés of Ropes, Emerton & Co., and it is quite time that some effectual check is placed on their diffusive propensities and their assumption of all the thunders of Sinai. They have done more mischief than they are worth, and the effects of that mischief are only now beginning to show. The future will exhibit the damage that can be done by irresponsible scandal-mongers when allowed to meddle as these have been.

If six months is not time enough to obtain action from the Malagassy Government, with regular communication twice each week between Antananarivo and Tamatave, it becomes quite evident that our position in the capital is by no means what it should be, and it appears to me that ignoring your official communications and accepting the unsupported *ipse dixit* of irresponsible persons in lieu thereof comes very near the acute edge of a national insult. Considering how we stood in the capital city only a brief time ago, and how we seem to stand now, it would appear that the assumption of the control of affairs of the United States Government by the employés of Messrs. Ropes, Emerton & Co. has not added to the dignity of the authorized representatives of our country in any startling degree.

This movement to Ibosy is directly consequent upon the report that the nephew of the governor brought from the capital on February 6. I do not reproduce his "budget," but simply say that I was completely astounded by his news, the nature of which was such that all semblance of disguise is now thrown off and a public indorsement of barbarism is made with all the accessories of the Mahabo band and the presence of two sons and a nephew of the governor. It is no question of "policy" that takes these Mahabo men to Ibosy. The whole of Resompa's gang does not number more than sixty effective men, and they are simply outlawed scoundrels; I mean outlawed by their own race—the Sakalavas themselves.

Any government worth the name would promptly arrest every one of them, and give them a year or two in chains, and by so doing frighten many more of the same kind of people into good behavior.

The square fact is, that these sons of the governor are in collusion with them and get the lion's share of the results of their depredations. These are the ones who keep up this thing, and the straight way to deal with them is to send a complaint of them to the prime minister, and if he will not act in the matter to endeavor to find some means to compel him to do so.

This matter by no means has the support of all the officers here, but the governor of Mahabe is in a position where the decent officers are afraid to say anything, with the example of Rakate always before them; and as for the Sakalavas they know, poor fellows, that they cannot reach the capital with complaint; that the alternatives presented are to endure in silence, or appeal to foreign power, which power would immediately take absolute control of the country with (to them) unknown and terrible possibilities in the future. The governor's clique does not number more than a dozen, say one-half of the officers at both Andakabe and Mohabo. It is the position that gives him the swing he has, and the powerful backing of the London Missionary Society in the capital awes the well-disposed officers into silence and submission.

What is wanted is to get me out of the way so that the flag of the United States can be used as a cover for all illegal and criminal trade, the same as it was previous to 1879. British subjects can then have a clear chance at the slave trade, and the "evangelists" of the "L. M. S." share in the profits, while the ensign of the United States will be known as in the old days as "The Slaver's Insurance Policy," and then when the call is made for subscriptions to the mission societies, it can be pointed out that Americans are the fellows that are making the missions so costly and keeping back the country; that they need "looking after." (*Vide Madagascar Times of April 16, 1887.*)

Am I to understand that the Government of the United States will submit to this, either at the bidding of British subjects or Malagassy?

Many dispatches have been sent that still remain unacknowledged. If the statement from Cape Town is true that Consul Siler is coming here in the U. S. S. *Alliance*, it means, of course, that he comes for an official investigation into matters on this coast. Is it not advisable for me to have something more to show him than the second-hand twaddle of the employés of the American firms in the capital?

In view of the paramount necessity for the rapid transit of communication from yourself under present circumstances, I ask your attention to the fact that both your previous dispatches were detained in Antananarivo. One was eighteen days from Tamatave, and the other sixteen days, before they were started for here at all. This is utterly unnecessary. I know the capital and know that messengers can be got any hour of the day who will start at once. I sent eight couriers from the capital to this place in 1884 and never had the least difficulty in getting men to start at the shortest notice. I respectfully suggest that when sending dispatches you send instructions that they are to be forwarded at once.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—As an example of the “government” here at present, I mention that on the 12th instant, Manang-anto, the same scoundrel described in No. 72, appeared at Andakabe, drove the people inside the gates, and made a clean sweep of every beast belonging to the town, government cattle and all. Thus, on the very day that one marauder raids Andakabe, the only responsible officer in this section sends his sons to carry presents and encouragement to another savage of still blacker type. Manang-anto’s village is only six hours’ march from Mahabe, yet since Rakate was arrested he has ranged the country at will, murdering and plundering.

V. F. W. S.

[Supplement No. 73.]

SIR: In consequence of information I have received I add a supplement. I first wish to describe the ending of the Ibosy “indorsement visit” referred to within.

On the 18th Razafindrazaka, Spurgeon, and party arrived from Ibosy, bringing with them Pera-Bey and several others of the Ibosy gang, and these persons were escorted with great ceremony to the house of Mr. Earle. That evening a Malagassy “serenade,” such as is usually given to officers of high rank, was given to these scoundrels, and, as if to show the results of this support of lawlessness, while it was in progress a number of bullocks were stolen from a corral within 500 yards of where this scandalous business was being carried on. I now give the information which has reached me, and ask that Consul Haggard be made acquainted therewith, with an intimation to him that it is expected that he will see that said information reaches Mr. Pickersgill with the least possible delay.

On the arrival here of Pera-Bey on the 18th instant, he sent for the person who wrote the document described in No. 72, and requested that person to write a letter for him (Pera-Bey) to Mr. Pickersgill in answer to a letter he had just received from Mr. Pickersgill instructing him (Pera-Bey) to send the receipts for the duties he (Pera-Bey) had paid. This answer commenced by stating that he (Pera-Bey) had received Mr. Pickersgill’s letter on February 6, at Maintyrano, while, as a matter of fact, Mr. Pickersgill was at Ibosy, and had been for over three months.

The letter is described to me by the writer at full length, but the gist of it is the statement (on behalf of Pera Bey) that no receipts are ever given here for duties paid, and that Mr. Pickersgill must take the word of Pera-Bey as a guaranty that he has paid duties on over \$4,000 worth of merchandise within a certain specified time.

Now, the statement that no receipts are given for duties here is simply an outrageous lie. No transactions of ever so trifling a nature in relation to duties or any custom-house work is ever carried through without the papers being exchanged between the parties, and whatever duties Pera-Bey has paid he certainly had receipts given him therefor at the time of the transaction.

The means are ample for Mr. Pickersgill to ascertain the exact truth in relation to Pera-Bey and his work, and this sending to him privately for “receipts” is pretty near equivalent to an invitation to him to construct said receipts. Mr. Pickersgill has lived many years at Majunga among these Asiatics, and it is simply an insult to his intelligence to suppose that he does not know the type of people he is dealing with. However, Mr. Pera-Bey dared not send bogus receipts, for the whole party concerned are beginning to realize that however this business may turn in the capital there is a strong prospect there amounting almost to a certainty that an investigation will take place here also of a character that the “L. M. S.” or their people can not manipulate that will give all the facts to the light of day regardless of consequences.

This business *re* the receipts is supposed to be carefully kept from me, but there is very little that goes on in this section that I do not know of, if I choose to try for information, and the object in sending this is in order that both Consul Haggard and Mr. Pickersgill may understand that I do know of the matter and will use the knowledge in the future in any manner that I see fit.

As the Mahabo people are, if not the leaders, at least very prominent workers in this villanous conspiracy, it is most probable that they will give Pera-Bey's letter quick dispatch to the capital. I therefore beg you to give this information to Consul Haggard as soon as it reaches you.

If after knowing what they are doing they still use these very questionable means to carry the missionaries' point, on their own head be the consequences, for it shall go to the world with all the discreditable details, and with it the history of the last three years.

The writer of these letters for Pera-Bey is a French citizen. He writes just what he is told to, and then makes careful notes of the statements he is instructed to make with a view to future probabilities. It is quite possible that the history of these letters may appear in a manner and place that will cause serious annoyance, if nothing more, to both British consular officers and the "L. M. S."

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 74.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, March 9, 1888.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I have received a letter from the underwriters of the cargo of ship *Surprise*. That letter states that a cable message was sent me early in November last as follows:

"Press claim cargo *Surprise*," and that the documents enabling me to represent them (underwriters) were mailed at the same time. Neither cable message nor documents has yet reached me, but of course when they do I shall proceed with the business. I have asked, hitherto in vain, for an expression of opinion from your office on that case, feeling sure that such a large amount would sooner or later be looked after. It has now come to a point where it will have to be dealt with. In No. 68, date of December 24, 1887, I gave the number and date of the dispatches referring to this business, and now respectfully ask your attention thereto. As soon as I receive the documents, including the formal letter of instructions, I will inform you of the terms thereof.

The murder of the French citizen reported in No. 71, date of January 29, 1888, will probably be investigated by the French authorities. I have to-day authenticated the signatures of two French citizens attached to a report which they are sending per same mail to the French vice-resident at Majunga. This in obedience to instructions they have received from the vice-resident.

There is no improvement in the situation. Murder and robbery are as rampant as ever. No effort is made to check the tide of crime, and nothing whatever has come from the capital, or if there has it has been kept a profound secret in Mahabo. So far I have had no attempts on myself or my property; my servants stay by me manfully, and together we make a party that the average "karang" does not care to tackle.

Nothing is heard from British officers. I take it for granted that you have presented my complaint of November 14, 1887, to the British consul. Am I to understand that he will not take any action? If so, it is more business-like for him to say so at once. I shall then know what course to take.

At the request of the French vice-resident at Majunga, I again ask your opinion as to a contribution of the mail subsidy from this port to Majunga. The mail service is now renewed, and I am acting as postmaster, and besides, am paying a subscription to the fund. I am heartily ashamed that we should be the only nationality to hang back with an official subscription. This matter of the *Surprise* will necessitate many and frequent communications, and everything in connection with the case will have to be reported to the New York Board of Underwriters. Former experience with them has taught me that they are a powerful and by no means a patient body, and I sincerely hope you will see the desirability of aiding the mail service with a reasonable amount, and thus settle the question of a difficulty in that direction. Every European on this coast knows of the Government grant of \$25 per month for a mail service to this port. Not one of us can conjecture the reason why we are deprived of the benefit of that grant.

No stationery has reached nor advices of any, although my request, sent in duplicate, is now five months' old. In this connection I ask your reference to No. 63, date October 10, 1887.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—By the last mail went, we think, the last of the explanations required by the French resident in the case of *Grevé vs. Ropes et al.*, and it is hoped that a final settlement

will now be reached. In making that settlement, I respectfully ask that you will provide for my costs in the affair; that is, designate the precise amount to which I am entitled and which of the parties shall pay. Please incorporate in your decision.

The very unpleasing history of two years' correspondence over the original matter makes me anxious for a wind-up now that shall be final. If the conditions of article 6 of the treaty had been carried out there would be no need to ask this. It is beyond my comprehension why these things are not done, but I am by no means disposed to be deprived of my just dues in consequence thereof.

V. F. W. S,

N. B.—To this dispatch I beg leave to call the particular attention of the Department as it contains, according to Mr. Stanwood, the charges made by Mr. Pickersgill and Osmoni against the governor of Andakabe, upon the pretext of which charges the governor had been deposed and finally condemned without being allowed to call witnesses to the capital.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

No. 75.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, March 28, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: The results of the indorsement of barbarism reported in No. 73, date of February 17, 1888, are now beginning to reach us.

Last night at midnight the village was aroused by the sound of heavy firing to the eastward. After some time, when the firing had ceased, parties of scouts went out and returned with the information that the little hamlet of "Tumava," consisting of perhaps thirty houses, had been raided, one man killed and two severely wounded, and all the cattle and other movable property carried off. It appears that the men of the place gave their sole attention to protecting their wives and children, so that the property plundering was comparatively an easy affair. These people were as peaceful, well-behaved persons as could be found in a New England valley. They are stripped of everything. Besides some two hundred head of cattle, their clothing, household utensils, etc., all are gone. The raiders came from near Ambato, the "L. M. S." ports described in supplement to No. 69.

These raids are coming nearer and nearer, and no word from yourself or sign from the Malagassy Government. We have endured this state of affairs *seven months*. When and how is the end to be? Do the Malagassy Government propose to permit this lawlessness to continue? If so, it is only just that we should be informed of the fact, so that at least no more lives shall be sacrificed needlessly, even if property has to go as an offering to appease the Antananarivo clique of English.

I sent a special courier in January last, and on his return he brought the Madagascar Times of February 25. In that paper is a scurrilous paragraph purporting to emanate from the editorial pen (?). As your name occurs therein doubtless you will have seen it. As for my share of the paragraph, this—

I have never written a line upon the slave trade here except to yourself and British consular officers, and I underwent a three-hours' cross-examination by the French officers without saying one word in relation to British subjects. That interview is described in No. 66, date December 17, 1887. Whatever has heretofore been made public has come from yourself, and the writer of the paragraph in question does not attempt to deny that, but expends his abuse upon me, as I am supposed to be unable to defend myself in this country under present circumstances.

Now, in relation to the charge made against me, viz, that I am "blackmailing" people, "ruining the town," etc., it is simply a lie made out of whole cloth, and I defy either Mr. Tacchi or Mr. Pickersgill to adduce the slightest proof of it.

If I am or have been "blackmailing" any person whatever instant dismissal and punishment is my just due, and should be at once rendered. On the other hand, if I am faithfully executing the orders of my superior officer, received in the line of my duty, and this cowardly slander is simply the rancour engendered because I have done my duty, I am equally entitled to be protected from insult and scurrility in the performance of that duty. All that I have written I am prepared to stand by, and I have again and again urged upon both Mr. Pickersgill and Mr. Knott, and through yourself upon Consul Haggard, that they come here and investigate. They do nothing of the kind, but send out a proclamation modeled after Dr. Watts' hymn, "Your little hands were never made," etc., in order to give their criminals ample time to seek shelter, and then endeavor to burke

the question by loud-mouthed falsehoods. By way of illustrating why they would not come and why it is sought to "bluff" any investigation I give a single specimen and a little history. That history will show that they know what they should find here, and will also show the motives for the course they are now attempting to take.

Extracts from letter now in my possession, written by an Englishman here: "July 17, 1886. The man you sold the slave to please get the money from, and you keep it, as I have already charged your account with the \$30. The woman slave the owner wants \$40 for." "July 19, 1886. The slave boy please sell at the best possible price. The woman is at Lovobe. I will tell Rainitavy to take her."

A comparison of dates and the number of transactions will show that an active business was being done at that time. August 30, 1886, I wrote to Mr. Pickersgill, describing the business and giving names and dates (please note inclosure, extract of letter Stanwood to Pickersgill). Mr. Pickersgill acknowledged the letter, but made no mention whatever of the slave-dealing, and by the same messenger sent a "letter of authority" to the writer of the letters, from which the above extracts are copied, although in my letter I had given him (Mr. Pickersgill) the name of the person in full and a circumstantial account of the illicit traffic in which he was engaged. February 12, 1887, H. B. M. S. *Reindeer*, Commander Lang, came here for the purpose of investigating. In the course of his inquiries he was handed the letters containing the above extracts, and copied them himself, and at his request I certified the copy officially. April 18, 1887, Mr. Pickersgill wrote: "Let me congratulate you upon the earthquake you have raised in the camp of the slave-traders. What an unspeakable set of blackguards you have had the pleasure of bringing to their downfall. I hope you will succeed in packing off Smith to his deserts in some convict establishment, and that Swenson and his crew will meet with an equally appropriate fate." By the same messenger Mr. Pickersgill sent five copies of the *Madagascar Times* of April 16, 1887, containing an article upon the slave trade of the west coast and how "one American figured prominently" therein. You will doubtless be able to refer to that paper in Tamatave. Compare April 16, 1887, when the Americans and French are held up to opprobrium, with February 25, 1888, when the misdeeds of the English are likely to be brought home to them.

May 9 to 26, 1887, I wrote to Mr. Pickersgill a full history of affairs here, including an account of the visit of the *Reindeer*, describing what was done and how it was done. That letter covered no less than twenty closely-written pages, and I stated therein, and reiterated with the strongest emphasis, that if attention was not given to the operations of British subjects here, I would make public the whole business, and closing thus: "M. Times earthquake has been raised by the French over Tacchi's comments, and this a. m. one of them said to me: 'That — editor is particularly tender over the English that have been law-breaking, but gives it to the French and Americans. Wait until the consul resident arrives, and see if we don't show that in numbers engaged and business done the English are far beyond the French, and that the (adjective) Methodists have been and are still protecting them by their influence.' Of course he means to include the Hindis and Banians when he speaks of 'numbers engaged and business done,' and I fully expect they will make a retaliatory complaint against the whole of them. I have no thought of shielding any one, and I 'went for' the American for all he was worth as soon as I was able to write. Everybody knows that no accusation of 'protecting' any one can be justly brought against me.

"In reference to your 'congratulations,' I confess I am unable to see the point. The bald fact is that I am in the thick of the fight, with the very hottest corner allotted to me, and the only comfort I have as yet, or apparently am likely to get—complimentary expressions, etc., and meantime I take daily chances of a charge of slugs and nightly chances of having my house burned over my head.

"I note your remarks *re* Smith and Swenson. How about George? For what is the most daringly lawless one of the lot so tenderly dealt with?"

That letter left here on June 2, and probably reached Mr. Pickersgill about June 20, (1887). The date of the letter ordering the governor's arrest is July 22. Probably Mr. Pickersgill thought, like the slavers, that I would flee for life as soon as the governor was arrested, and I had to face the whole Moslem crew alone; and with the governor silenced, his papers destroyed, and his witnesses scattered, if a complaint was made by me they could then use that hoariest of missionary weapons with the usual effect; viz, "The man is not reliable." However, I did not take the course they wanted me to, and I will yet have the daylight upon this business, let the consequences be what they will.

I think I have shown by the foregoing that Mr. Pickersgill has taken a course that can not be described as other than unscrupulous, and that he has exhibited an evident determination to defend British subjects in any species of crime; and, as for the slanderous paragraph, I think, as the matter was made public by yourself, I am entitled to ask that you demand of Mr. Tacchi, if he possesses any proofs in support of his accusation, that he shall forward said proofs to your office, or, failing that, make a public retraction of his statements. The unsupported "*ipse dixit*" of Osman the slaver, is not sufficient to

justify a slander of that magnitude. Something more than that should be required from Mr. Tacchi, or his prompter.

You see here is evidence in support of the complaint in No. 73, date February 17, 1888. Mr. Tacchi is Mr. Laborde's son-in-law, and nine-tenths of the scandals from the capital come here by the same medium; viz, from the employés of the American firms in the capital to Mr. Tacchi, and from him sent here. Is it not time some check is placed upon such outrages? Why should the whole American nation be persistently vilified for the sake of affording gratification to a few Englishmen, even if two of them do earn their bread by the employment they obtain from American houses? If, as I now expect, Consul Siler comes here for an official inquiry the matter will be laid before him with a request that he embody it in his report. Referring again to the paragraph in question, I have had some experience of Mr. Pickersgill's domineering propensities, but I must say that when he presumes to dictate through his mouth-piece, Mr. Tacchi, the subjects upon which your subordinates shall report to you, and the length and character of such reports, the frigidity of effrontery to which he attains is far beyond anything I had heretofore given him credit for. When it is considered that the slave trading described in the foregoing pages is only one of many of which Mr. Pickersgill has had full and precise information, the value of the recent proclamation will become apparent, and also the attitude of British consular officers towards that traffic. I do not for one instant believe that our Government will submit to have our flag placed at the disposal of slave-traders, or indorse the tactics of the people of the capital; and just as long as I am able, and with every weapon at command, I fight this attempted outrage. I scarcely need say that no charge of the kind described in Mr. Tacchi's effusion was formulated by the Malagassy Government at the trial of the governor. The following are the charges made against Rakote, with my comments upon each:

Charge 1.—Mr. Pickersgill's complaint on behalf of Osman; that Rakote had plundered his house of \$4,000 in value. The absolute and unqualified falsity of that charge can be proved up to the hilt by an inquiry here; besides, Mr. Pickersgill has stated to you officially that Osman is not a British subject. It appears to me that an explanation is in order when a British consular officer extends his official assistance and protection to a person who uses the United States flag to carry on a criminal traffic. In this connection I ask your reference to No. 59, date of September 8, 1888, and inclosures.

Charge 2.—Mr. Pickersgill's complaint on behalf of Pera-Bey, that Rakote had taken \$920 worth of merchandise belonging to Pera-Bey, from the house of Osman.

This charge is made on the unsupported statement of Pera-Bey, and can be shown to be an absolute fabrication by overwhelming evidence here, in a single hour after the inquiry is opened.

Charge 3.—Mr. Pickersgill's complaint on behalf of John Donovan, that Rakote took \$350 in cash from Osman's house, the property of Mr. Donovan.

Mr. Donovan's claim on Osman was for merchandise sold him on credit months before the affair. Mr. Donovan, although utterly unscrupulous, made no such claims here, but showed his account current signed by Osman in Arabic. That business has been manipulated by some one.

Charge 4.—That Rakote had plundered Mr. Grevé's house of \$61 in cash and a quantity of furniture.

Mr. Grevé made no such complaint. That transaction was in my hands, and is described in full in dispatch No. 49, date March 21, 1887.

Charge 5.—That Rakote had stolen a quantity of valuable spoons from Les Samat in 1883.

I am authorized by Mr. Samat to say that the charge is totally false, and that he never authorized such a statement.

Charge 6.—That V. F. W. Stanwood had complained to the officers at Mahabo that Rakote had plundered him of \$433.

It is unnecessary to say anything further upon this than that no one but an "evangelist" would have had the astounding impudence to construct such a lie.

Charge 7.—That Rakote sent Mahonzo to seize Osman's boats.

This is true and was strictly within his right; just the same in this country as property is attached at home when a suit is pending.

Charge 8.—That Rakote had seized all of Maromiha's goods.

Maromiha authorizes me to say that he made no such complaint, nor gave any one authority to do so; that he has not, or never had, any complaint against Rakote.

Charge 9.—That Rakote had embezzled the 12½ per cent. government tax upon the holdings of the foreigners here.

No such tax has ever been paid here. On January 1, 1888, the governor of Mahabo made an effort to collect such tax, probably for the purpose of strengthening this accusation, but payment was flatly refused. It is a Malagassy tax, pure and simple, and foreigners pay no such tax, consequently could not have embezzled it. You see, therefore, that no charge of the kind that Mr. Tacchi formulates was made at the trial of the

governor. That trial ended February 28. Mr. Tacchi's publication is February 25. The purpose of that publication is self-evident. Now as to this "trial." Rakote was not allowed to call any witnesses from here, and the officers who were in charge of the party at Ambato were not only prevented from going to the capital to give evidence, but were threatened with dire vengeance if they dared to write, and were told plainly that if any letters from them were produced at the trial they would answer for it here, and at once.

A party of Sakalavas who volunteered to go to the capital and give evidence, and who had made all their preparations for the journey, were deterred by threats of revenge on their families if they did anything of the kind. I wrote as per inclosure. No answer to that was returned, nor any effort made to obtain evidence, except Mr. Pickersgill's operations described in No. 72, date February 12, 1888, and in supplement to No. 73, date February 17, 1888; at least, so far as any one here knows. It has been an outrage pure and simple from the start; and as for the people here, if Mr. Pickersgill or any other British officer will come here with an interpreter, he can get an expression of opinion from the Sakalavas that will convince and silence him.

I am amazed at the action of British officers. I would not have believed that people could be found who would trample decency under foot in such a shameless manner.

Why not write to the Malagassy Government and ask if the charges made by Mr. Tacchi of "blackmailing" have been made to them? And if so, if they will give the names of the persons making such charges and full particulars?

I propose to force this matter to an issue. There is no spot on this broad earth so insignificant that a "blackmailer" ought to be allowed to raise the flag of the United States a single hour there with official sanction or in any way representing our country and home. And no man or set of men should be allowed to insult our country and flag by a publication like the one under review, without either being made to answer for it or furnish such proof of the truth of their statements as will enable our Government to right the wrong that has been done them by their representative and to punish said representative as he would deserve.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—There are three informal inclosures with this; please read them carefully.

V. F. W. S.

COPY ATTACHED—COMMENTS.

No. 1. Stopping the import of powder into Ibosy *under the flag of the United States* for sale to the slave-stealers and their "evangelist" accomplices. Described in No. 58 and inclosures. Also in Consul Robinson's No. 165 to Department.

No. 2. If Mr. Pickersgill wants to be "spared," the cheapest way is to behave himself decently.

No. 3. Say "Asiatics, British subjects, and Mahomedan Africans."

No. 4. This "conduct" was reported to the Department in 1884, and the U. S. S. *Juniata* was sent from China here to assist me in this "conduct." Mr. Osman was one of the crew who started for the swamps as soon as the United States flag was made out on the ship and stayed there shivering with fear as long as she was in Madagascar waters.

No. 5. The underscoring is my own; will the "British Government" *do that*? Of course all communication between myself and Mr. Pickersgill has ceased, but you can reach him. Please intimate to him that I "see his blind and straddle." Why not force the cowardly slanderers to take water? We can show enough to shut up the whole "London Missionary Society."

STANWOOD.

The following extracts were published in the Madagascar Times, owned, I believe, by Mr. Pickersgill and the London Missionary Society, and edited by some person by the name of Tacchi.

Copy of extract from the Madagascar Times, February 25, 1888.

Of course, Mr. Pickersgill comes in for a pot of cream. We are told that he has gravely compromised himself in a history of slave-trading at Andakabe. Naturally that phrase is constructed so as to mean anything. We are further told that it was Mr. Stanwood, United States consular agent there, who denounced to Consul Campbell Mr. Pickersgill's

complicity in the traffic. This, however, is a direct libel. The following is what really occurred down there. Mr. Stanwood has for years been in mysterious connection with the late governor in some very suspicious dealings with the Sakalavas. (No. 1.) So much so that the property of the town was entirely ruined, the Sakalavas having fled the place because they allege they were blackmailed by the governor and Mr. Stanwood. The governor has been recalled and disgraced, and this very sorely discomfited Mr. Stanwood. The recall of the governor is attributed to Mr. Pickersgill's demand or representation. "*Hinc illæ lacrimæ.*"

Mr. Stanwood is known to be a voluminous though not elegant writer, and we can quite understand that he would write to Mr. Campbell, and not spare (No. 2) Mr. Pickersgill if he heard the alleged statement that that British officer was the means of his governor-friend being disgraced, and those of us who have received letters from Mr. Stanwood know in what style. Then the Madagascar Times tells us, further on, that Mr. Haggard, "who for once did his duty," asked the foreign office to recall Mr. Pickersgill. Further, we are informed that Mr. Stanwood is threatened by the Sakalavas for his courageous denunciations, and has barricaded himself in fear of his life from the Sakalava (No. 3) accomplices of Mr. Pickersgill. It is quite possible for Mr. Stanwood, through his conduct to the Sakalavas (No. 4) to be in that plight, but it none the less remains a fact that if Mr. Stanwood has written information as the Madagascar Times says, a libel has been committed which will justify the British Government in asking the United States Government to affirm or deny the statement (No. 5), because for Mr. Stanwood to write as a consular officer to his superior officer and assert that a British vice-consul is engaged in slave trade is a very serious matter.

Extract of letter. Stanwood to Vice-Consul Pickersgill. (See page 4 of dispatch.)

On the 24th of May, 1886, with the British ensign actually flying over the premises of H. & T. McCubbin, in charge of John K. George, in honor of the birthday of Her Britannic Majesty, a poor kidnapped black girl was taken to said premises and sold to John K. George. I do not know as you will think much of the matter. It was only one poor, weeping girl among a crowd of savages, black and white, but oh, did I not wish for the strength of former years on that day! I would have given Mr. George something to complain of, if you hear me, but I could not walk ten steps without assistance, and nothing remained but to carefully write the particulars for future use.

NOTE, March 29, 1888.—The transaction described above took place within 40 yards of my bedroom window in broad daylight and in plain sight. Rakote took possession of the poor child and restored her to her friends. As Mr. Tacchi (or Mr. Pickersgill) says, *Hinc illæ lacrimæ.* Will the British authorities bring this matter to an issue? Dare they do it? Be it understood that the vendor was a British subject, also, and his companions were Moslems, of about the same class as Osman, who is now being petted in the capital by Messrs. Pickersgill, Laborde, Poupard, and Tacchi.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

No. 75.]

ANDAKABE, September 2, 1887.

To His Excellency RAINILAIARIVONY,

Prime Minister and Commander in Chief of Madagascar :

YOUR EXCELLENCY: To the very great astonishment and sorrow of all the respectable foreigners residing on this coast, the commander at Andakabe has been arrested, and also his wife; and Razafindrazaka, evangelist, has informed me that this arrest is on the complaint of a Mozambique named "Osman," and a Hindi named "Pera-Bey." Both of these men are thorough scoundrels, and have been notorious as law-breakers here for years.

As there are circumstances in the case that call for the earnest attention of the United States Government, I address you now to say that I am in a position to give important evidence upon the matter of "Pera-Bey" and "Osman," and shall be very glad of an opportunity to do so.

Reverend Aas, Norwegian missionary, and Mr. Norden, British subject, can both give important information.

If there is any fault of Rakote 11 V. tra, etc., not connected with the foreigners here, for which he is punished, none of us know anything of it, and have no wish or intention to interfere in the very slightest degree, but we wish to offer our evidence that through the whole period of Rakote's acting as commander here he has done the best that could be done with the limited force that he has had; and that he has the respect and sympathy of every decent man on this coast. I have already written to Consul Campbell on the circumstances referred to above.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

No. 76.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
*Andakabe, April 1, 1888.*JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I send herewith the returns for the quarter ending March 31.

For the first time since 1859 there has been no over-sea vessel here during this quarter—the opening one of the year. Not a single coaster has been here, not an Indian boat or dhow, and the only arrival, except the mail boat, has been one boat from Nos Vey, with six bales of cotton.

The reason for all this has been fully explained in previous dispatches.

By way of illustrating, I beg your attention to the fact that in the corresponding quarter of last year there were five over-sea vessels here with an aggregate register tonnage of 815 tons, and nine Indian boats with a (probable) register of 180 tons. This speaks for itself, and shows that the urgent appeals that have been addressed to you were not without reason.

I sent "special couriers" in January last, and with them a letter of explanation why they were so sent. I send herewith the account for those couriers and the postage account of letters sent via Majunga. I have no communication from your office of a later date than November 10, 1887, and am most anxiously awaiting your instructions upon affairs here. Those affairs have been fully explained, and repetition seems needless, but I reiterate here the oft-repeated appeal for more frequent communication.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 77.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
*Andakabe, April 5, 1888.*JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: In No. 75, date of March 28, 1888, I reported a raid on the outskirts of this town. I now ask your further attention to that matter. The sequel is as follows:

As soon as the affair became known, five Sakalava chiefs came forward with sixty men each, three hundred men in all, and volunteered to go and punish the brigands and endeavor to recover the cattle and other property; this on March 28. Razafindrazaka, the son of the governor of Mahabo, was here, and as he has assumed all control of the affairs of this district ever since the arrest of the late governor, although not an officer, these Sakalavas asked that he should lead the expedition, thereby constituting it a legitimate government affair instead of a retaliatory raid. By various excuses Razafindrazaka postponed action until March 31, the men being encamped just outside the town, and on that day (the 31st) a report was circulated through the camp that if any attempt was made to punish the raiders the chiefs who led the party would meet the same fate as Rakote, as the brigands were living in the district of the governor of Mahabo, and if any one ventured on the grounds of that district for any such purpose he would be arrested and taken to Antananarivo. The five chiefs at once called on Razafindrazaka, asking explanations, and said they were not here to break any laws, but as volunteers to vindicate such laws; and again asked that he should lead them in the work. Razafindrazaka said that the next day was Sunday, and all operations were forbidden on that day, but on Monday morning he would take the lead of the party and vindicate the law and the authority of the queen. On Monday morning Razafindrazaka fled secretly to the garrison, entered the "rova" (government inclosure), barred the gates and sent a message to the Sakalava chiefs to the effect that whatever action they took they must accept all the consequences.

All the balance of that day the chiefs and people were in consultation over the action and message of Razafindrazaka, representing the Hova authority, and it was ultimately concluded that Razafindrazaka's message was nothing less than a threat, and that they must either abandon the expedition or risk the fate of Rakote. Accordingly on April 3 the chiefs called on me, explained the whole matter, and said that they had done their best; that the brigands were sheltered and protected by the queen's officers, advised me to look well to my arms and ammunition, and departed for their homes with the certainty that the security of their own gun and spear ———.

For seven months this sort of thing has been going on. There have been ten murders here and near here in the last sixty days. It is reported here, and generally believed, that the British vice-consul and the London Missionary Society are preventing all action on the part of the Malagassy Government.

We know that scurrilous articles are being published in the Madagascar Times for the clear purpose of throwing discredit on the reports I am sending you. From the first of this scandalous business I have urged upon you the request for the British consul to

come here and investigate. I now respectfully ask that the British foreign office be appealed to direct. I held my hand when the French officers were here. I have suffered enough remorse since because I did so. I can not help thinking that some of this innocent blood is on my head in consequence.

I have at various times referred to the use of the United States flag by Musselmen, for the purpose of conducting a traffic in slaves, powder, arms, etc., under cover. For recent mention I ask your reference to No. 73, date February 17, 1888. Also in No. 75, date March 28, 1888, I ask your attention to a scurrilous paragraph published in the Madagascar Times of February 25, 1888. I now proceed to show how that paragraph has operated here in connection with the above-noted contraband use of our flag.

I am informed that a number of copies of that paper were sent here by my last courier, with the article referred to marked, and with a Malagassy translation of said article attached, for circulation among the karanye (Musselmen). This morning a small boat flying an attempt at a United States flag, consisting of eleven stripes and the Union containing a few stars, anchored at the mouth of the river within easy speaking distance of the shore. Thinking perhaps she had come from Mr. Ropes's agency at Maintyrano, and that the flag was shown to attract attention I went to the boat and found that she was manned by African or Johanna karanyes, asked where they were from, and was told Ibosy, and on asking why they had that flag, was told that the flag belonged to them; that they had always had it until I interfered; that the English consul had had Rakote arrested and degraded to the position of a slave because of the assistance he (Rakote) had rendered me in such interference; that if any other Hova officer should say anything they would have him served the same way; and that if I did not keep quiet the "Gazety Engilisy" would "mamely" me.

I gave them some information with considerable precision of statement, and started for the custom-house with the intention of bringing the matter to a test there and then. Before I reached the "rova" the boat was under way and proceeding northward. Doubtless it was intended to see how I would take the matter. Neither boat nor men belonged to Ibosy, for I know all the boats and boatmen there. It is probable they came from Maintyrano; that the reason this is tried is that in consequence of the arrest of Rakote, at the instance of the British vice-consul, and the fact that the paper publishing the abusive article is also English, they really believe they can use our flag with impunity. Every one of them knows that the reason that Governor Rakote brought the enmity of the karanyes upon himself was because he went for Pera-Bey and others, and of course they see how completely the slavers, with the assistance of a British vice-consul, overthrew one of the men who stopped their game. Doubtless also they are filled full by Earle and others of extravagant tales of the terrible punishments this "Gazety Engilisy" can inflict. I have your dispatch with remarks on the attempted prostitution of the flag of the United States, and from those remarks feel very confident that it is only necessary that you should know of this incident to insure your prompt action; but I venture to ask your attention to the fact that the Malagassy Government, by taking the action they did in the case of Governor Rakote, have left the impression all over this coast that any Malagassy officer who attempts to prevent slavers from using the flag of the United States to cover their nefarious work will be arrested and disgraced. That kind of thing is not to be borne, and I send you this report in the full expectation that the matter will be promptly squared up.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure in No. 77.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, April 6, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Referring to dispatch No. 77 that covers this inclosure, I respectfully ask that you hand that dispatch to Mr. Aitken, acting British consul, for perusal. If he wants the dispatch itself, please give it to him and advise me and I will send you a duplicate. In asking this action I wish to be understood as expressing a firm purpose to have the light of day, not only on the present matter, but on the history of the attempted management of American interests in the past by irresponsible persons.

As for Mr. Pickersgill and his cowardly attempt to burke investigation by slanders in the columns of his organ, the Madagascar Times, this is what will be done. The British Aborigines Protection Society and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society will be

furnished with the details of this business, and the National Republican, foreign and consular edition, will be handed a copy of that communication, and also one of leading Boston journals. This will either force the British societies to carry the matter into their Parliament or stand stultified before the whole world in their professions. The history of Mr. Pickersgill's operations has been written in letters of blood, and if his societies or his Government will support such operations, the world at large shall know of it and the just verdict of civilization be awarded them. There is a man here named Kellar, a former employé of George Ropes, who has kept a careful and strictly accurate account of all this matter. If Mr. Siler comes here this journal will be handed him. If not, the communications described above will be sent as indicated. As for the performances of the British representatives of the American firms in the capital, I have never seen either of those persons, have never had any communication at all with Mr. Poupard, and my business with Mr. Laborde has been limited to the very brief communication rendered necessary by the transmissal of dispatches through his hands. They must have been actuated by sheer malignity, inasmuch as they could have had no personal reasons. This matter, it appears to me, is of sufficient consequence to call for your official intervention, when the performance with our flag, described in the accompanying dispatch, is one of the effects of those operations. In any other country on God's earth they would get a coat of tar and feathers as a reward for their industry.

I mention the significant fact that Mr. Laborde is described in these letters as the "Ronsily Ameriky ao Antananarivo."

You have probably been told there is no one but disreputable people on this coast; that our correspondents are persons of no account, etc.; that Messrs. Ropes, Emerton & Co. and G. Ropes are the only respectable Americans with interests in this country, etc. It is only four years since any attempt was made to work outside the established house, from this side of the island. Two years of those were war years, and half of last year was spoiled by the action of Mr. Pickersgill, yet I believe we can show more real progress than can be shown from Tamatave in the last decade.

As for our correspondents, they will know how to take care of themselves when they learn that they are being persistently vilified. The governor of the State of Georgia happens to be one of them as resident and majunga of a company that has direct communication with this insignificant "disreputable" coast. Referring again to Mr. Pickersgill and my dispatches, you can repeat all that is stated in those dispatches when, where, and how you like, and hold [me] you strictly accountable for the accuracy thereof. I do not think you will be influenced by that stalest of missionary rackets that Messrs. Pickersgill, Laborde, Poupard, and Tacchi are endeavoring to propagate, yet I wish to be clearly understood by every one on this subject. Therefore I repeat, and emphasize the repetition, that I can prove all that I have stated up to the hilt, and that I dare Mr. Pickersgill or his associates to the test of an official inquiry.

This challenge is clear and explicit. Therefore I beg you to intimate to the peddlers of slander that until they shall take position where they can be held responsible it is expected that no more shall be heard of the insinuations that I have been reporting falsehoods to you, and recording those falsehoods in the Government books.

As for the Sakalavas and Rakote, let them come here and see and hear for themselves (*i. e.*, British authorities). Why, there were men who joined my last couriers beyond Maliamlandy, 120 miles away, and accompanied them here for the sole and only purpose of hearing if there was any hope of the return of Rakote. Think of it; men walking 240 miles, fording rivers, and climbing mountains for the infinitesimal crumb of comfort I could give them, and going back to carry to their families and friends the information that there was only a very slender thread of hope. Often and often they have come 60 and 70 miles in canoes, bringing their whole families, begging for news and urging me to write the truth to the Malagassy Government and "Pickersgilly," thinking, poor simple souls, that the truth was all that was necessary to be known to insure the return of the man who first taught them what security for their children and property meant.

If Mr. Pickersgill or any of the bifurcated skunks that are concerned with him could be in my office one single day, if there is an inch of manhood left in them, they would feel inclined to crawl into a prospect hole and pull a tombstone over their heads.

I do not know what action you are taking, but out comes the whole of this villainous business in one way or another. I hope and trust you are taking ground different to the Americans (?) in the capital; but in any case, the daylight shall be thrown on the whole of this infamous business.

Yours, very truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

No. 78.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
*Andakabe, April 17, 1888.*JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I inclose for your information a press copy of a petition which goes to the French resident by the same conveyance as this. I respectfully ask your interested consideration of this document, especially the postscript. The original has been signed by every French citizen in this vicinity, and another petition from the French at Andrapopas to the resident also goes forward by this mail.

These are the second petitions since January 1, 1888, and in this case manifold press copies have been taken, and it is intended, if prompt action does not result, to send copies of both petition and notes to the French minister for the colonies and the Paris journals.

Referring to the notes (see postscript of petition) I would say that they consist of a brief mention of the principal outrages in this district since January 1, 1888, yet the number is so great that those notes cover seven closely-lined, closely-written pages. I do not send the copy of notes inasmuch as I have sent with every dispatch for the last seven months a general description of affairs and have also on several occasions described special instances. This copy of the petition has been handed me in consequence of the scurrilous paragraph published in the Madagascar Times of February 25. A copy of the notes was also tendered, but as it is simply a description in French of what I have already recorded, was declined with thanks. In view of the line of action taken by British officers, as referred to in previous dispatches, I respectfully ask that the inclosed press copy be shown to the acting British consul, and that the information herein contained be given him.

This petition as translated to me is very moderate as compared with the urgency of the case. It is literally a reign of terror for the natives here, and, as I have explained in previous dispatches, the governor of Mahabo and his sons are the friends and protectors of the brigands. With this evidence of other people to verify my previous reports I trust the much-needed action will be no longer delayed.

Perhaps I should add that mention is made of the flag before named notes of the cases in which specific information has been sent you.

Also it may interest British officers to learn that Mr. Pickersgill's protégé, "Pera-Bey," has become implicated in the murder of a French citizen and has fled the country.

It will be remembered that the accusation of "Pera-Bey" formed the ground of Mr. Pickersgill's complaint against Governor Rakote. Comment is unnecessary.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—Referring to inclosed press copy of petition I would say that "Morondava" is the local name for the port of Andakabe, the garrison being 7 miles inland.

V. F. W. S.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
*Andakabe, April 28, 1887.*JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: As there is reason to believe that a report on matters here will be published by the French Government, I respectfully consul for perusal. From the first of this business I have constantly reiterated this request, and if I am called upon in the course of the investigation that has now commenced I shall say as much. All the business *re* our flag and the slave-traders will assuredly come out. It was the prime cause of Governor Rakote's arrest. I shall not attempt to disguise or palliate anything, and shall, of course, secure copies of all the proceedings wherein United States citizens or flag are concerned, holding myself at liberty to make what use of them I may see fit.

I also beg you will lose no time in bringing the Malagassy Government to an explicit definition of their position on this question of arresting their officers, if they shall attempt to prevent the illegal use of the United States flag. I am not asking either protection or a personal favor now. I am not likely to forget that my native friends, my faithful servants, and the fear of these skulking hounds of my good Winchester are the only things that have carried me over this trouble. But surely the indiscriminate use of the Stars and Stripes, flaunted over slavers in open insulting defiance, is a Government matter of importance—that is, if we still retain the credit of having a Govern-

ment. Unless this question is promptly and effectively settled we shall go back to the old days, and the next thing will be British reports of "manacled human beings carried for sale under the flag of the United States" (Cape Argus, November 13, 1875).

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 79.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, April —, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Four dispatches under one cover will reach you possibly on April 29, certainly not later than May 27. Those dispatches cover the time from March 9 to April 15. Continuing the record, I have now to report as follows:

After the action reported in No. 77, date April 5, 1888, several meetings of the local chiefs were held, and at last a white-haired old chief named Hamotro declared that he would neither see his children murdered or stolen by brigands nor be driven from the land of his fathers, and called on his young men to follow him and settle the matter for themselves.

He sent notice to the governor of Mahabo on April 12 that if proper protection was not given to his people he would take the war-path himself and would accept all the consequences of his action. April 16 his messengers returned, saying there was no answer. On the 17th the old veteran and his band fell upon the Ambato brigands, gave them a thorough drubbing, killing some twenty of them, recovered three stolen children, a number of cattle and much other property, and scattered them in all directions.

The Sakalava chiefs both north and south at once gave out that the bandits should get no shelter in their territories, and sent a special message to the Ibosy gang, and to Swenson in particular, that he would be shot on sight if he attempted to seek shelter in their dominions.

April 24 the French war-ship *Boussaint* arrived, and as soon as her anchor was down she was boarded by the French citizens with their complaints. The same afternoon the commander sent a peremptory message to the governor of Mahabo to come here at once.

All day the 25th the commander was questioning the French citizens and the natives, and on the morning of the 26th some of Swenson's men, who had been sent here for information, returned to him with the report that he would certainly be arrested. Within two hours Swenson was dead, supposed by poison, as he had always said he would not be taken alive; and with the certainty of death at the hands of the Sakalavas if he attempted to escape, and the equal certainty that if he was taken he would meet his deserts, it is supposed that he swallowed a dose of the arsenic which he was known to have in his possession.

The governor of Mahabo arrived here on the 26th, and the commander of the ship gave him and his sons a severe "scoring," telling him that his conduct would disgrace a savage, and that he should send a report to the resident-general and the commandant of the naval division that would bring their attention to this section in a manner that would be effective.

The ship sailed on the 27th for Majunga for the purpose of communicating with the resident and the naval commander-in-chief. I did not see the commander at all. He sent a message saying that he was too busy, but would return as soon as he could communicate with his superiors, and would probably make a lengthened stay here. He informed the French citizens that on his return he should have one of the vice-residents on board, and that all the evidence would be gone over again and would be taken in a formal manner.

The Ibosy gang will now go to pieces beyond a doubt. Swenson is dead. Pera-Bey has fled the country; Hassan Ali and Mousa are hiding somewhere in the swamps. Osman is still in the capital, and Resompa will certainly be hanged by the French if he is caught; while the old chief Hamotro and his clansmen are pursuing the scattered remnant of the Ambato brigands as relentlessly as Governor Rakote used to do.

Now, referring to the slander published in the *Madagascar Times*, what does the present condition show?

Do innocent people who have been blackmailed commonly commit suicide, or flee to parts unknown and into hiding-places in the swamps, at the sight of regularly constituted authority? The scoundrels had relied upon the treaty clause which forbids the French from interfering with the internal affairs of this country. They know they could reckon on the support of Mr. Pickersgill, and they supposed that the governor of Mahabo was powerful enough to bluff the Sakalava chiefs. When old Hamotro went on the war-path the door was closed in that direction, for this clan was between them and Mahabo, and attack on the tough old bush-fighter simply meant annihilation. Both north and south

were hostile, gun and spear, and here lay the French ship. Sakalavas might scatter and perhaps have a chance for escape, but to the European this was impossible. Only one alternative to capture remained, and Swenson took it. An incident will show the class of the people that the Madagascar Times has such an active sympathy for. There are two Norwegian missionaries here. A man named Earle, a former crony of Swenson, went to Ibosy and brought Swenson's body here, and the missionaries not only refused to allow it to be buried in the mission church-yard, but also refused to perform any service at the burial, although Swenson was a Swede.

Osman, who is now being petted in the capital, and Swenson each had a sister of Resompa for a wife and Pera-Bey had a daughter. It strikes me that Mr. Pickersgill and the Madagascar Times are seeking strange company.

The conspiracy that overthrew Governor Rakote, and was intended to drive me out also, or finish me, has completely collapsed. But, how will all this look in print when it comes to be published?

Referring again to No. 77 and the hoisting of our flag on a craft manned by Mahommedans, presumably a slaver, I am credibly informed that when Pera-Bey fled from Ibosy he hoisted the ensign of the United States on his boat before starting, and that he said that no naval ship dare stop him except an American, and that as he knew we had no ships in these waters he was perfectly safe.

In June last, Captain Vincent informed me that Madagascar waters were not considered by the French as "territorial waters," and again, in December, the commandant of the French naval division corroborated the statement, consequently only ourselves and the Malagassy authorities can do anything to prevent the contraband use of our flag. The break-up of one gang by no means stops the slave-trade, and I earnestly beg you to force this matter upon the attention of the Malagasy Government. Mr. Pickersgill is responsible for the present state of affairs, and his action in causing the arrest of the Malagassy governor at the instance of the slave-dealers should be vigorously denounced and the Malagassy Government brought to a sense of their responsibility in the matter.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—May 1.—I send herewith an open letter and two press copies. The copies are for you and will explain themselves; the letter please hand to Mr. Aitken.

V. F. W. S.

NOTE.

In this dispatch it is recited what the senior officer of Her Majesty's ship *Reindeer* did on his visit to Andakabe.—J. P. C.

No. 80.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, May 8, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Referring to your No. 2, date March 21, 1888, and inclosures, I would say your dispatch to the Malagassy foreign minister leaves nothing to be desired in itself, but there is a sentence which I read with something like dismay. This is where you mention the "legitimate time," etc. I fear this is almost equivalent to shelving the matter. I have had much experience with various oriental nations and some with the Malagassy, and my conviction based on much experience is that any and all matters that are not persistently (as politely as you like, but frequently and steadily) pressed, invariably fail of results. I carried through a tussel, single handed, with them long before I was consul, over the question of paying duties in cash in these western ports, and by steady, polite persistence, carried my point with complete success. Six years after, Consul Robinson says, in reference to that subject, "I had a six weeks' contest over the question of privilege to pay duties in cash." (*Vide* Consul Robinson's No. 4, date May 2, 1882.) In this contest Consul Robinson had the advantage of being United States consul and commissioner for the revision of the treaty, and was actually in Antananarivo; yet he mentions this as a great achievement, while I had brought it about here long previously by sheer persistence. In this connection let me ask your consideration of the length of time it took Mr. Pickersgill to bring about this disorder. Less than twenty days. Surely we are entitled to as much and as prompt consideration as Great Britain. Just such work in China and Japan in years gone by has left the results described in printed inclosures and commented upon in various strains in every American journal that

reaches me. It is precisely giving that "time" for our opponents to operate that enables them to get the better of us.

Case of Smith (or rather Governor Ropes) and Grevé: I see nothing difficult about that business. The papers are all in your hands and the agreement signed by both that your decision and that of the French resident shall be final. As for reference to a naval officer, admirals U. S. Navy, Commodore Harrington, U. S. Navy, and Commander Mr. George, U. S. Navy, all have informed me (emphatically) that they had no power in such cases, were not supposed to understand commercial matters, and would not attempt anything of the kind except under direct orders from the Secretary of the Navy, who, they added, would give no such orders unless it concerned a country where there was no consular officer whatever; and one of those officers added some comments of his own not specially complimentary to the executive ability of consular officers in general. Mr. Grevé would protest at once; in fact both he and Smith did so when Mr. Whitney's suggestion of that course was first mooted.

Consul Haggard's reply to your letter: Consul Haggard brings forward Mr. Donovan's letter to Mr. Pickersgill. Mr. John Donovan had been associated with Smith from May, 1885, up to the time they left the country together in November, 1887. Mr. John Donovan was the prime mover in the original scheme to make San Juan de Nova a slave depot, and wrote the letters to the Portuguese Government to endeavor to obtain a title from them to the Mozambique consulate (British), and lastly to Mr. Pickersgill. He had operated with Smith, Pera-Bey, and Osman, and that lot, for more than two years, and both Consul Haggard and Mr. Pickersgill knew this when he wrote you that letter. Mr. Donovan did not actually compromise himself by direct dealing in slaves. He was far too astute for that; but he lived in the house with Smith, was known as Smith's partner, and there is no doubt had his share of the proceeds of all transactions, simply using Smith's claws to pull his chestnuts.

Now, early in 1884, Smith's name was being bandied about all over East Africa by British officers in connection with the slave-trade; and early in 1886 British Consul O'Neill, of Mozambique, wrote a pamphlet on the slave-trade in which he pointed as directly to Smith as he could possibly do without giving his name and address, and this pamphlet was translated into German and had a very wide circulation. Mr. Pickersgill flung a stone in the Madagascar Times of April 16, 1887, and his correspondence with me will show something more if required.

Will British consular officers explain why it is that Mr. Smith is such a consummate villain, deserving the severest punishment, and the British subjects, who were living in his house sharing all his transactions and the profits thereof, are innocent people who have been blackmailed and subjected to a "despotism" by an officer of the United States in his efforts to put a stop to the misdeeds of Smith?

Mr. Donovan's four years: Mr. Donovan came here on November 4, 1884, and left here to take up his residence with Smith October 29, 1885. From that date until September, 1887, he was here five times, in neither case staying over three days. British consular officers can learn something about the "despotism" if they will only come here. As for the "blessing" it consisted in the opportunity of landing two hundred barrels of powder, and the natives who were "blessed" are the people whose performances commenced to be reported in No. 62, date October 7, 1887, and which "blessings" are continued up to date and summarized in postscript to petition to the French resident, viz, forty murders and forty-one cases of kidnaping. British consular blessings; reported in No. 60, date September 19, 1887, Mr. Pickersgill's assurances that he had nothing to do with the arrest of Rakote; that is—well, suppose we say an "extraordinary statement."

Will Mr. Pickersgill now explain his letters to Pera-Bey, to the governor of Mahabo and his sons, and Osman's letters to Swenson? Perhaps Mr. Pickersgill is not aware that all the people here are not "past-masters in the art of missionary wire-pulling," and it is quite possible that they have been more "diffusive" than British officers will approve. Consul Haggard's letter shows clearly where he stands, and I opine that his proclamation *re* slaves will have quite as wide a circulation eventually as he could possibly wish.

Clipping from Madagascar Times of January 7, I wrote your remarks to Consul Haggard *re* the mystery, etc. By the indorsements on each of accompanying inclosures you will see the date that each reached Antananarivo, and you can form your estimate of the unutterable impudence that describes those letters as "mysterious allusions." As for the insinuation of unreliability, that should be stopped. I am aware it would be difficult to fasten this particular case as no name is mentioned, but if Mr. Laborde is not grossly belied he is responsible for that sort of thing, and Mr. Poupard and Mr. Donovan in a less degree. In No. 73, date February 17, 1888, I made a direct complaint of this for the reason that your name was flying from mouth to mouth here, coupled with foul aspersions on your personal character and implying incompetency in office, etc., and I meant to fathom it if possible. I was utterly at a loss to account for

it then, but it is clear enough now. The closing paragraph of your first letter to Consul Haggard was what did the business, viz: "I promise you that I shall investigate closely the information placed before me, and it matters not to me who the parties may be that are on investigation found to be culpable, they must suffer for their acts before the opinion of the civilized world." A copy of that you might bring about. A very little firmness will settle those matters. They had their own way in Hong-Kong with precisely the same weapons, until Colonel Mosby went there as consul and squelched them in thirty days, having brought one newspaper editor into court and mulcted him in substantial damages, got another person imprisoned for a sentence of two months, and carried a third in public before the first month had passed. I do not advocate any such extreme measures here, but I earnestly deprecate an absolute "back-down," such as has occurred once in this country. The slanders alluded to are said to come from Mr. Laborde to Osman (who wrote them here in Arabic)* and from Mr. Tacchi to the relatives of the Malagassy conspirators, who sent them to Mahabo; and by the way, Mr. Tacchi is credited with having furnished the Malagassy translations of his defamatory article of February 25, described in No. 77, date April 5, 1888.

Returning to Mr. Pickersgill's correspondent, Mr. John Donovan is simply a contemptible whelp without courage enough to take any risks, but a sort of coyote that is quite willing to share the proceeds of the villainy of others, and to do the "yawping" for Pickersgill & Co. It is believed he has permanently left the country, having been absent more than six months. Without Smith to fall back upon he is nowhere here. As stated, he was on this coast for about three years, and as for small swindling, lying, and general meanness he has left about the best garnished record within my knowledge of this coast, prolific as it has always been in the scum of unadorned scoundrelism. Perhaps Mr. Pickersgill will assist his creditors. He has left some here; credits obtained by his representations that he held Mr. Pickersgill's letter "of instructions" and was to be "British vice-consul" here.

Mr. Haggard's report to the "senior naval officer:" As stated, H. B. M. ship *Reindeer*, Commander Lang, came here for investigation, and on landing came straight to my office. He told me that he had been recommended to apply to me for information. Please note that they were hunting up French delinquents then. I told him straight that his own people were the principal offenders, and gave him names and particulars without flinching. The governor, Rakote, did the same, and in addition to the letters I have previously mentioned Rakote brought two young people, one male and one female, before the commander, and said, "There are two stolen people that your countrymen have bought from the brigands in order to sell them again as slaves. I have taken them from the traders and shall send them to their homes; question them, if you wish." The whole day we were piling up evidence, and when the commander left I walked with him to the boat, and the last words he said to me were: "A more infernal set of scoundrels I never encountered. I give you my word I will do my best to give them their deserts."

No ship came, and the governor was arrested at the instance of the slave-dealers; and in September the "senior naval officer" was at Tullear, and he then told Rev. Bostvig that he knew of the slave traffic here at the north; that he had Commander Lang's report and the copies of the letters; still he was particularly careful not to come here. The bald fact is that they will not interfere with the British subjects in the slave traffic, and to the best of their ability they will come down on any one who does attempt to disturb them; and all this talk of slavery and its prevention in this country is just so much "buncombe" and "flapdoodle," to catch subscriptions for the mission societies. They make a great appearance of vigilance when they howl about the "Americans" and the French, but when it comes to their own criminals—ask Rakote.

British officers will do well to remember in their insinuations of untrustworthy reports that each time they make such insinuations they impeach the credibility of Commander Lang, R. N. That officer was here on a British Government mission, was face to face with the accused parties, and had his own special interpreter for his communication with the Malagasy. Will British officers dare to say that he made a false report?

Again, what does the petition to the French resident recite? Is there any other reason for stealing those forty-one young people, principally girls, except to sell them as slaves? Will they pretend now that either Americans or French are engaged in this traffic? Will they attempt to deny the complicity of Donovan, Pera Bey, and Osman in the transactions of Smith, about which they wrote pamphlets, published highly-flavored newspaper articles, and spread reports far and wide? Please invite Mr. Aitken to answer those questions.

I come now to inclosures. As mentioned, I have indorsed upon each the date when it reached Antananarivo, and I ask you to have the Malagasy letter attached to No. 4 (inclosure) translated into English. If Mr. Pickersgill's word is to be relied upon, that

*Mr. Laborde is described in the letter as the American consul, Antananarivo.

letter and inclosures were in Consul Haggard's hands when he wrote you his letter of January 23. What shall be said of an officer who could read the one and then write the other?

Inclosure No. 8 contains papers that were not forwarded to Mr. Pickersgill. These are sent to show you that proper and formal application was made to the local authorities in the quarantine case. It is just possible that I know quite as much about the proper conduct of consular business as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul Haggard. If I send all these matters to your office it is by no means an evidence of ignorance or helplessness, but because it is in accordance with the rules that govern our service. I have "commanded" too long in the course of my life not to know how to "obey" when I voluntarily accept a subordinate position which implies such obedience. This implied insolence of Mr. Haggard's remark, that he would take action if the Malagasy "Government complained" (but not on your representations), ought not to be passed without further effort. Mr. Haggard well knew when he wrote that the governor of Mahabo had sent an urgent appeal to the prime minister on that case, and that the 12,000 of the best men in Antananarivo who follow Mr. Pickersgill's lead, and the American consul in Antananarivo had all brought their influence to bear to prevent any action. It appears with success.

Clauses 5 and 6 of Article VI of our treaty are sufficiently clear on the subject, and I hope you will not take a humble back seat, but quietly, steadily, and firmly insist upon our rights. A direct slap in the face has been given us. The means are ample to retaliate with dignity, to rebuke British official insolence, and to carry our point. I hope you will use them.

I wish now to say that nothing that I write is to be considered as "private" unless so specified. All the rest is within your own discretion as to how and where you use it. If the French authorities will assist to check the outrageous machinations of the Antananarivo clique, by all means give them a chance by giving them full information. I mean, if possible, to bring this prostitution of our flag to an ignominious end. I will not cavil about the means of overthrowing it.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—You have the letter of August 18, 1887, to Mr. Pickersgill. Present inclosures cover all the rest of the correspondence since that date to the time when I closed communication by my letter of December 28, 1887, copy of which you have.

V. F. W. S.

SUPPLEMENT—OFFICIAL QUESTION.

I wish now to ask an official question in connection with Mr. Haggard's letter, dated January 23, 1888. This question should be written on official paper, but I have none. There are only five sheets of official paper in this office, and it will probably require the whole of that to make out the necessary documents in the case of ship *Surprise*—documents which the Department circular that accompanied the legal papers expressly states must be on official cap paper.

I now refer to Mr. Haggard's letter and the situation generally by way of explanation of the question I wish to ask.

Mr. Haggard says in his letter of the above date *re* the refusal on the part of British subjects to obey the quarantine regulations—

"Should any complaint be made to me upon the subject by the Hova authorities I will do my best to deal with it, but until that is done I can not interfere."

On February 12, 1887, complaints of British subjects were made by the Malagasy governor of this place direct to a British officer who had stated that he was here for the purpose of investigating into the general condition of affairs on this coast. These complaints were not made at several hundred miles distance, but the principal parties accused were within a radius of 200 yards from the governor's office, and verification was not only cheerfully brought forward, but in at least two important cases actually forced upon Commander Lang.

Within six months that Malagasy governor was arrested with every concomitant of indignity that a malignant ferocity could invent, kept here and at Mahabo for a month, exposed daily to the insults and outrages of the criminals that he had complained of, and who were invited to go and give vent to their spite upon him while he was a prisoner and powerless, and then taken a prisoner to the capital, and not only all his property confiscated, but even his wife's clothing taken from her; and it was reported then and now that this innocent woman, whose only crime was that of wifely fealty to her wedded husband

and the father of her children, was stripped naked in the Government inclosure by Razafindrazaka, the "L. M. S. Evangelist," and four men from Mahabo, under the threat of spears held at her breast, in order to make sure that she had none of her little feminine trinkets, etc., hidden about her person.

The openly expressed reason for all this was that it was done at the request of H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul Pickersgill, because the governor had attempted to prevent the illegal acts of British subjects generally and specifically the traffic in slaves.

I now come to the quarantine matter. You will see by inclosures sent under the same cover as this that precise and formal orders in that case were given by the nearest Malagasy governor, and I add here that the original of the letter attached to inclosure No. 4 bore the official stamp (impressed) of the governor of Mahabo, thereby constituting said paper, according to the custom that has always prevailed here, an official document.

Not only did Donovan and Earle refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Malagasy officer, as expressed in that letter, but openly threatened to have that officer arrested "the same as Rakote" if he made any move whatever. The governor wrote to Donovan concerning his refusal to obey the quarantine laws and the letter was delivered to him (Donovan) by the governor's secretary on October 20, and on receipt Donovan said to the secretary in my hearing, "If that old fool don't watch it we'll walk him up to Antananarivo in irons the same as Rakote."

The governor of Mahabo sent his secretary to me with a message saying he would write to the prime minister on the subject and would ask to have Donovan expelled from the country as the leader of the disturbances, begging me to write him a letter on the subject and specially requested that three copies should be sent him, *i. e.*, one for the prime minister, one for the foreign minister, and one for himself. I wrote the letter as desired (see inclosure No. 4), took manifold copies of it, sent the governor three copies of it as he requested, and sent the fourth to Mr. Pickersgill, inclosed in letter dated October 22, 1887, copy of which is forwarded under same cover.

The governor's couriers arrived in Antananarivo on November 22 and returned to Mahabo on December 26, and his secretary informed me that no answer was returned to his letters. Donovan had then been gone about two months, but there was much exultation among the others, notably Earle, Bullen, and Swenson; and there was very considerable "tall talk" about "Pickersgill and the 12,000" and the all-powerful influence they exercised in this country and the folly of attempting to interfere with Britons. I now ask your reference to page 9 of inclosure No. 2, sent with dispatch No. 69. That paper was written early in December, 1887, in the expectation that Mr. Haggard would come here and with the intention of handing him said paper for the purpose of inviting an exhaustive overhaul of each and every matter referred to therein face to face and no dodging. Of course you are aware that he did not come and can now form your own opinion as to the reason.

The letter to yourself, quoted herein, unmistakably places him in line with the men who are making these disturbances, inasmuch as he knew the effect of the arrest of Rakote, and also knew, of course, of Pickersgill and the 12,000, and how their influence is applied in the capital, and that said influence had promptly and effectually silenced the Antananarivo authorities in that very quarantine case then under review. Having shown the results of appeal by Malagasy officers, both to a British officer direct and to the prime minister, in cases where British subjects are the delinquents, I now give briefly the outline of matters on this coast.

It is my deliberately expressed belief that there is not a single British subject on this coast that is not engaged in illicit trade. I do not accuse all of slave-dealing, but every one of them is engaged in the trade of fire-arms and powder, and the trade in these articles is the parent of the slave-trade and all the rest of the long list of crimes. Without powder there are no murders, no kidnaping, no stampeding cattle, no plundering villages. Rakote, while not able to break it up altogether, made it extremely lively for those who attempted it in this section, and this was the "despotism" of which Donovan complained, and Mr. Haggard shamelessly quotes. This trade is specially forbidden in each and every treaty between Madagascar and the foreign powers. It is the cause and the bane of legitimate commerce on this coast, and has always been. It is the only thing that has kept back the development of the magnificent resources of this western slope, and, as I say above, is the parent of all the villainies. Many of the better class of the French traders agree in all this, and say that if absolute prohibition could be attained the benefits would be great and immediate; but they say, "What can we do? As long as others bring arms and powder we are forced to do it, or lose our trade."

Smith was engaged in this trade, and this was one of the enormities for which British officers came down on "Americans" in general. I said not one word in his defense, made not one whimper under their denunciations, but bent my whole efforts to putting an end to it, not only by appeals to the chief consular officer, but by letters direct to the Department, and the pressure of a not altogether ineffective influence with the Sakalava so-called queen, and chiefs of the district where Smith was located. He is broken up

and driven from the country and will not be permitted by the natives to renew his work in that district; and now, in spite of all that British officers and missionaries have said and written on these subjects for bringing about these results, the Malagasy officer, to whose manly courage and high sense of duty most of this is due, is crushed and his prospects ruined by the work of a British officer, and I am assailed in the columns of the British consular organ with foul and lying abuse, because, forsooth, certain British subjects, and notably Mr. John Donovan, have been deprived of the shield under which they had been carrying on their illicit trade.

British officers have now stood forward as the defenders of their countrymen in these crimes, breaches of the law, and outrages upon common decency; Mr. Pickersgill by his acts, and Mr. Haggard by his written words to yourself and probably to others. At any rate, his position is clearly known to every long-shirted scoundrel for and near. Powder has been brought into this port within the last three days by British subjects for sale to the brigands of the interior. There can be no other market. Even governors of towns are not permitted to purchase powder, much less sell it. The Malagasy published laws forbid even the possession of it, under very heavy penalties, so that all trade in the article means murder and pillage as the result. Now this state of affairs is a foul smirch on nineteenth century civilization, and, in my opinion, a shadow on each and every representative of the different treaty powers in this country. If it is to be continued, then our boasted civilizing influences are an abject and hopeless failure, and the country had better be abandoned to the condition it was in when Vasco di Gama first saw it, before the record of European "progress" becomes any worse.

But I think it can and should be improved; and here comes the question I would ask of you.

In the light of events on this coast as reported in my dispatches and verified by the petition to the French resident sent with No. 78, date April 17, 1888, and repeated to commander of the *Boursaint*, is it not advisable to endeavor to secure the co-operation of the different representatives of the treaty powers at your port and make a combined effort to induce the central government to assert its authority, in spite of "Pickersgill and the 12,000?"

Of course by their position in this country the French should take the lead in any such movement, but would not an intimation on your part and that of the other consular officers to the Malagasy authorities that you stood ready to second their (French) recommendation be likely to have a beneficial effect?

You are, of course, aware that there is in Washington a written promise to do all this from the Malagasy prime minister to the Government of the United States made seven years ago to Colonel Robinson. Instead of the fulfillment of this promise, Mr. Pickersgill, with the aid of an employé of Ropes, Emerton & Co., allotted to Consul Robinson the very farthest corner of that humble back seat, and kept him there, too, until he "threw up the sponge."

I note your remark that you have "only the pen to work with." I do not think any other weapon is required. Without considering the improvements in the Barbary States in the last ten years, which might fairly be quoted as parallels to this country, let us look at Corea. Seven years ago Corea was a sealed book to the western nations. Now not only have we ministers and consuls there, and also other nations, but in January last Corea sent her minister to Washington.

All this was the work of one typical American of the old Knickerbocker stock, second only (if there is any second) to the Puritan. There is a difference between the picture of Admiral Shufeldt making his way to Seoul on foot and alone, amid the hootings and missiles of the natives, and the Madagascar system, which humbly accepts the dictum of other foreigners in Antananarivo as to whether official communication shall be even acknowledged or not, and if such condescension is accorded, then when and how.

Admiral Shufeldt was a retired officer at that time, and had not even the nominal backing of our Government. Nothing but his invincible pluck and executive force did the work; not a shot was fired, not a threat was made, and the advent of the Korean minister in our national capital, the first of the western nations to be accepted officially as friends, proves conclusively that men and methods can do this work as effectually as physical force, and at the same time in a manner befitting the power and dignity of our great Republic. With one exception, whenever I have asked that "force" be applied, it has always meant just such "force" as would be applied in either Great Britain or France in an urgent case, viz, repeated representations with an intimation that evidence of attention to the subject in hand was expected. That exception occurred in dispatch No. 73, date February 17, 1888, and was intended to hint at the advisability of requesting the intervention of the French resident in the exercise of his treaty rights as entitled to supervise generally the foreign relations of this country. At that time some of the lowest and most disreputable of the foreigners here, and some of the members of the family of the governor of Mahabo, were openly boasting of Mr. Pickersgill and Mr.

Laborde's interference between yourself and the Malagasy Government, and how effectually their joint efforts had nullified your representations.

I thought then, I think now, that under such circumstances you are justified in bringing to bear, if possible, a counter influence. There is no question that there was interference, and that the opinions or wishes of other people were deferred to in lieu of your official requests. It is very probable that it was intended that this should be kept secret, but astute as Mr. Pickersgill undoubtedly is himself, he can not wholly control even a small portion of the "12,000" in the capital, much less the tribe here; and as for Osman, of course he would write to his confederates all he knew, and in the first exuberance of what they considered their complete success they could not resist the temptation to "blow." Just the same "force" as is used in Japan, Siam, and kindred countries is not only justifiable but necessary here; and as to giving this Government any such preposterously unreasonable time as five months in which to at least acknowledge a letter and indicate their proposed line of action is, I repeat, with the strongest emphasis, most damaging to our prestige in this country. A flat refusal to discuss the subject at all would be better, for it would at least denote attention, while silence implies indifference, and indifference in these cases is only another name for contempt. I now wish to say a word on the subject of shameless defamation of ourselves that goes on in the capital. As long as it concerned only myself I was silent on the subject, but they have attacked you with quite as much virulent bitterness as myself, and since my first communication to you on the subject (February 17) the British consular organ has made a public attack. There is strong reason to believe that these slanders have not been confined to ordinary circulation, but that you have been traduced to the executive officers of the Malagasy Government, and that the effects of that malignant backbiting will have to be considered in future dealings with Antananarivo. The copies of your letters to Mr. Haggard and the Malagasy foreign minister sent with your last dispatches show very clearly the reason for the attack upon you.

As for myself, I taught them a lesson in 1884, which they will not soon forget, and they know from sorrowful experience that when I start to write I do not mince matters. Therefore they first make an effort to "bluff" me with an exhibition of official stationery, and when that fails dismally, make a wild attempt to frighten me by hysterical shrieks about the "British Government."

I would ask nothing better in this case than that not only the British Government but also the British public could know each and every detail of the business here since January, 1884. I well know what the result would be, and so does Mr. Pickersgill. With yourself the matter is different. So long as there is no minister in this country, you stand in the place of that officer in that you must deal directly with the Malagasy Government, and calumny of that kind among these very peculiar people is extremely likely to produce serious results. I do not know what the remedy is. Having a very wide acquaintance in the result of my former seafaring life, and by a liberal expenditure in postage and in payment for various publications, I have collected considerable information upon the conduct of consular business in different parts of the world, but nothing even distantly related to a case of this kind. I presume there is no information. I take it that such a contingency is wholly unprovided for, for the reason that it is taken for granted that officers of every nation will be gentlemen and incapable of such gutter-bred tactics.

I shall be glad to have your views on this important subject. I judge from your communication to myself and the copies you send that you will not be inclined to "turn the other cheek" with any extreme alacrity; while as for myself, I freely admit that I am prone to smite when smitten.

There is a young American near here who "writes Nation every day and with a full-sized 'N' each time." He is quite qualified, both by education and knowledge of the subject, of writing an article which, as he expresses it, "will make these Antananarivo curs rise right up and howl." Being a Presidential year, anything of that kind would fall short of its ordinary effect if published now on account of the excitement of the political contest; but there is every reason to believe that in a few months he will be heard from on the slave trade of this coast generally, and that a special effort will be made to give British officers all the credit that is justly due them. I shall be glad to hear from you before anything of the kind is stated, for several reasons.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure in No. 80.]

The first business with Mr. Pickersgill commenced in May, 1884, over the affairs of Messrs. McCubbin and Les. Samat. The correspondence upon that matter continued until March, 1885, when a commissioner was sent here to investigate. This commis-

sioner and his associated (officers) stated freely here that Mr. Pickersgill lost no opportunity for disparaging me to the Malagasy Government officers; that he made a point of repeating to them every slanderous statement concerning me that he could get hold of, and that he had advised the Malagasy foreign minister to cancel my exequatur.

The then governor here, Rakote II V, tra, etc., wrote me a note, informing me of some of these reports, and as said reports continued and were taken up and reported by Europeans, I sent the governor's note (referred to above) to Mr. Pickersgill, expecting a complete and explicit denial of the statements contained therein, such a denial as I could show to the Europeans, and also expecting that he would bring the commissioner and his aids to book for circulating such tales.

The reply came duly to hand, and instead of disavowing the report Mr. Pickersgill fell foul of both myself and the governor and extolled the commissioner, describing him as "a trustworthy officer," etc. I did not like that, but as the commissioner and his party had been recalled, and as I specially wished to avoid any disagreements, I wrote in answer to Mr. Pickersgill, explaining at length every point raised by him, and the correspondence was continued in apparently a friendly manner.

In April a letter was written to Mr. Pickersgill, the joint production of Messrs. George, Donovan, and Hangervig, and signed by John George as "agent for H. and T. McCubbin," making certain charges against my official conduct and sent secretly to Antananarivo. This letter was replied to by Mr. Pickersgill officially, the reply reaching here in June. I here call attention to the threatening letter from J. P. Swenson, dated July 4, 1885, as showing the effect of Mr. Pickersgill's action. This Swenson was and is a crony of George and Donovan. Every one of the gang knew that Mr. Pickersgill must have suppressed Mr. George's letter, for they knew me well enough to be sure that if the contents of the letter had come to my knowledge they would have heard from me right speedily. Feeling assured of Mr. Pickersgill's support in propagating a slander, they next proposed to venture on a few murders. I wish to remark here that at this time Mr. Pickersgill was acting as chief consular officer of Her Britannic Majesty.

In July a package of letters addressed to my care, bearing the Natal Postal seal, was stopped by Mr. George, and both he and Donovan used every opportunity to annoy me personally, and slandered me without stint, as I learned afterwards, saying, sneeringly, "If he has anything to say, let him go to Pickersgill," thus conveying the impression to their listeners that they were sure of Mr. Pickersgill's support in the course they were taking. In September I went south on board the U. S. S. *Juniata*, and while there heard that both George and Donovan had been the means of circulating a report in that section to the effect that I was an "imposter;" that I held no commission from the United States Government, but was simply a correspondent of Colonel Robinson's; that the Malagasy Government had refused to recognize me as an officer when in Antananarivo the year before; and that they had received all this information in an official communication from Mr. Pickersgill. I was very sick at the time, and on reaching here became utterly prostrated, lying at the point of death for many weeks, so that it was impossible for me to take any steps to ascertain the facts.

In November the American ship *Surprise* was wrecked near Tullear, and the same tale, viz, that I was an imposter, was circulated among the salvors of the cargo with such effect that the entire cargo was appropriated by various persons, only fourteen cases of kerosene having been delivered to me, the rightful custodian. I was too sick and weak to go to the wreck, and this statement, purporting to come from Mr. Pickersgill, was the means by which all that property was scattered among some twenty persons.

I now come to 1886. For a long time Mr. George had been closely connected with people known to be trafficking in slaves, and complicity therein on the part of Mr. George had long been suspected. In May, 1886, he openly purchased a kidnaped girl in this place. I was very indignant, and told him plainly that I would report him to Mr. Pickersgill, who was then acting as chief consular officer for Great Britain, and on June 5 I wrote to Mr. P., describing the transaction, but withholding the name of the offender. On June 10 he (Mr. George) purchased another slave—a male. On June 11 I sailed for Mozambique with Mr. Donovan to seek medical aid.

On the voyage the subject of the reports of what Mr. Pickersgill had written came up, and Mr. Donovan then told me of the letter sent secretly by Mr. George in April, 1885, and gave me his version of Mr. Pickersgill's reply. Up to this time I had never heard of Mr. George's letter, and was greatly astonished that Mr. Pickersgill should receive a letter of that character concerning me and not at once communicate the contents to me, and also that he should send an official communication in the style represented by Mr. Donovan. I told Mr. Donovan that on reaching here I should at once ask Mr. Pickersgill for a copy of both letters; that it was incredible that a consular officer should act in the manner described, and that I should certainly seek some explanation. Mr. Donovan replied that I would not get it; that Mr. Pickersgill had a grudge against me, and that I would be snubbed if I attempted to open the subject. On my return here I wrote to Mr. Pickersgill and gave the name of Mr. George as the person referred to in my letter

of June, and in the same letter asked for a copy of the charges Mr. George had made against myself, and of his reply thereto. In October I received a letter from Mr. Pickersgill, asking for particulars *re* the slave transaction of May, and shortly after Captain Cove, of the brigantine *Aurore*, belonging to Messrs. McCubbin and Mr. Norden, came here from the South. The excitement was great over the slave dealing then carried on openly all along the coast, and I showed both those gentlemen Mr. Pickersgill's letter, and informed them that I had sent the information asked for, and also told Captain Cove that in justice to Messrs. McCubbin he should inform the firm of what was going on on his return to Natal. He promised to do this, and I wrote at the same time to Mr. Pickersgill, sending very full information concerning the slave trade generally, and of Mr. George's transactions particularly, in reply to Mr. Pickersgill's inquiry. Those letters (2) were never acknowledged, although I afterwards had unmistakable evidence that they reached Mr. Pickersgill in due course.

December 8 a letter reached me from Mr. Pickersgill in reply to mine of August-September, but in this letter no mention was made of the slave traffic, and my request for the copies of Mr. George's charges against myself and of his (Mr. Pickersgill's) official reply thereto was coolly ignored.

There was but one view to take of the matter, viz., that Mr. Pickersgill was endeavoring to screen Mr. George from the possible consequences of a libel and to shield him from any inquiry into his conduct in other directions. This was made all the more clear by the fact that by the same messenger Mr. George received a "letter of authority" from Mr. Pickersgill, which "letter" Mr. George used in a manner probably not expected by Mr. Pickersgill, among other things flourishing it among the Sakalavas and "karanys" with the announcement that he was then "boss, and would soon put a stop to interference with other people's business"—meaning, of course, the efforts that were then being made to stop the export of slaves and the sale of powder to the brigands who were doing the kidnaping. I also heard at the same time that a scoundrelly Asiatic named "Hassan Ali," who had been by turns French, Baluchi, and English, all within the space of eighteen months, and who had been concerned in the—what shall I call it? appropriation—of the cargo of the *Surprise*, had also received a letter from Pickersgill giving him assurances of the most complete protection in his transactions of whatever nature. I gave Mr. Pickersgill a hint of the character of the rascal, but, like everything of the kind where complaints have been made of any one who would claim to be a British subject, the hint was quietly ignored.

I have suggested that a little investigation into that case would be advisable. On December 9 I wrote to Mr. Pickersgill, reproducing my letter of August 30 and sending both in duplicate. Not until May 8, 1887, did I receive the reply—eight months after my original request; and then the copy of Mr. George's letter was refused and only the copy sent to Mr. George was furnished me. I did not think I was fairly treated and expressed myself to Mr. Pickersgill to that effect; and I say here that I consider that in common justice, to say nothing of official courtesy, I should have been furnished with a copy of so much of Mr. George's letter as related to myself without the necessity of asking for it; the more so as Mr. Pickersgill must have known upon the receipt of my first letter that the charges made by Mr. George were baseless, inasmuch as the matter had been carefully kept from me for fifteen months, and also, had there been any foundation, there was no occasion for secrecy. Open correction of abuses, if such existed, was the proper course to have taken. Mr. Pickersgill knew of Mr. George's slave-dealing transactions when the before-mentioned "letter of authority" was sent him. I make no comment upon this; I simply state the fact.

On December 15 I saw Captain Cove, who informed me that he had given all the particulars *re* Mr. George and his operations to the manager for Messrs. McCubbin, and that he hoped the firm would dismiss him. This was not done, and Mr. George made the most of his "letter" to the encouragement both of slave dealers and slave stealers, to say nothing of the lawless work of lesser magnitude. Mr. Swenson's performance in January, 1887, may be taken as a small sample.

In February, 1887, H. M. S. *Reindeer*, Commander Lang, came here, and Mr. George and all the rest of the gang know that very full information was given Commander Lang, as he and the governor were in consultation the whole day, and they well knew that they had no leniency to expect from Rakote, and also that they did not deserve any.

After the ship had sailed meetings were held at Ibosy, and some very "tall talk" was circulated about here. I give one sample: I accidentally met Mr. George, and he said, "You people think you are smart with your row about putting a few niggers where they will have to work, but you got let down this time. That commander had some of his jaw at me, but I — soon sent him off with a flea in his ear. We know well enough that these man-of-war fellows can not say anything to us, and that the consuls dare not."

The governor waited patiently, in full confidence that some ship would come here with officers on board empowered to arrest and try the offenders; but no ship appeared,

although Commander Lang had assured him that a ship would be here within thirty days; and meantime the law-breakers grew bolder and bolder.

Mr. George was transferred to the Sakalava country on March 24, and on April 10 occurred the matter which culminated in the arrest of the governor.

About this there is little occasion for reserve. I believe it was a deliberate conspiracy against Rakote. The perpetrators of the outrage had every reason to believe that he would resent it, and endeavor to punish the offenders. If he did they were prepared with a course of action. If he did not, they well knew that his position would be untenable here, for his authority would be broken. The first attempt was successful, and the man they dreaded was removed in disgrace. But at what a price! The death-roll directly chargeable to this business is appalling. Innocent little children have been torn from their homes, commerce completely crushed, robberies and burning on every hand, the best of the people brought to the very verge of armed rebellion, are some of the effects of this performance; and all this the work of a few scoundrels whose only claim to recognition was that they claimed to be British subjects.

At the "Fandroana" last year it was estimated that 4,000 loyal subjects participated in the ceremonies at Andakabe. This year the Hovas shut up in the inclosure dared not even go outside for water, but were drinking from a mud-hole inside the gate. This should show the success (?) achieved.

I believe, and I have reason to believe, that the whole business was planned some time beforehand, and that Bullen was sent for from Ranopas, so that if Rakote should accept the insult in silence, he (Bullen) could carry the tale to the south as having been a witness to his cowardice. Any one who has the least knowledge of Sakalavas and "chief's law" will know how effectually such a tale would settle any assumption of control on the part of Rakote or any one else. However, he took the course expected—probably hoped for—and Razafindrazaka and, it is stated, Mr. Pickersgill, have done the rest.

I wish to say here that I have no knowledge of the part Mr. Pickersgill took in the affair further than hearsay. That is as follows: That Mr. Pickersgill demanded the immediate arrest of Rakote, on the complaint of Osman and Pera Bey; that the Malagasy Government asked for time to make inquiries, but that Mr. Pickersgill stated that if Rakote was not arrested at once he would leave the capital. This is so far borne out by the fact that Mr. Pickersgill resurrected an old complaint that never had a leg to stand on, and that had been thoroughly thrashed out here twice, several years ago; sent an official letter to Mr. Earle, by the same messengers that brought the order for the arrest of Rakote, instructing him to press that case with the governor of Mahabo, to the great surprise of Mr. Earle, as the matter mentioned had happened years before Earle ever saw Madagascar; sent his letters to Pera Bey and Donovan, explaining precisely and particularly that the governor of Mahabo was now in full control here, and giving Mr. Donovan a very full "letter of instructions"—I have heard, with a special paragraph therein enjoining Mr. Donovan to keep a close watch upon me, and to report fully everything that I did in connection with this affair.

The governor of Mahabo declined to give me a written notice of his being in control here, and in a very little time after the arrest of Rakote the aspect of affairs was such as to make him specially anxious to repudiate any responsibility either for the arrest of Rakote or the conduct of business here. Donovan, Earle, Bullen, Swenson, and the "karany," however, did an immense amount of "blowing," until the subject of quarantining Donovan's boat came up, and then they threw over the governor of Mahabo without ceremony and threatened to have him arrested also if he opened his mouth, whereupon he collapsed at once.

The matter stands about thus: A British subject in this country may commit any crime, break any law, refuse to abide by any regulation, police, sanitary or general, without fear of any deterrent measures, such as would be a warning to other evil-doers. They laugh at the laws, defraud the revenue, and scoff at any suggestion of control. The people of the land are reasonably tractable, and could easily be kept under complete restraint, were it not for the teaching of the foreigners. These are the criminals, the law-breakers, and the turbulent, trouble-giving people, and as a matter of fact they are under no law, and while this is so the Malagasy work as it were with one hand.

The whole tendency of the consular administration from Antananarivo has been to encourage this style of thing. Mr. Donovan is a specimen of the class evolved from the theory that it is only necessary to be a British subject (or claim to be) to be freed from all restraints. His authoritative declaration that "treaties are only so much waste paper; there is no law in this country," "every man makes his own laws," etc., and his efforts to set the outlawed Sakalavas upon this place are excellent examples of the results of Mr. Pickersgill's work in 1887, in sending an encouraging reply to a letter that he had every reason to believe contained a falsehood, and condoning said falsehood

by assisting to keep it quiet. If these lines ever meet Mr. Pickersgill's eye he will know exactly what I mean.

As for the French, they certainly do make some effort to keep their people in order; and the excuse they give for slave-dealing is just the same as that with which the missionaries attempt to justify their purchases of slaves. The question is only one of degree; the principle is exactly the same.

Coming to Americans, I freely admit that a specimen of that nation carried on a course of lawlessness that was an outrage upon civilization for a long time, baffling me often by hiding behind British subjects, where I could not reach him; but so far from giving him any encouragement, or even winking at his doings, I urged every effort to "squelch" him, and finally succeeded in breaking him up and sending him adrift. I tried my best to get him, and would have succeeded had it not been for a person who figures prominently in the matter under review. I refer to Pera Bey.

As for general "cussedness," neither French nor Americans have approached the point attained by Messrs. Donovan, George & Co., and they are quite as strong in their condemnation of those gentry as I am. The final outcome of all this no one can predict at present. The situation is daily growing worse, and Mr. Pickersgill's name has probably attained a wider circulation through this affair than in all the rest of his thirteen years' residence in this island. I do not envy him the comments, nor the imprecations.

The brunt of all this scandalous business falls upon the best people in this section. More than half the deaths have been of peaceful people engaged in their daily work. The children stolen are, with one exception, of tender age, and of course the property stolen and destroyed belonged to quiet, law-abiding people or they would have had no property to lose. I am extremely sorry for them, the more so as I am powerless to help. It has been pitiful to have them coming to me begging me to go to the capital and explain their case, and offering their little money, hoarded perhaps for years, to pay my expenses; mothers bringing their infants and holding them up to me and pleading for the helpless ones. All this has been very trying, the more so as it is very difficult to explain to the people how limited are the efforts I can make in their behalf, as they can not understand why I can not act for them.

There should be no squeamishness in placing the responsibility for all this in the proper quarter, and justice should be swiftly, surely, and inexorably vindicated.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

[Inclosure in No. 80.—Extract, Report of 1882.]

The way the Hovas came into possession here was this: Some sixty years ago the king of this section—*i. e.*, from the Sizibongy to the Mongoko River (Cape St. Vincent)—came into collision with the king north of the Sizibongy. The Hovas were then strong to the eastward, but at peace with the Sakalavas, and making no pretensions to the sovereignty of the country. The king of this district, fearing the king at the north, opened negotiations with the Hovas for the purpose of obtaining a contingent to fight the Sakalavas at the north, this service to be paid for with five hundred slaves. The Hovas agreed to this, and sent a message to the king that they would be at his principal town on a certain day, and that meantime he had better send his available force to guard the boundary-line, as it would be easier to keep his enemies out than to drive them out. This was done, and on the day appointed the Hovas arrived at Mariri (now Mahabo), five hundred strong. They then said to the king that they wished that all the members of the royal family and all the chiefs that were near should be called together, and the bargain and price to be proclaimed in public, so that after the service was rendered there should be no dispute about the price. On the next day all were assembled in the square, three sides being occupied by the Hovas and the fourth by the royal family and a few chiefs and their retainers. The proclamation was duly made, and they were all then to advance to the center of the square to meet the Hova leader and shake hands with him in ratification of the bargain. As soon as they were all together the Hova leader gave a signal to his men, at the same time seizing the heir apparent, a young boy, as a shield for himself from their spears. The Hovas closed around them and made every one of the royal family prisoners, except my informant—a brother of the king—who with twenty-two men cut his way through and escaped.

Nothing could be done immediately as their forces were all away at the Sizibongy, where they had been sent on the recommendation of the Hovas, and the Sakalavas were bewildered by the suddenness of the attack. The Hovas then cut away the cactus fences which were and still are in circles, growing gradually smaller to the center, materially lessening the dimensions of the place so that fewer men could hold it, and pushed with a portion of their force to the southern part of the district where they founded the town of Imanza, thus securing a foothold in both ends of the province at once. At the same time they released their prisoners of small rank with instructions to tell the Sakalavas

that an attack upon them would be the signal of death to every one of the prisoners then remaining.

Now, there exists a belief among the Sakalavas, so thoroughly ingrained as to be a part of their nature, that whoever (of their race) harms one of their royal blood, all the ills that flesh is heir to will fall not only upon himself but upon every one who has a strain of his blood in their veins in life, and in death something like the purgatory of the Roman Catholics awaits them to all eternity. This the Hovas knew, and also knew that there would be no attempt to regain their town as long as this threat was held over them, as every one, even to the smallest concerned in it, would be held to be responsible for their (the prisoners') death.

They returned the king and all his wives and servants to his own house, keeping a strict guard over him, but paying him all the honor of royalty, and also provided suitable quarters for the captured chiefs, and sent their own servants to attend upon them, and buried the Sakalavas who had fallen in the affray with the usual Sakalava ceremonies. Meantime the kings, both north and south, had joined the chiefs of this district, and an attempt was made to ransom the royal prisoners. It was of no avail, and when failure was apparent, these kings called their chiefs together and laid upon every one of their subjects and their descendents for all time.

After a time the chiefs were released and on their return of course had nothing to tell of except kind treatment and honors paid them. The king also sent messages to his people telling them to keep quiet, and above all to make no attempt to recapture the town.

There being no king, each clan settled around their own chief, and as each chief had different opinions, combined action was almost impossible. Matters went on in this way for years, the Hovas keeping close to their towns, cultivating just enough for existence and making no reprisals when fired upon from the bush, and losing no opportunity to conciliate the Sakalavas. Thus until the king grew old. In 1859, on the permanent establishment of white traders here, the Hovas persuaded the king, then old and infirm, to order his people to allow them (the Hovas) to have a place here. They were not allowed to come to the coast, but the site where Andakabe now stands was given them, and the land within certain defined limits was pronounced "faby" (the "taboo" of the South Pacific) for Sakalavas.

Shortly after this the old king died. Of the many children that had been born to him only two remained, one son and one daughter. The son succeeded to his father's title and honors, and having been born among the Hovas, was disposed to favor them, and in 1868 gave orders that the Hovas should be allowed to come to the coast. This gained, they next demanded the duty from the white traders; they shared it with the local Sakalava chiefs. This share has been gradually reduced until at present the chiefs only get a piece of cloth when the duties are paid in kind; when paid in cash, they get nothing. Nine years ago the son died, and the daughter succeeded as queen. This is the one now in Mahabo. She is of very different material from her father and brother, and if she was outside the town would make it extremely lively for the Hovas, not only here but to the eastward as well. She, however, receives all honor from the Hovas, the governor even (a 13 vetra) removing his hat at the gate of her residence, some thirty yards from the house, and remaining standing and uncovered all the time he is in her presence, whenever he has occasion to visit her. Her word is absolute among her people. She can stop the commerce of this section with a single sentence any hour in the day, for if she told her people not to sell, they would not sell. She has done it once because a white man offended her; and the thing was done clean. For two months there was not an ounce of produce brought from the country, for the Hovas have nothing to sell of their own production, except rice; everything else is just bought from the Sakalavas or the Makoas (emancipated Africans).

It cost the traders \$5,000 and an abject apology from the offender (a Frenchman) to remove the embargo. She is very friendly with me, and within the circle of her tribe I have no uneasiness. I have, however, in many instances gone beyond her immediate reach, and there of course I take the risk. You see thus how closely the commercial and political situations are allied. The Sakalavas outnumber the Hovas hundreds to one, and the Hova of to-day is not a fighting man. A few years ago they attempted to take possession of the island formed by the delta of the Sizibongy River. They went there, according to their own account, one thousand strong, and only thirteen came back. One of the survivors is now working for me, and I have heard him say many times that "the Sakalavas killed them like chickens."

With this exception their policy has been that of waiting and conciliation, evidently intending to trust to time to eradicate from the memory of the Sakalavas the treachery of many years ago. They will not risk another fight unless the Makoas join them, for the Makoas can and will fight, and it is my belief that the much-vaunted victories of the Hovas in former times were won by their African slaves.

As the matter stands now we pay the Hovas 10 per cent. for the privilege of trading in a country over which they have no control, and where they frankly admit they dare not go (at the Mahariva River for instance, within sight of here); and we are doing absolutely nothing to establish a sound commerce, for the Hovas have never lifted a hand or paid a cent to improve the trails or streams, the white men having done all that has been done (a very bad precedent), and if they (the Hovas) lose the little hold they have here it will be almost like beginning anew in a strange country, for it will be very difficult then to make the traders believe in the fable of "Ranavala, Queen of Madagascar." Further, there are white men on this coast who if they saw it to their interest pecuniarily* would not hesitate an instant to raise a force of Makoas (who have no fear of the punishment that is supposed to await the Sakalavas) and take Queen Rasenoutive out of the Hovas' hands. It could be done easily, as there are only four guards to the houses and one sentry at the gate, which is near, and a surprise would do the business before the alarm could do any good.

This queen once in safety, the Sakalavas would rise as one man, and there would be fearful work with the Hovas. Of course the white men who would do this have cast their lot with the country, have native wives and children, and never intend to go home.

Commercially all here are doing well, if steadily increasing their staff and the number of their ships is any criterion, and as the Hovas have gained every step they have made in this section by means of white men, they are rather pleased to see them open the country, thinking to get in under their wing in the future. They (the white traders) were the means of the Hovas getting Andakabe and this place. At Ampasilava (Ranopas) an American carried the first Hovas there, and they lived in his house and under his protection for over two years before they ventured to build a house for themselves, and for seven or eight years they dared not go to Imanza without being accompanied by a white man.

The Europeans have been a shield and protection to the Hovas in all cases, and my opinion is that the Hovas expect to eventually follow the white trader (under his wing, of course) to the rich forests and plains of the south.

As for the bit of history, my informant is, as I have stated, a brother of the former king. He is very old, but quite sprightly, and I have reason to believe has a good memory, and I think his account is accurate.

Of the other state prisoner, "Barata," the history can be easily obtained in Tamatave; as the events connected with him are so recent and all happening in the capital, they must be familiar to the white men who speak the Hova language. If not, and you wish it, I will send it to you.

These two royal prisoners are our only celebrities.

* * * * *

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure in No. 80.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, May 3, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar :

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your dispatch No. 3, date March 26, 1888, and inclosures as per numbers advised.

Six dispatches have been sent via Majunga. All these will have reached you before this. Under same cover as this is sent No. 79. These will give you the condition of affairs up to date. I therefore note the principal points in your dispatch to-day, and if afterwards there should appear to be any matter calling for further reference I will explain at the next opportunity.

First, many thanks for your action as exhibited in the copies you send. You will see from dispatches en route, and in the events of the future, how completely I was justified in "standing to my guns" even though matters looked black at one time.

Mr. Pickersgill's action and letters: I expected that he would demur, but never thought he would refuse. Having notified me officially that he should use those letters as public papers by sending them officially to Consul Haggard he can not crawl out of so small a hole as that. I shall send you copies of those letters by the next opportunity, and you will then see why Mr. Pickersgill did not want you to inspect them.

I had advices early in March from Madame Rakote that she got the money all right.

*This is the state of affairs that Mr. Pickersgill, L. M. S. & Co. are striving to revert to.

Many thanks to you on her behalf. Shall do all I can for the poor girl. I am not likely to forget her gentle Christian life here, nor the long nights through which she watched over me when I lay between life and death, with as much care and tenderness as one of my own daughters could have done.

Slandorous paragraph in Madagascar Times: Dispatch No. 75, date March 28, 1888, is almost entirely on this subject, so I must send back the paper. It is a part of the same scheme that our ministers and consuls in China, Japan, Egypt, and in fact almost every one of these new countries, protest so strongly against and that our commercial papers complain so bitterly of. The same principle, or want of principle, puts bogus cottons on the market, stamped with an American brand and sold under price. That was tried here in 1884, and I promptly exposed the counterfeit in the public prints. Of course I got foully abused, but I stopped the fraudulent game. None have been sent here since the exposé, and probably will not be again as long as I am here.

I hope you will bring Mr. Tacchi to book. If Mr. Pickersgill is at his back so much the better. I am extremely anxious to tackle that gentleman on ground where we shall both have fair play. Please force them to the record. Let us have the whole truth and no flinching.

Stoppage of couriers: This is done to delay report, etc., until they can get their own people informed, and acquaint them with the line they wish them to take, so that they can put their own coloring on every affair; and in consequence the letters to the prime minister and officers are never read by them—at least the Mahabo people say so.

Affairs of ship *Surprise*: These documents came to hand by present courier. I have not examined them yet, but will give particulars by the next opportunity.

You mention a "telegram from the Cape." This does not appear among the inclosures; if it has been inadvertently omitted, please inclose it to me via Majunga per first steamer. It may cover important matters. I trust that the matter of the contraband use of our flag will have your immediate and earnest attention—the dispatches, that you show them to the acting British consul. I hope you will do this. I propose to prevent them, if possible, from hiding behind a plea of "no information." Further, I want Mr. Pickersgill to understand that he can not "bluff" Americans out of this market by such flimsy threats as he has used to me, viz: "I shall send your letter to the foreign office," etc. If he will only give me half a chance, I will show his "foreign office" some matters that will shake Mr. Pickersgill's exalted position.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S.—*Re* Mr. Smith: When last heard from he was at Quillimane, East Africa, bound to a place called "Moped," in the interior. This in December last.

[Inclosure in No. 80.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, April 17, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Referring to the scandalous paragraph in the Madagascar Times, which forms most of the subject-matter of No. 75, date March 28, I have to say that I demand a thorough investigation.

Besides the traders, I have shown the paragraph to Rev. L. Bostvig, the superintendent of the Norwegian mission on this coast, a gentleman of social position in Europe, of high education and intelligence, and universally respected here. He has been an intimate friend of mine for nine years, and whenever I am in his neighborhood his house is my home. Of course I can not reproduce his opinion here, but may say that I am satisfied that it is in accord with my own.

Common justice demands that I have an opportunity of showing how malicious have been the reports concerning me; and is simply unbearable if I am to be open to such attacks upon my character, and not be allowed full facilities for clearing myself, and be compelled to resort solely to a personal disclaimer. My attention has been called to the phraseology employed, "they allege," etc. I have an undoubted right to ask who are my anonymous accusers. Let them come forth and specify their allegations so that I may be able to categorically deny and dispose of them. I think also that I am entitled to ask of you, both as my superior officer and as the chief representative of the United States in this country, that you press this matter to an issue. I reiterate my demand for the most thorough investigation here on the spot, where everything shall be open to the light of day; and I offer myself for interrogation, for cross-examination if necessary, upon all points connected with this imputation, so that no light that I can throw on it

shall be withheld. This is both a business matter and an official matter. If allowed to pass, in the future whenever a consular officer of the United States happens to displease a British subject, he will be attacked with foul and lying abuse in the columns of the British consular organ—the only paper in this country published in the English language.

In dispatch No. 77, date April 5, 1888, I reported one incident as a direct consequence of the circulation of said paragraph on this coast as bearing on my official duties. The end is not yet, and judging by the hilarious satisfaction with which Consul Haggard's "mush-and-milk" slavers proclamation was received on this coast it is highly probable that I shall have further experiences in the same direction.

We do not know what you are doing, as no communication direct from you has reached here for many months; and although many of the people here swallow the second-hand reports from the capital, still I can not credit them, considering the reading of your last dispatch; but you will see from dispatch covering this letter that the work will be done in one way or another.

In spite of all that has gone before in this consular business, I still cling to the hope that we are not reduced to such absolute effacement as to have another nationality take up our work and perform it, and thereby put the finishing stroke of indignity upon us, both nationally and individually.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 81.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, May 27, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Referring to No. 80, date May 3, 1888, and the documents relating to the affairs of ship *Surprise* mentioned therein, I have now to report as follows:

These documents consist of—

- (1) Sworn statement of William A. Platt, vice-president of the Insurance Company of North America, made before the British consul at Philadelphia.
- (2) Certified copy of bill of lading.
- (3) Certified copy of invoice.
- (4) Certified copy of insurance certificate.
- (5) Certified copy of receipt of the assured for payment of total loss.

The exact amount at issue is \$18,000. A single sentence covers the "instructions," viz: "Protect our interests according to your best judgment."

The parties who were assured are British subjects, consequently these documents have been certified before the British consul, and I see by a clause in the insurance certificate that these parties, *i. e.*, the assured, can be made to press this claim if found necessary. This, of course, strengthens the case for our people, inasmuch as any attempt to repeal Consul Haggard's evasion in the quarantine case can be promptly and effectually met.

One of the results of my sea experience is that I have some personal knowledge of marine insurance law, and a little collection of the best authorities on the subject, and shall do my very best to justify the confidence placed in me by the underwriters. With these papers were some printed instructions from the Department, bearing neither date nor number. These instructions distinctly state that the papers in the case must be made on official cap paper. I have not near enough for the work, and the only course seems to be to send with the documents a statement to that effect and the reason why.

I can not understand this business *re* my request for official stationery. Of course I have read paragraph 514, page 177, of the Consular Instructions; but against that paragraph is the fact that when the first commission for this office was sent out there was also sent from the Department a full supply of stationery, which lasted three years. When that was nearly expended I wrote to Consul Robinson asking for further supplies, and he sent them at once on receipt of my letter, *vide* dispatch No. 22, date November 11, 1884, addressed to this office.

If you had informed me at first that these articles would not be sent, I should have applied to the Department long ago, as I take it for granted that in sending such supplies at the beginning the authorities expected that the supply would be kept up either from the Department or the Tamatave office. Besides, why do the authorities direct me to use certain specified articles for the transaction of official business unless they suppose that I am in a position to execute their orders? If there is dissatisfaction at home in a position to execute their "*Surprise*" the fault is not mine. I gave ample notice nearly eight months ago.

The cost of paper itself is not great, but it is next to impossible to get any, and when we do the article upon which this is written will show the quality. Sealing-wax is the costliest article of stationery here. If I ordered from Natal it costs \$5 per 1 dozen very small sticks. The wax sent with the first outfit from the Department lasted nearly five years, and since then I have paid for it myself.

I shall do the best I can with the documents, and as soon as I can finish with the depositions shall tackle each and every one of the parties concerned, and the affair will be forced to results. If Consul Haggard or his substitute choose to repeat the attempt of the "garrotte" on this business, by all means let them try. I am now on ground where I know quite as much about the law, both American and British, as any man in this island, and have carried more than one case of this kind through when most of the officers in this country were still in long clothes.

Coming to the situation here: As I predicted in my last, the Ibosy gang is temporarily broken up. I say "temporarily," for the L. M. S. Evangelist left here for the north with a "karany" boat on the 21st instant, and it is reported that he has gone to collect the British subjects who were concerned with the gang, and to re-assure them and induce them to return here. It is possible that this is true, for Razafindrazaka (the "evangelist") said to me on the 20th that the Asiatics were fools to clear out, for that the French could not arrest them, and that the British authorities and the Malagasy would not. This speaks for itself, and seems to render further remarks unnecessary. It remains to be seen how much further this sort of thing can be carried with the French.

Right here, there have been no large raids since my last writing, but "Hamang-ante" attacked a peaceable chief named "Vanony" on the 19th instant and was beaten off with a loss of seven men and chased some 30 miles into the mountains. On the commercial road there have been several murders of Hovas (six in this month), and, of course, the commerce (native) is completely dead. On the 11th instant a Frenchman and Betsimsaraka, with a well-armed party of picked men, left here with the intention of going as far as Janjina. They carried very little goods, the object being to ascertain what is going on and to see how far the mountain chiefs will go in assisting to open the road again to commerce. These are the first foreigners that have attempted the country since September, 1887, and they are probably assured by the French officers against any ultimate loss of property, while as for personal safety they have with them some of Rakote's former "rangers," whose very name is a terror to the brigands, and most probably they will be unmolested. But no commerce can be carried on under the conditions of an armed guard. Putting every other consideration aside, the inevitable expense attending a system of that kind is enough to speedily end the attempt in a financial collapse.

I have written under same cover on the subject of "giving time" to the Malagasy Government over these matters, and I here ask your interested consideration of those letters.

I fail to see why the Malagasy should be allowed any conditions that would not be granted to any of the civilized powers, and I also fail to see why, with the evidence of the use that is made of that "time" before you, that a change of policy should not be at once inaugurated.

Communication: If the purpose of the absurdly unreasonable length of time between your communications is to keep down the "contingent expenses," why not write via Majunga? An ordinary letter, if you like, so as to reduce the postage to a minimum, but enough to enable me to say in answer to inquiries that you "still live."

Besides, will you kindly inform me why the United States Government should pay aggregate (probably) of some \$2,500 per annum for the purpose of forwarding the commercial interests of our people in this country, and that five-sixths of us in numbers, representing fully three-fifths in value, should be totally excluded from the benefits supposed to accrue therefrom? Carrying the matter to logical conclusions would indicate the advisability of abolishing all the consular officers in this island, and thus save the entire sum to the United States Treasury.

Telegram mentioned in your last dispatch: I refer to this again in the hope of getting it some time or other. I have no advices of the contents, and serious damage may have already resulted from its detention in your office. A telegram usually implies both importance and speed. I trust you will forward this by the earliest possible route.

Flag: If Malagasy "time" is to be accorded in this matter I beg to remind you that each day that you submit to Malagasy (or British) evasion is another day accorded to the scoundrels here in which to trail our national emblem in the mire, and to commit acts under its folds which the laws of the United States declare shall be punished by death of the criminal so offending.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Personal.]

No. 81.]

ANDAKABE, May 10, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Information has reached me that Mr. Pickersgill sent by our last courier translations of your letter of November 4, 1887, to the Malagasy foreign office (and possibly other letters of yours also) to the governor of Mahabo. There is scarcely a doubt that with those translations was a draught of the reply Mr. Pickersgill wished to receive. Had this been done by the Malagasy officials there could have been no possible objections; indeed, I should have been highly gratified by such evidence of attention to your communications, but coming from an official who has persistently and shamelessly attacked United States consular officers ever since his appointment to office, I take it as an act of hostility and now proceed to give you some more history for which I believe Mr. Pickersgill is mainly responsible.

I first give you an account of the slanders referred to in dispatch No. 73, date February 17, 1888; and the heading of this letter by no means implies "private," but simply that it is so headed to avoid the necessity of defiling the pages of the Government books with Antananarivo filth. It is left entirely to your own discretion what use you make of this information.

As stated in dispatch No. 71, date January 29, 1888, immediately upon the receipt of your No. 2—that is, on December 20, 1887—I informed the chiefs and influential men that you had written to the Malagasy Government on the subject of the arrest of Rakote, and the crimes and disorder resulting therefrom, and that it was better not to hastily abandon their villages, but to keep a good lookout and wait awhile for the results of that letter. There was no secrecy about this, and of course Earle heard of it in half an hour and at once sent the information to Mahabo. The governor of Mahabo promptly started his nephew for the capital to put Pickersgill and the "12,000 men" in motion, and, as I have previously reported, detained our couriers three days in Mahabo in order to give his party a good start and to forward Pera Bey's letter to Pickersgill.

On February 6 the party from Mahabo returned, and on the 9th disconnected reports of what they had achieved began to reach me.

Between the Government inclosure here and my premises is a gate which is within 20 feet of my office door. On February 11 Swenson, accompanied by some of the Ibosy people, and two men of the Mahabo governor's clique, opened this gate, and standing in the opening and speaking in English, said: "You have been talking about Campbell. Do you want to hear what he amounts to?" He then produced an open letter, and, shaking it above his head, said: "The American consul in Antananarivo, Mr. Laborde, had put a clincher on Campbell's penny-whistle before you even heard of it. Campbell amounts to a — of a lot. He is drunk half the time, and Whitney has got him completely under his control, and Whitney and Laborde are one. Laborde is the right kind of a consul. He — soon told the Hovas that neither Campbell nor you amounted to anything; and he says that if you do get knocked over there will be nothing done about it. Poupard sends his filanzan for Osman every day, and gives him money to carry on the case, and he says that if the fellows here had any pluck they would — soon settle you."

On the 12th of February the Mahabo men went for the visit to Ibosy, as reported in No. 73, and I then began to think there was something behind all the blowing. I made some inquiries and learned that both Swenson and Pera Bey had had letters from Osman by the Mahabo courier, and also that the governor's sons had talked pretty much the same kind of thing at Ibosy, only that they claimed that their information came from Tacchi and other English sources. Of course, the Malagasy Government do not accept Mr. Laborde as consul, but they know perfectly well how he stands with Pickersgill and the "12,000," and they probably know, too, that much of the scandal is based upon solid though disgraceful truths.

These sort of operations are the growth of giving them (the Malagasy Government) "time." That "time" is used at once by our enemies to operate against us, and silence on the part of the authorized officer is taken to mean that he has ceased to take any further interest in the questions under consideration.

I take it that, considering your length of residence in this country, your ideas, as expressed in your last dispatch, are based upon the opinions of some one whom you think is entitled to your confidence. Be that person whom he may, he is either a fool or he has no kindly feeling towards yourself and the office you hold. Precisely through these means Mr. Pickersgill forced Colonel Robinson into that "humble back seat" in six months after the return of Colonel Robinson to this country, and when the Madagascar Times taunted Consul Robinson with the complete effacement that had been meted out to him, Colonel Robinson simply said in the Times that he had resigned and should go home.

There is no doubt but that the statements made by Osman of interference by people in Antananarivo very possibly they have not reached the length described in the letters that have been sent here, but any interference should be strangled at its birth with an iron hand.

The French will doubtless take the matters in this section in hand and restore order, even if they do not succeed in securing justice; but that will not assist to vindicate the dignity of our Government. If our national prestige is trailed in the mire who shall rescue it if not Americans themselves? That a miserable hound like Osman should be encouraged to write such vile abuse to bipeds equally dirty and criminal as himself, is the extremity of gall to me, and I should most earnestly like a three-minutes "private interview" with each of them in turn—that is, his high-toned advisers. Returning to this business of obtaining your letters from the Malagasy foreign office and sending them to subordinate Malagasy officers accompanied, presumably, by a dictated reply: It appears to me that it is further than the French resident, with his acknowledged treaty-guaranteed powers, would think of going.

I do not forget that the letters are yours, and not mine, and that the right of criticism, and, if necessary, action, rests wholly with yourself. At the same time, I think such operations point to a condition of affairs in the capital of which Mr. Pickersgill is the center, which is worthy of both your attention and that of the French resident—the one in that it is, to say the least of it, a very grave breach of courtesy on the part of the Malagasy Government towards yourself; and the other because it is usurping more than the rights granted him by treaty. It will be said that there is no evidence that Mr. Pickersgill sent any draft of a reply. To this I reply that it is true in this case there is no evidence, but twice within the last five months Mr. Pickersgill has sent such models to Pera Bey. (*Vide* No. 72, date February 12, 1888, and supplement to No. 73, date February 17, 1888.) If he would do it in two cases the justifiable inference is that he would not stick at the third.

In the light of the action of Mr. Pickersgill, as developed in the past few months, his correspondence with me is not the least interesting feature of the present complications. From that correspondence and his performances I think I can "size up" Mr. Pickersgill pretty accurately, and his audacity is, if not English, the least prominent feature of his record. If any other officer in this island attempted to imitate his exploits, the squeal of the English missionaries would be heard all over the land, and all England would ring with the condemnatory comments of the press.

You are, of course, aware that Mr. Pickersgill is an ex-"Rev." He was in the ministry some ten years before he was made vice-consul, and to this may be attributed his utter unscrupulousness and his illimitable "cheek." He has brought with him the traditions of his associations with the "elect," and there the clergyman is the unanswered man. There is no one to dispute the truth of his statements, and hold him to the proof. This breeds narrowness of mind and prejudice, and for this reason the ministry of all the professions most lacks candor, and can least bear opposition.

Any consular officer would need all his powers to keep clear of damaging entanglements in Antananarivo, and as for Mr. Pickersgill it was a foregone conclusion with him from the start; for in addition to his determination to stand by the society that placed him in that position through thick and thin, and to cater to the whims and "fads" of each and every member of that society, he is crusted thick with deposits of dead and gone polemical centuries and incased in a coating of class conceit besides, which sets him above learning from the life around him.

He simply expects to "bluff" all opposition, and if any one opposes him he has the "12,000," his organ, the Madagascar Times, and the American consul in Antananarivo; and of course any and every one who raises a question, or presumes to dispute his sovereign will, is either a liar or a drunkard, or both; and such "high-toned" correspondents as "Osman, the slaver," Pera Bey & Co., are promptly set to work to circulate the evidences of his highness's displeasure.

I have written this letter, not to annoy, but in the hope and belief that you will take some step or other to vindicate your position in the capital, and to warn that beautiful "sanhedrim" that whatever game they attempt in that direction, I will relentlessly bottom and mercilessly expose it.

Yours faithfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

Please read No. 73, date February 17, 1888, again.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 82.]

ANDAKABE, August 23, 1887.

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL, Esq.,

Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Antananarivo:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith press-copy of my last letter, and I add that I sent another press-copy to United States Consul Campbell on the 20th instant.

As there is now an absolute certainty that this matter will be given to the public press I devote this evening to giving you some information on this case, and wish to state with the strongest emphasis that if I live I fully expect to stand up and state upon oath my firm conviction of the absolute truth of all I shall write. Some of this matter to follow is unavoidably hearsay evidence at this stage of the affair; but some is within my own knowledge.

I commence by giving the details of the attempted arrest of Osman. As stated in my last, the girl who carried the message was arrested; this was done at about 9 a. m. on April 14, and the girl was brought before the governor and officers and a fine inflicted. Expressions were loud on all sides of the injustice of punishing the girl and allowing Osman to go clear, and at about 6 p. m. on that day (April 14), the governor sent Rainizanabelo, 6 vetra, to Ambato with orders to surround Osman's house, "to let no person pass in or out," and to ask Andrianandrain, 6 vetra, to write to the governor of Mahabo and obtain his consent to the arrest of Osman, and in order to make sure of enough property to secure the payment of a fine, they were directed to seize two boats and bring them here pending the result of the proceedings.

Several Sakalava boatmen volunteered to go and bring the boats here, and these were accompanied by the local Sakalava chief "Benandrain." The news had reached Osman about noon that the girl had been arrested here, and he at once cleared all the property in his house and transferred it to the house of one "Abdul Kerious." There are witnesses at hand to prove this.

Andrianandrain 6 vetras was sick, or at least said so, and refused to answer Rakote's letter or to allow Rakote's men to touch a thing in the house. The boats were, however, taken and brought here pending proceedings. Osman had of course escaped and the officers and soldiers returned here. Another party, under the command of Rasambo 6 vetras, and Rainimanana 6 vetras, were sent to Ambato with orders to camp there and watch for Osman until the governor of Mahabo should definitely state his views, and Benandrain and several Sakalavas accompanied this party as volunteers.

"Resompa," the chief of the Sakalavas at Ibohy, came on with forty men as a rescue party, and correspondence passed, and ultimately the governor of Mahabo, on April 21, definitely refused to allow Osman to be arrested and Rakote at once withdrew his men. April 23, the officers from the garrison and the chief men of the Malagasy were summoned here and a public "kabary" was held, at which all the officers who had been to Ambato and the leading men of the Sakalavas gave their version of what had happened at Ambato in public, and this was written down, and after each had finished his evidence was read over to him and any corrections he wished to make were inserted.

As Mr. Earle was concerned in the affair, all the white men here were invited to attend the "kabary," and I went and listened to a portion of the proceedings, and on the 25th of April the whole account was sent to Antananarivo by two Mozambiques. Those men have never returned here and it is believed that Rakote's letters never reached Antananarivo.

About May 1 it became known that Osman was in Mahabo, and some correspondence passed between the two governors, Rakote demanding that Osman be sent here to answer to the charge against him and the Mahabo governor refusing to give him up.

About July 1 Osman left for Antananarivo with an escort furnished by Rainizafindrakaka, "evangelist," on August 16.

Mr. Pera-Bey: I shall first tell you who Pera-Bey is. He is a son of a somewhat prominent merchant in Zanzibar, and his relatives long ago disowned him and cast him off. He drifted to Madagascar and was the lieutenant and confidential man for Mr. H. W. Smith in all the slave operations of 1883, 1884, 1885, and, it is reported, was the supercargo who conducted the Johanna slave commerce. He went to Ibohy with Mr. Smith and there participated in a transaction for which I threatened the arrest of Mr. Smith and the seizure of the boat, if I could get her. Mr. Smith received some vigorous correspondence about that time, and Mr. Donovan then came upon the scene, assumed the ownership of the boat with which the transaction at Ibohy had been conducted, and took Pera-Bey to Mozambique to obtain a British passport in order to put him safely beyond my reach, so that he could still operate the Ibohy business.

Colonel O'Neill was not at Mozambique at the time, and this passport was given by Mr. Rakin, who, it appears, asked no questions.

All this happened, *i. e.*, the Ibohy passport business, between February 1 and May 1, 1886, and in the course of the same time both Mr. Smith and Pera-Bey became involved

in the capture and plundering of a boat belonging to a French citizen, and which affair is now pending between the French resident and Consul Campbell. As for having lost any goods from Osman's house, I do not believe there is a scintilla of truth in it. He came here on May 2, immediately after the affair, to ask a copy of the Malagasy law on another matter, and I asked him if he knew where Osman was, and he replied, no; and in the course of a conversation on the subject of Osman's creditors, I asked him if he had lost anything, and he replied that about \$55 worth of clothing had disappeared, but beyond that he was clear. I now learn that he made a claim for \$920. It has always been understood that this nominal trading was only a cover for the real business of dealing in kidnaped girls; and that his operations at Mahabo were simply to facilitate communication with Itoeres Sakalavas who would go to Mahabo under a plea of visiting Rasenoutave, and that the bulk of his traffic was in human beings.

I saw Pera-Bey on the 21st instant, and asked him how he had the astounding impudence to put forward such a claim, and he did not attempt to justify it in the least, but said "It is not your business;" and when I told him that I would expose the whole affair he said "You will not live to do so. There are many people who want you."

He has left this morning for the north, it is said for the purpose of bringing some Arab desperadoes from the slave barracoons for my especial benefit. I put an armed watch over the consular property, and they will not destroy that without a determined fight; and even if they do all the papers are beyond their reach. This exposure of all this is a matter for the Malagasy Government. So far as I can learn there is not one who ever saw (?) \$200 worth of goods in Pera Bey's possession at all. I believe that the principal articles of his trade are powder and muskets as imports and young girls as exports; and that after he had made his bargains in Mahabo the transfer was effected in some of the numerous creeks, and that the nominal merchandise was only a cover. I can not ascertain, after diligent inquiry, that any one ever heard of his losing any property except Razafindrazaka, evangelist, until the news came from Antananarivo, and I believe it is a conspiracy to overthrow Rakote, and either frighten me out of the country or murder me; the motive being on the part of the Mahabo people the well-known bitter enmity to Rakote, and on the part of the slave-dealers their equally bitter enmity to and fear of me. How far you are interested I can not at this writing say, but there are some passages in your correspondence with me over the McCubbin matter *re* these two governors, that in the light of the present performance forms some very suggestive reading. Be that as it may, the matter is as much a blow directed at me as at Rakote, and you certainly were not ignorant of the character of the persons making the complaint.

Right here permit me to make a slight digression. While the *Vaudreuil* was here in June, some French citizens were being questioned by an officer, on the verandah of my office, in relation to the slave-dealing on this coast, and he was informed of the visit of H. M. S. *Reindeer* in February last, and was also told of the particulars of transactions and of people interested, which were given to Commander Lang. Uttering some expression of incredulity in French, the officer turned to me, repeated the statements in English, and asked as to the truth of them. I replied that they were accurate, and after some further conversation in French with his countrymen, the officer said to me, "It appears that what is really wanted is, not to stop the slave trade, but to secure the monopoly of it to the British subjects." Your present action fits that proposition with horrible accuracy. The manly conduct of Rakote, and his efforts on behalf of his kidnaped countrymen will probably cost the lives of, not only himself and his poor innocent wife, but many others, and similar efforts, and thus put an effectual check on any advancement for years to come. But I do not envy you the achievement. As for the poor woman, she was brought up by white people, and wore European clothes; is educated, a devout Catholic, and her entire conduct here—white or black—shy, modest, and gentle, and very retiring in disposition; her life here has been one steady round of good works. She has nursed the sick, taught a Sunday-school, and has been an angel of mercy to the little children; every stranger that came that was fortunate enough to get to see her has been loud in his expressions of admiration. The captain of the *Vaudreuil* gave a champagne lunch in her honor. Admiral Phelps sent presents to her from the United States. Mr. McCubbin and Mr. Arnold sent presents from Natal and Cape Town, and Mr. Mulla sent presents from London only a few months ago.

When I was struck down in 1885 this poor woman nursed me with a patience and pitying tenderness that the memory of brings a choking in my throat as I write. Night after night the poor child hung over me, fanning me to keep the breath in me, and after an hour or two of sleep resuming her place by my bedside with a patient fortitude that only women are capable of; and now comes reports of outrage upon her too horrible to write—blows and every species of indignity. I do not write these reports. I will wait until I can ascertain the whole truth beyond question and then give them to the world with an emphasis that shall make every bed-ridden old woman in England hear every syllable.

There is a young officer here who stood by my side in a sharp brush with "Tuatales" brigands in 1880 with the courage of a lion and who has shown every evidence of manly qualities since. This young man's infant child died in the arms of Ramatoa the very morning she was arrested, and to-day while he was attempting to tell me of the sufferings of the poor woman the brave fellow burst into tears and sobbed like a girl.

I will tell you what I know. Every article of clothing had been taken from her on the 20th, except a single cotton gown; I was there and saw that. Shoes and stockings and hat, all were taken, and she had been told that she was to walk barefooted to Antananarivo. Since their arrest they have not been allowed to receive or send even open letters; have not been allowed to see any one except in the presence of Razafindrazaka, or one of the men who came from Mahabo, and soldiers have stood over them armed night and day. They were confined in a little hut, some of their servants have been tied up for coming near and shouting a simple "Veloma Ramatoa." Since the 20th, they (husband and wife) have been separated and no European allowed to see them. It is reported that they leave to-day.

There is a plucky fellow at the south, and I have sent for him to come and take charge of my premises while I go to Mahabo. If he comes in time I shall go up and make an effort to induce the Mahabo governor to release Ramatoa and allow her to stay with Mrs. Aos until her people can be communicated with; that is, if indignity and grief do not put an end to her sufferings before I can reach her.

Razafindrazaka was here yesterday, and was told by both Mr. Earle and myself that a tremendous overhaul would inevitably be the result of ill-treating either Rakote or his wife, but he only laughed at the idea. He probably thinks that Razafinaly or his prototype will be sent here and that \$500 would send him back with a favorable report, etc., but if I mistake not this matter has already gone far beyond the reach of any Razafinaly to hush up.

I shall use every possible persuasion to get Ramatoa released. All, including Razafindrazaka, say there is no charge against the wife, and I shall plead for her as if she were my own child. The officers all say that the reason for ill-treating Ramatoa is to please the "karany" and to hurt Rakote through his wife, as it is well known that he is passionately attached to her and she to him. Mr. Earle is very little interested in the present matter, but the firm of McCubbin is deep, having furnished powder to these blackguards in large quantities and something more. Mr. Earle has sent for Osman, hot haste, and is in a terrible dread of an exposure going back to 1884, but in spite of that he comments freely on the inherent savagery of a people who could behave as this "evangelist" has done after having received an education and held the position he has for years at Ifanjakana.

I have sometimes thought that perhaps you placed no credit in what I wrote *re* Mr. George and others, because the name of Mr. Aos was associated frequently with theirs, and that you thought it impossible that Mr. Aos would give any countenance to such people as described. It was all true, nevertheless, and for more than two years these fellows had been in the habit of making game of Mr. Aos, and saying all over the coast that one had only to go to "Bethel" and say "Yaw Pastor," and they would get a pass to commit murder if they liked. Mr. Aos was wholly absorbed in his work and heard nothing from any one except Hangervig, George, Donovan, and Swenson, and would blindly sign anything he was asked to.

As an instance, it is well known that the letter which appeared in the Madagascar Times over the commerce, etc., on this coast, and signature of Mr. Aos, was written by Mr. George. Towards the end of 1886 Mr. Aos began to get the measure of his visitors, and when Mrs. Aos arrived she "sized them up" in a month, and their day was done at "Bethel." Mr. Aos has before come into collision with Rakote, always over Hangervig, but he stands up for Rakote now as manfully as the best, and his brave, noble-hearted wife has given her dark sister not only womanly sympathy in full measure, but just as much other substantial aid as she was allowed to do, while her warm commendation of my humble efforts is most highly prized. Of course I should write nothing to an official, even under the heading of "Private," that would not stand inquiry, unless I stated distinctly that I had no proof, and my letters all show clearly what I state as facts and what I state as "reported." In no other way can I account for the manner in which you have operated, but I can assure you that no such blow has ever been struck at the Malagasy (Hova) before. The three years of war with France bears no comparison in its results to this colossal blunder.

A certain party said two years ago, when the San Juan de Nova scheme was started, that it would be necessary to secure success to get Rakote out of the way, and kill "Stanwood," and that expression has often been repeated since.

They have succeeded in the first part, but the other is yet undone; they had several trials at it in 1879-'80, and some of them learned to their sorrow that Stanwood was not to be had for the asking. I have arms, and they know I will use them; and also that it makes a trifling difference who shoots first. Swenson's threatening letter shows

what they thought of us. They dared not try with less than "three hundred or four hundred men," and then they raided the cattle and the girls from the garrison while Rakote was at the coast. There were never twenty so-called white soldiers here over forty-eight hours at a time, except when the arms were in transit. It is time that this matter of slave-dealing is settled once for all. If it is to be legalized it should be known, and if the Antananarivo talk on this matter is so much "bait" to catch subscriptions for the mission societies, that should be known too, and this business will probably compass it.

No letters for publication have been written yet; if there had, I should send you a copy. I am counseling patience, although I have none myself. Just now there is too much precision of statement and directness of epithet to bear the test of cold type, but it will be done when the whole facts come out.

There is now no hope that Rakote will reach the capital. The performances here have been such that he must not be allowed to tell his story even among enemies. He goes under in a good cause, and if I have to follow him I leave a settlement behind for whoever is responsible.

Yours truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

P. S.—August 26. We are beginning to experience the effects of this splendid performance. This afternoon two creoles and their followers entered the "rova," beat one officer (kapiten ladaone), threatened the others with spears, etc., and told them that the Malagasy were slaves of the French, and that they would now do with them as they liked. As I write the whole force, officers and soldiers, are in my office, and they have written a letter to the foreign minister making a complaint. A press copy of that letter goes to Consul Campbell by the same messenger that carries this, and I request Consul Campbell to get said letter translated and to communicate the contents to Her Britannic Majesty's consul, Tamatave. It is reported that the governor of Mahabo has blocked the road to the capital, but two men leave to-night under cover of darkness and will endeavor to get through.

Rakote left Andakabe on the 25th for Mahabo. No one knows anything except the Mahabo men about what has happened since the 20th. These creoles have been here since March, 1886, and have been as quiet as lambs. While Rakote was here the same fellows would send and ask permission if they wished to visit the "rova."

Mr. Gilbert Pierre champions the perpetrators of this outrage and says it is only the "beginning of the end." This operation is likely to prove a brilliant success.

Tell the foreign minister what I have stated here, and ask if his letter has reached him.

STANWOOD.

NOTE.

These are the copies of seven letters addressed by Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Pickersgill, Her Britannic Majesty's vice-consul at Antananarivo, commencing with the date of August 23, 1887, up to December 14, 1887, and sent by Mr. Pickersgill during the incumbency of Consul Haggard for that gentleman's perusal.

After the departure of Consul Haggard, the originals of these letters were transferred to the keeping of the acting British consul, Mr. Robert Aitken. Mr. Stanwood wishing my perusal of them also, requested me (after having forwarded me the dates of these letters) to ask the acting consul to hand them to me to read. The acting British consul refused this request on the grounds that they were the private property of Mr. Pickersgill. I informed Mr. Stanwood of this fact (see my No. 3, dated March 26, 1888), and asked if there were any other reason for the acting consul's refusal to send me the copies.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 82.]

ANDAKABE, September 6, 1887.

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL, Esq.,

Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul Antananarivo:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith press-copy of my letter of 23d-26th August. Most probably the original has shared the fate of the other correspondence from here for the capital for the last six months.

I have been to Mahabo in spite of "Resompa" and his gang, and have both seen and

heard. I shall not attempt a description, for I have not sufficient command of language to do justice to the subject. The present prospect is that the description will be done in committee, but I would have given a good sum to have had both yourself and the leading gentlemen from No. 14 Bloomfield street, London Wall, present at one quarter of an hour's exhibition. My present object in writing this is to explain a paragraph in my letter to you of August 11.

What I there wrote in reference to "Samat and the Sakalavas running the machine" is the paragraph, and said paragraph had reference to a visit of Mr. Gilbert Pierre to Mahabo with an escort of Sakalavas from Ibosy and Ampatika, headed by "Resompa," and all under the direction of Mr. Leo Samat. Every Sakalava of that lot was a "je-olohy," and I thought at the time that Rokote should have interfered and not have allowed them to congregate here, armed as they were. It turns out that this visit and the Sakalava escort was upon the invitation of the governor of Mahabo, and that Les Samat had passes for the headmen, which included as many followers as each liked to bring.

I am forced to believe that paragraph will be used to the damage of Rakote, and I ask you as an officer and a gentleman this: If that letter has been used against Rakote, will you give equal prominence to the foregoing explanation and hold me responsible for the accuracy thereof?

Two Englishmen and Mr. Aos called at my office to-day. One of the gentlemen had just come from Mahabo, and of course the whole conversation was upon this subject of the arrest of the governor and his wife and the cause thereof. The ugly word "murder" was frequently used, and an English gentleman gave his opinion freely that the poor woman would not live a week on account of the treatment she is receiving.

I have written fully to Consul Campbell, but there is one matter in connection with "Pera Bey" that I did not mention to you before. In February, 1886, that person came here and asked for a letter of protection on the ground that he was a Baluchi and employed by an American. This claim as a British subject did not come up until after I had "got after" both him and Smith over the operations at Ibosy, and the capturing and plundering of Mr. Grevé's boat. I was astounded to learn that he had a British passport, and on my arrival in Mozambique I made some inquiries as to the "why" of it, and then got some of Pera Bey's Zanzibar history. I mentioned the subject to Consul O'Neill, and told him of some of Pera Bey's performances in Madagascar in July, 1886.

The Mahabo people say that we can not reach Antananarivo with letters, but we can reach London and Washington, and we will see if attention can not be drawn to the whole of the performance here; but I fear the mischief is done as far as the Malagasy are concerned. Six months will tell the story, but it is my opinion that in the whole of this blundering history they have never before approached this performance in astnine idiocy.

They do not shoot me yet. No one seems to like the job. A Winchester is mighty comprehensive, and they all know by this time that I will not go and that I mean business.

Yours truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

September 7th.—As the boat did not get away to-day, I add a P. S. in reference to the incident of beating the officers and driving them to me for protection. I was the first one to tell the officers in Mahabo, and on hearing it the governor said "That is nothing; the French often beat the officers in Tamatave." This was said in the presence of about a dozen "Mrs. Bitra" (Oh) and at least thirty Sakalavas. Perhaps it is true. I can not say it is not; but if such is the case Mr. Gilbert Pierre is not far wrong when he says this is "the beginning of the end." I have sent a copy of the officers' letter to an official in the capital. I am interested enough to wish to ascertain who is in control here as speedily as possible; if the French, or the Sakalavas, or Swenson and the slave-dealers. By all means let us have the truth.

Perhaps you will think there is open hostility between me and the governor of Mahabo. Nothing of the sort, although doubtless he wishes me in the lowest depths of the valley of sheol; still he is outwardly as friendly as possible. On my late visit I was treated with every consideration—all his best furniture sent to the house where I stayed, a dinner given for the occasion, etc.; in fact, as far as personal attention goes, he has always shown me much more than ever Rakote did. But that is not the thing. He has no executive ability, and is one of the most thorough antediluvians I ever saw. The Sakalavas simply deride him, except when Rakote would bring them to book, and then they would go to him with a whine for sympathy. An incident will show how it is when Rakote is out of the way. Rebakavato sent two messengers to tell some people to the south of here that their troubles were over—that Rakote was and with him the "lalawa mahery." What happened? They killed one of his messengers, and

the other only escaped by fleetness of foot, throwing off all his clothes and coming back as naked as he was born. Yet for three years while Rakote was here there was not a crime of any degree committed by that clan. Traders stayed constantly with goods. It is needless to say there is no trader near them now. The Sakalavas can not be governed by "chin music" unless the man who "talks" is also ready to do.

STANWOOD.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 82.]

ANDAKABE, October 8, 1887.

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL, Esq.,

Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul:

DEAR SIR: I have no idea that these letters will be pleasant reading to you, but I have reported the facts to follow officially, and as I have the most unbounded contempt for the system that now seems to have prevailed here since early in 1885, viz, that of secret charges and instructions upon matters that should be public business. I give as briefly as possible the substance of my report, and take special precautions to insure the letters reaching your hands.

About the 1st of September, Razafindrazaka and Spurgeon called the Sakalavas together and told them that the "lalawa mahery" was over, and much more to the same effect. On September 22 a party of men carrying goods belonging to Razafindrazaka and Spurgeon were attacked about 7 miles from here and four men murdered, and the goods, amounting to about \$400 in value, were carried off. This was done by men living within 15 miles of here, who for four years had been as quiet and well-behaved as possible. This incident is brought to your attention to show you how much the Sakalavas either fear or respect Rainizafindrazaka or his son, and also to give you an idea of the prospect your action has opened out for the legitimate trader. It is all right, perhaps, for your special clients. A band of about fifty men from Mahariva called on Mr. Aos, but having been given food, etc., were persuaded to go away without further trouble. The same night the (presumably) same party broke into the compound of Mr. Gilbert Pierre, but were met by the contents of an 8-bore shot-gun in the hands of the watchman, unfortunately at long range, and thereupon they decamped.

For many months there has been small-pox at the north of us. Our late governor kept a rigid and efficient quarantine over the infected district. Since his arrest not only has the quarantine been withdrawn, but every fire-arm of every description, except eight flint-lock muskets, have been taken to Mahabo, 40 miles away, and the men who carry these eight muskets say that said muskets have not been fired for years, and that they would not dare fire them even if they could; consequently we have been overrun with people from the infected district, and now have epidemic small-pox in the village by way of improving the situation. A British subject who has been a somewhat conspicuous figure on this coast for the last three years now proclaims that he has certain "instructions," etc., from yourself, and goes about repeating this formula: "There is no law in Madagascar;" "every man makes his own laws;" "the treaties are only so much waste paper," etc., *ad libitum*. Certain other parties take up this statement, repeat it as coming from you, and use it to incite the lawless Sakalavas and Makoas to murder and pillage.

All the above I have reported officially, and Mr. Gilbert Pierre and the French give their versions of the same matters to the French resident-general per same messenger as this, with probably very much more added. If they write a very small portion of what they talk and, as they say they will, send it to Paris, it will take at least two Razafinalys to squelch this business.

From the time the present governor of Mahabo came to that port until the arrival of Rakote this same sort of thing was going on, but then the French were making trouble preparatory to war, and the French had the blame of all the difficulties. No complaints to the Malagasy Government were pressed, for then the Malagasy had the strong sympathy of every one, and only petitions for a strong governor were sent, which ultimately were replied to by sending Rakote here; but now they will have to face the situation, and right speedily too. You know very well that there is a strong section in the French Chambers who clamor for absolute annexation. Do you suppose they are going to throw away such a chance as you and your friends have given them? There are a great number of well-behaved Sakalavas in this vicinity, people who tend their herds—cultivate the ground—fishermen, and people who live on the employment furnished by the foreigners. The very men who entered the "rova" and beat the officers shortly after the arrest of Governor Rakote, in order to show the Hovas where they now stand, are making an active propaganda among those Sakalavas, telling them that Rakote was arrested because he fought the slave-dealers and "jiolahys" and kept order and secur-

ity, and that the Kovas and "Housily Engilisy" are the parties to blame for the risks of infection to their families from small-pox, for the plundering of their houses and herds, for the two children that have been stolen, and for all that may be stolen in the future, and for the murder of the men who were carrying the goods. Delighted as they are to have Rakote out of the way, they still eagerly seize upon the cause and means of his arrest, and hold forth at length on the two-fold theme, viz., the inability of the Hovas to rule and the way they treat an officer who attempts to execute the laws, and the malignant influence of British officers and British "Methodists" as shown by the work of the last twelve months on this coast.

I now mention a subject which is perhaps no business of any foreigner, but it will see daylight with the rest, and as I said before, underhanded work is beneath contempt.

As soon as Rakote was out of Andakabe, Razafindrazaka, evangelist, opened the government magazines and sold the provisions stored therein, selling 10 tons of corn to a Frenchman from Nos Vey in one lot, and others to other buyers. These stores were the unquestioned property of the government, collected by their order. Two officers, each with a key, were in charge of the houses, and these provisions were only used for the soldiers when on duty. There is no pretense that stores were the private property of Rakote, but they were in name and in fact the property of the Malagasy Government. Now just read Nos. 37 and 38 of the published laws of Madagascar, and then make a mental estimate of about how much "air-walloping" and writing finely rounded paragraphs in the "Antananarivo Annual" re the "trusted officers," etc., it will require on the part of the "L. M. S." to explain away a public transgression of that magnitude by one of their prominent "evangelists."

Another sample of the demoralization resulting from your action and I close for the present.

H. M. S. *Bacchante*, Rear Admiral Sir F. Richards, called at Nos Vey and Fullear about a month ago, and it was reported that she would visit this port. A person who had not entered my premises for years previous called upon me and informed me of the projected visit of the British admiral and added: "I have twenty-one slaves, and I am going to ask the admiral to take them to Mayotte for me. I will pay him \$10 a head."

All that has either gone or will go to the French Government.

It is reported here that Rakote is dead; but if so, this matter is not yet finished, and is not likely to be at once. I had no hope that the poor fellow would reach the capital, but it is vastly better that he goes under doing his duty like a man than to remain here and be subjected to the insults of the hounds that have been set upon him.

"He'd seen his duty, a dead sure thing,
And he went for it there and then;
And Christ ain't going to be too hard
On a man that has died for men."

I shall report every matter growing out of this business, and Mr. G. Pierre and the French, from vastly different motives, will do the same.

Yours, truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 82.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, October 20, 1887.

To RAINIZAFINDRAZAKA, 13 *vetras*,

D. P. M. and Governor, Mahabo:

SIR: I have received your letter dated October 16, and your secretary has just called upon me and asked for information concerning the case of small-pox on board Mr. Donovan's boat and the subsequent events connected therewith. The facts are as follows:

Previous to the 20th of September, Mr. Donovan being then north of here, either at Ibosy or Ambato, permitted the "nahoda" of his boat, a Sakalava named "Hovana," to go the funeral of one of his relatives who had died of small-pox. Mr. Donovan came here on September 20, and on September 23 Hovana arrived here and rejoined the boat. On September 24 Mr. Donovan went to Ranopas, returning here on September 27. Please note that although both he and Hovana must have known the risk they ran of carrying infection, still they go to a commercial port regardless of consequences. On September 30 Hovana was sick, and that fact was within the knowledge of Mr. Donovan, for he was on board the boat on that day, but he said nothing, and left on the evening of September 30 for Mahabo.

On October 4 it transpired that Hovana had the small-pox; that he had himself been aware of it for some days, and had sent for his friends at Trimanarafoutive to come for him, and that said friends had arrived at Lovole on that day, October 4. I thereupon sent my note of October 4 to you (see inclosure No. 8), asking for proper protection for the foreign residents, and Rainizanabela, 6 vetras, "Kapiten ladoane," at my request, placed a guard over the boat pending instructions. On October 5 the sick man was removed from the boat by his friends and carried away to Trimananarafoutive.

On October 6 Mr. Gilbert-Pierre, agent of the Comptoir D'Escompte, arrived and at once assumed control of the matter, and called on me in the afternoon of October 6 and informed me that he had placed the infected boat in strict quarantine. On October 10 your letter of October 7 arrived, addressed to me, and I at once sent it to Mr. Gilbert-Pierre and the other foreigners for perusal. (See inclosure No. 8.)

On October 11 Raingora, 10 vetras, brought me your letter addressed to him and the officers of Andakabe, and I read the letter and then suggested that as the foreigners were at that time all together at the house of Messrs. McCubbin, and the interpreter for Mr. Gilbert-Pierre with them, that your letter should be taken there and read to the assembled parties interested. (See copy attached.) This was done, and on the next day Raingora, 10 vetras, called on me and stated that Mr. Donovan strenuously objected to any quarantine; that he was supported by Mr. Earle, and asked what he (Raingora) should do. To this I replied that neither Mr. Donovan nor Mr. Earle nor any other "Vazaha" had any voice in the matter; that the responsibility rested with the officers of the Malagasy Government, and that any neglect or refusal to carry out proper regulations would be reported to the prime minister at once. (See inclosure No. 8.)

On October 13 I wrote you complaining of Raingora and his evident intention to abandon all control. On the morning of October 14 it came to my knowledge that Pera Bey and a party of Taimoras had gone on board of the boat for the purpose of discharging the cargo. Mr. Donovan was not here, and I asked Mr. Earle for the reason, and Mr. Earle informed me that the boat had been released from quarantine by order of Mr. Gilbert-Pierre, agent of the Comptoir D'Escompte. I at once went to Mr. Gilbert-Pierre and inquired if that statement was correct. Mr. Gilbert Pierre is obliged to communicate by means of an interpreter, and the statement of the interpreter to me then was that Mr. Gilbert-Pierre had had nothing to do with the matter, but that it lay between the Malagasy and the English. I returned to my office, calling on Mr. Gilbert-Pierre, and also told him that I should report the whole affair to the consular officers and also to the Malagasy Government. I then called Rainizanabelo, 6 vetras, "kapiten ladoane," and told him that the release of the infected boat was all wrong; that I should report the matter to Antananarivo, and handed him my letter to you dated October 14, with a request that he would at once forward said letter to yourself.

On the same afternoon, having some other business with Mr. Gilbert-Pierre, I went to his house and found there Mr. Donovan, Mr. Earle, and several French citizens, and was at once attacked by the whole party because I had objected to infection; Mr. Donovan, supported by Mr. Earle, threatening personal violence if I persisted in objecting to the small-pox being circulated through the town. Mr. Gilbert-Pierre then stated that he had released the boat from quarantine at 6 p. m. of the 11th of October; that is, six days after the sick man had been removed. Mr. Gilbert-Pierre further stated that he held the office of "controller of customs," and as such officer he alone had the power at his own discretion to impose quarantine laws and release vessels therefrom, to grant "bills of health," and to exercise all local functions in respect to vessels or boats of whatever nature.

Very much more was said, for which I refer you to Rainizanabelo, 6 vetras, "kapiten ladoane," who was present during most of the conversation and can give evidence concerning all that was said in the Malagasy language.

I ask your earnest consideration of Mr. Donovan's statement that as Rakote is now out of the way the laws are to be no longer executed; that every one can now do as he likes. Please bear in mind that it is repeating such talk as this that encourages the people to shoot the "maromita" and soldiers, and steal the goods, as happened to the property of your sons on September 22; and very many other crimes which have been committed here and near by here are traceable to kindred sources.

All the above and foregoing particulars I send to the consular officers of both the United States and Great Britain, and also to the Government of Her Majesty of Madagascar.

I am, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 82.]

ANDAKABE, October 22, 1887.

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL, Esq.,

Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Antananarivo:

DEAR SIR: Herewith press copy of my letter of October 8, and in pursuance of my intention to keep you acquainted with the results of your operations here as they occur, I inclose also press copy of my letter to the governor of Mahabo.

First asking your reference to that copy, I give some further particulars. As there stated, two gallant Britons, backed by four creoles, threatened to thrash me for the course stated in inclosure. They probably thought that the weight of my sixty-five years and the all but deadly sickness that I recently went through had taken all the fight out of me; but it had not. I walked out of the house without one word of protest, and in brief, emphatic language expressed my extreme readiness to accommodate the whole party there and then. With a fine regard for their personal safety they suspended operations at that point, and after listening for a few moments to some very precise statements, interspersed with sundry weighty adjectives and epithets, the gallant Britons slunk away to their house and the creoles endeavored to smooth out the matter—"Johnny" did it, etc. I send a formal complaint to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul Haggard of the matter, and if I do not get satisfaction I will report to headquarters and make it the text of a very full explanation of matters on the coast, going back to March, 1885.

The people of Mahabo are now painfully aware of their utter inability to cope with the disorder and lawlessness that they have assisted to bring about, and the inclosed letter was written in response to a pitiful appeal from the governor that I would write a letter that he could send to Antananarivo in order to emphasize and strengthen a request that he now makes.

Your correspondence—including your "letters of authority," "letters of instructions," etc.—has borne the fruit that ought to have been expected, and the governor of Mahabo now finds, to his extreme dismay, that within thirty days after Rakote was out of the way his British friends (Vazahas and Karanys) turn and fight him at the very first hint of law and order.

You will note from inclosure that Pera Bey is back again. He left for Maintyrano on August 22, after refusing point blank to face Rakote in support of the charge upon which you have brought all these troubles upon us, and only arrived here on October 12, when Rakote was safely out of the way. He sent another "karany" to tender an apology for his threats of August 21, but it is too late for that. I will not stop short of a thorough square up, unless, indeed, a bullet or poison quiets me forever before I get through. You will also note that the agent of the Comptoir d'Escompte has assumed governing powers here, and I may add that he has gone very much further than anything mentioned there, full reports of which have already gone to the consuls in Tamatave and to the prime minister.

The Sakalavas here say that the queen took away her shield when she took away Rakoto, and I am strongly of opinion that the authorities in Antananarivo will say the same with bitter sorrow before the end of this dismal business is reached. Not another man in this island could take off-hand the position that Rakote held here. It must be remembered that he had been here four years, had fought and beaten the "jiolahys," had improved the condition of every family near here, and above and beyond all, the Sakalavas have the greatest possible admiration for his (Rakote's) peerless personal courage.

I hope the authorities will ascertain the whole truth of this damnable business.

Yours, truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 82.]

ANTANANARIVO, October 4, 1887.

DEAR CAPTAIN STANWOOD: An opportunity of writing to you has suddenly presented itself, but I have not time to avail myself thereof further than to acknowledge the receipt of your letters bearing the following dates: May 9, 10, 11, 25, 26, July 2, August 11, and August 18.*

The last-mentioned communication I shall deal with in a manner that can not fail to be agreeable to you. I shall regard it as intended for the fullest official inspection

*Note by Stanwood.—All those were in an open envelope and really constituted one letter, the subject having been continued, as per above dated. That letter is described in No. 75, date March 28, 1888.

which I can bespeak. After I have perused it once more, and made a few comments upon its somewhat extraordinary contents, I shall send it to Consul Haggard with a suggestion that he should transmit it to our foreign office.

The two sovereigns inclosed in one of your letters came to hand. I at once sent them down to Proctor Bros.' agent, requesting that he would give me a receipt for the sum you wish to be remitted to Ireland, Fraser & Co. The money was acknowledged, but the receipts have not come up yet. I can therefore only assure you that the matter is being attended to; the balance I will place to your credit.

The letters for abroad have been posted as you desired. Herewith I am sending you a few letters and papers which have been received by our mail.

Yours, sincerely,

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 82.]

ANDAKABE, November 9, 1887.

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL, Esq., *Antananarivo*.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of October 4 and accompanying mails reached me on the 3d instant. Thank you very much for attending to my business with Messrs. Proctor, and also for sending my mails. We have not got a boat service to Majunga connecting there with the Messageries. This arrangement is provisional as yet, but we hope for satisfaction of our arrangements *re* the boats by the senior officer, in which case a year's contract will be concluded at the 1st of January, 1888.

I am pleased to note your proposed action *re* my letter of August 18. But will your foreign office do anything? Sending a naval ship here to take notes is worse than useless. You can see now what the outcome of the visit of the *Reindeer* has been. It has been a very serious damage to every one except the French (politically) and to the avowed law-breakers. Every visit of that sort only strengthens the hands of the foreigners who defy the law, and those foreigners are not backward in teaching the Sakalavas and Makoas. Previous letters give a description of affairs up to October 22.

Referring again to my letter of August 18, you will have learned that I sent a press copy of that letter to Consul Campbell by the same messenger that carried the original, in the full expectation that he would hand it to Consul Haggard for perusal or to copy or retain as he saw fit, and I sincerely hope that Consul Haggard will come here as soon as possible. I have asked for this action and hope that the importance of immediate action of some effective sort will be recognized by the officers in Tamatave. There has not been an ounce of produce from the country since the shooting and plundering in September. Commerce (legitimate) is completely killed, and the Hovas have been practically blockaded in the garrisons of Mahabo and Andakabe since October 22. Razafindrazaka left here on that day after the "snub" he got from Messrs. Donovan, Earle, and Gilbert-Pierre, and it is said that no Hova now dares go outside the gates of either town.

Mr. Gilbert-Pierre claims control, and issues his orders with all the authority of a viceroy. Mr. Donovan left for the north on the 31st ultimo, said to be bound for Nossi-Bé to bring a French war ship here, on the ground that there is no control of this port—for account of the interests of the Comptoir d'Escompte. Among other things it is said that Mr. Gilbert-Pierre has forbidden the natives to attend the religious services held by Mr. Aos. One young officer (6 vetra), five soldiers armed only with spears, four borizano, a Malagasy flag, and a drum with one head staved in, constitute the sole representatives of the Malagasy Government here now. Nothing short of being on the spot can convey any idea of the absolute overthrow of the Hovas here. It was a heavy setback when Rakote was arrested, but when the "Vazahas" said of Rainizafindrazaka, "We'll have him arrested too if he dares to open his mouth," it was a clincher. Every native here thinks they could do it if they wished, for every soul knows the facts in the case of Rakote. The pretense that goods were taken from the house of Osman or anything except the boats is now abandoned altogether; not a soul attempts to assert such a thing, or to justify the original charge. "It took that — of Rakote out of the way; that is all we want to know about it," is the invariable reply when any reference is made to the subject. When the Sakalavas and Makoas see such work as the arrest of a governor on an absolutely baseless charge, and hear the talk of the last two months, what may not be expected?

On the arrest of Rakote there was great dissatisfaction among the decent Sakalavas living near here, for they at once foresaw what events have justified. After making "sikody," etc., about the 1st of September a deputation went to Mahabo to consult Rasenoutive, the female head of the Sakalava clan. The result was that Rasenoutive

called ten of the men who had been at Ambato with the Hovas when the attempt was made to arrest Osman and questioned them as to what was taken or whether the house was entered at all, etc. Among the men so called was the father of the girl who lives with Mr. Earle. After they had gone a rumor got started here that it was the governor of Mahabo who had induced Rasenoutive to send for the men, and that on their arrival in Mahabo he would be imprisoned. Great lamentation ensued in the house of Mr. Earle, and, happening in there, I asked what was the cause of the disturbance, and Mr. Earle explained, and added that if they touched his "rafozana" he would "round" on the whole business; that he knew all the circumstances; that all the property claimed to have been taken by Rakote's men had been removed to Ibosy hours before Rakote's men left this place (2 p. m.), and that he would show up the governor of Mahabo, his sons, and Pera Bey and thoroughly expose the whole matter. This on September 11.

The men went to Mahabo, denied the whole story point blank, demanded to be confronted with their accusers, and when this was refused, demanded that they should have an opportunity of denying the charge in the presence of Rakote and their former queen, and this was also refused, and Rakote was sent away hastily (on the same day) on the road to the capital. The men returned here and came to me for advice, and ultimately a very explicit affidavit was drawn up and sworn to by the principal men. A copy of that affidavit is of course retained in this office.

Mr. Earle had professed great astonishment and regret at the arrest of Rakote, and a great deal of sympathy with his wife up to that time; after his remarks made while he was angry at the supposed treachery of Razafindrazaka concerning his "rafozana" his tone changed, and on September 21 I received information from Maintyrano that Mr. Earle had written the letter addressed to you purporting to come from Pera Bey, and that Mr. Earle was really the responsible complainant, inasmuch as all that had been done had been upon the advice of Mr. Earle and Razafindrazaka.

I at once called on Mr. Earle and stated I had heard and asked as to the truth of the matter, and he denied having anything to do with it, but in such a manner that I was not satisfied that he was telling the truth. On the next day Donovan who had been at Ibosy and Ambato for some three weeks arrived here and at once commenced his usual style, stating, among other things, that he had a letter of instructions from yourself in reference to this case, etc., and Mr. Earle then threw off all disguise and openly avowed his position. A press copy of a previous letter herewith inclosed shows some of his recent performances. As for Donovan, I have already stated somewhat. I will do more when the time comes. Just here I will only say that Razafindrazaka told me on his last visit that it was the intention of the governor of Mahabo to apply to the authorities in Antananarivo to have Mr. Donovan expelled from the country under their treaty rights.

Now the circumstances here, resulting from the arrest of the Malagasy officer in charge on an utterly baseless accusation, are such as to demand the attention of every nation having interests here. It has come about through the action of British subjects, and a person responsible to the British consul in his capacity as consul for Sweden and Norway. If the British consul or the British foreign office will take up the matter and punish the offenders, so much the better; but justice should be swiftly, surely, and inexorably rendered. If not, nothing shall deter me from bringing home the facts in this case. I have asked Consul Campbell to place the matter before Consul Haggard. I have given the particulars, and I have said that I hoped there would be no squeamishness in giving Consul Haggard the whole business. I have further said, plainly, that if I did not receive satisfactory assurances from Tamatave, I would appeal to headquarters direct. I shall certainly do so.

You will know who wrote you Pera Bey's complaint. It lays between Mr. Earle and Razafindrazaka, and it is easy to tell which handwriting it is. If it was Mr. Earle, the Malagasy Government have grave cause for complaint. No greater damage could have been done them than to press them to the arrest of a governor on a baseless charge just at the critical time of a French officer coming here with all the prestige of a newcomer and plenty of money to scatter among the "fatidras" of the French.

As for Osman, if a consular officer of any civilized nation will indorse and protect one of his own nationality in an action such as his I shall be pleased to hear of that man; but when it comes to taking up a case for another nationality and race, and with the antecedents of Osman, it is time the whole world should hear of him, for such a man would be a phenomenon.

Rakote had no choice in the matter. To have passed such a deliberate outrage would have been to render his position untenable here. He was driven to the wall and he knew it. How correct this judgment was is shown by the event following his arrest and the position of the governor of Mahabo to-day.

Messrs. Donovan, Earle, and Gilbert-Pierre refused to recognize his written authority, stamped with the government stamp. Within a week not a Hova dare go outside the gates of either town, and those here at the coast keep within the "rova" and say noth-

ing. It is impossible to say where the end will be. Much depends upon the style of letter the governor of Mahabo was to have sent on the 25th ultimo. My own opinion is that he dare not tell the whole truth, and it is quite on the cards that the advent of a French gun-boat here and further serious complications will be the first intimation they will have of the real state of the case. Antananarivo is a long way from here in more senses than one.

It would gratify me much to hear what Consul Haggard says, and I hope, if opportunity offers, you will advise me; or of anything else in this connection.

Yours truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

P. S. C., 10th.—The Makoas have just brought news of a heavy raid on Mahabo; two officers and six men killed and a large number of cattle driven off, said to be six hundred head.

STANWOOD.

[Inclosure 6 in No. 82.]

ANDAKABE, November 17, 1887.

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL, Esq.,
Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul:

DEAR SIR: The Makoas have just informed me that they are going to make a trial to-morrow to get to the capital, carrying letters from Mahabo, etc., so I write on the chance of this getting through.

Another raid has been made on Mahabo—on the 14th instant, three men killed and more cattle stampeded. No Hova has ventured more than a rifle shot from either; cattle, etc., must die for want of food, or they must go outside far enough to get grass; it is in attending these that the murders have been committed. The Makoas are the means of communication between the two garrisons and here. The last time Razafindrazaka was here he was forced to leave in the night by an unfrequented trail to reach Mahabo; did not dare to go in the daylight by any route. Every "Karany" has left this section; the threats of the people who had suffered from this performance were too much for their courage.

A boat (French) arrived from Majunga on the 13th instant, and on the 15th Mr. Gilbert-Pierre with several members of his "sanhedrim" left in the same boat for Ambarata, Ankevo, and Ankalandy. They said nothing of their mission, but Mr. Gilbert-Pierre's women (Antakaros came with him from Nossibe), say that he has gone on a government mission to the Sakalavas at the south.

Mr. Osman was here 14th-15th, and was invited to write a statement for Consul Haggard. Of course he declined, as he knows very well how far his employés are responsible for the action that brought all this about, but expressed a hope that the people in Mahabo would conciliate the Sakalavas, and that the matter would "blow over," but it is not so easy to "conciliate" Sakalavas when their friends are murdered and their children stolen, and I very much fear that we are only at the commencement of the trouble. A loss of property might be arranged, but a blood-feud has never been known to be compromised. As an instance, Parent, in whose company Emerson was when he was killed, had been watched for eight years. He supposed the length of time and his being with strangers would give him security, yet he was shot down the first time he showed himself.

The "Vezas" are urging upon the country people to send a deputation to the capital and lay all the circumstances of the case before the central government; but in the first place they are not willing to leave their families and property to the protection of friends who have already enough to do to look after their own; and, secondly, they do not believe in the justice of the Hovas. They say: "If the Hovas would act as they did with Rakote, after all the service he has done here for only trying to execute the law, what should we get if they got us in their power so far from our friends?" They are much more likely to listen to the French, and take a course that will settle the question of the dominating power on the west coast. If they do not it will not be for lack of persuasion. The death over this business now numbers fifteen, to say nothing of the children that have been stolen, the property destroyed, the cattle driven off, and lastly, the total suppression of commerce. Pretty good work for the people who started the trouble, and if the Hovas find a rebellion on their hands with an invitation from the Sakalavas to the French to interfere in their behalf, they will perhaps appreciate the value of "evangelists" and disreputable Europeans and Musselmen in combination.

There are several officers at Andakabe who see all this and will tell the whole story if they ever reach the capital. The question of clearing out without leave for the capital

in order to report is earnestly discussed, and justification for desertion pleaded in the peculiar condition of affairs. I am most anxiously awaiting some sign from the capital. Unless something is done quickly it is all up with the Hovas here.

Yours, truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

Copies of seven letters which passed between Mr. Stanwood and Mr. Pickersgill, British vice-consul at Antananarivo.—J. P. C.

[Inclosure 7 in No. 82.]

ANDAKABE, December 14, 1887.

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL, Esq.,

Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Antananarivo:

DEAR SIR: As there is a possibility of getting letters away in a few days, I write now in order to be ready for a possible sudden summons, and take up the record from the date of my last.

Before proceeding with the "history" I wish to mention that about October 25 a matter of serious importance occurred in Mahabo. This matter was of such a character and pointed to such results that I refrained from mentioning it to you—indeed, I do not propose to discuss it at all, except under the privilege of an official dispatch—but some of the effects so far may be traced in what is to follow.

I now go on with the record from the date of my last, *i. e.*, November 18.

October 18 a raid was made on Andakabe, two men killed, and two more severely wounded (one now dead), and 50 bullocks run off.

November 22 Abdul Kerim's house, at Ambato, was plundered, but he refuses particulars, probably for good reasons, *i. e.*, powder and muskets among the stolen goods.

November 23 the most powerful and influential Sakalava chief in this section left with all his followers and property to join the Sakalavas at the south, where there is no Hova control. This man had been a tower of strength to the Hovas, especially in the war, and the loss of power to the central government can hardly be overestimated.

November 30 a number of bullocks were stolen from here. No resistance was offered and no lives were lost.

December 4 Andakabe was again raided and fifty-five bullocks stolen. No fighting, although it was done in broad daylight. Also, December 4, a British subject refused to pay the wages of his Sakalava boatmen and they left for the south, loudly threatening to be revenged. Probably another raid will be the result of that transaction.

I now refer to my letter of the 17th ultimo. I then stated that Mr. Gilbert-Pierre had gone south, etc. Mr. Gilbert-Pierre returned here, and on the 27th of November sailed for the north. He arrived here yesterday on board a French war ship, and with him the vice-resident at Majunga. Yesterday afternoon the vice-resident, the commander of the ship, and a lieutenant (interpreter) called upon me and questioned and cross-questioned me ("prettily," and politely, but still earnestly) upon the events of the last three years, and specifically upon the last four months. (Referring to these remarks of Mr. Stanwood I would direct the attention of the Department to my No. 3 to Mr. Stanwood, dated March 26, 1888. John P. Campbell, U. S. consul.) As they were leaving they told me they had come from Tamatave; had seen Consul Campbell there; that he had informed them of the contents of my dispatches to him, and they added that I might "speak freely" to them upon all affairs here. I can not say positively what their object is as yet, but there is scarcely a doubt as to where all these operations are tending. You stand an excellent chance of making a prominent figure in future Malagasy history.

M. Jore, French vice-resident at Majunga, informs me that he has granted "Francisato" papers to John Peter Swenson for his boat.

I ask your attention to my complaint against that person, dated November 1, 1886, at which time you were, I believe, acting as Her Britannic Majesty's chief consular officer in this island, and by virtue of that office acting as consul of Sweden and Norway. Also, to a further complaint of that same person, dated February 20, 1887. If he and his associates can carry on these games until they become aware that a public exposure is imminent, and then shift their nationality and draw the sponge over their former transgressions, I propose to give the facts to the "powers that be" and see what they have to say on the subject.

It is rather a "left-handed" compliment to the "official attention" you were to "bespeak" for my letter of August 18, that the French should come here and offer their assistance, but that the British officers give no sign. Do they shrink from "facing the music?"

Choking off is now out of the question in this matter. It did not take me five minutes to "size up" the officers. The V. R. scents promotion or credit, or both, and the

other officers see clearly the chances yourself and your friends have given and are disposed to make the most of it. I can not help wishing, if the Malagasy are to be crushed, that you had been in better company than Osman, the slaver, and Pera Bey.

I am astonished that Consul Campbell should have sent these officers to me. This matter does not concern a single Frenchman, except in the damage resulting from the stoppage of commerce. I asked him to bring the matter to the notice of the British consul, but never once hinted of an appeal to the French. They brought no letter from Consul Campbell, but they told me enough in two minutes to convince me that he had given them the information conveyed in at least two of my dispatches.

It is just possible that they appear as the representatives of the Malagasy, but if so the Hovas on this coast had better "scratch gravel" for Imerina while the life is left them.

When this business is disposed of I am under the impression that you will have the pleasure of carrying Mr. Pera Bey through another little matter, the capture and plundering of the *Case Ney*, to wit: Some more evidence has come to light and Mr. Jore sent yesterday for the owner of the boat and told me that he should advise him to abandon the suit for damages and press his complaint on the criminal charge. If the French get after him in real earnest it will hardly do to take the course that crushed our plucky little governor. The "L. M. S." can not tackle the French.

Nothing has come from the capital and the loyal officers here are in a pitiful state of bewilderment. They literally "dare not say their soul is their own," for they can not tell which way the blow may come; whether from the Vazaha, the Sakalavas, or Tunerina. I commiserate them, but I can not help them. It looks as though the Hova game is up.

Yours truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

P. S. 18th.—We are making rapid progress towards the end. On the 16th three chiefs and their followers and property left for the south, several hundred people together.

The agent of the Comptoir d'Escompte is leaving at once. It is arranged that he formally abandons his position here to-morrow, and will leave as soon as he can get transport, probably the 20th or 21st.

French flags are now at Ibosy, and the last "karany" boat that went out of Ambato set a French flag as soon as she was under way.

So far as the Hovas are concerned the collapse is complete; the only hope of stemming the tide lies with some of the Sakalava mountain chiefs. There is some good material in them if they can be made to see what the result will be to them if a stranger gains control of their country. They are expected on Tuesday.

The Vezo are dropping away in batches of four or five families, all going southward. You can form your own opinion of where all this is tending. I simply state facts.

If magnitude of results is a test of success, you can certainly congratulate yourself on the outcome of your action here, so far as the present is concerned; but the Imerina people will do well to note that the people who have left were the best men here; men who lay in the rifle-pits with Rakote when the French war ships were threatening this place for a month at a time. The shells of the *Labourdonnais* could not drive them away, but treachery did.

The governor of Mahabo says he will write to the capital. If he tells a very small portion of the truth it will ruin him and his sons; ergo, he will not state the facts, but send a garbled account which will keep the government in fancied security until disaster is upon them, and then will come the usual whine for sympathy, the cant of injustice, etc. The facts will come out in this case; there are weighty reasons why.

V. F. W. S.

Communications from Mr. Stanwood to the governor of Mahabo and Andakabe, with the governor's answers in Malagasy, with their translations appended—J. P. C.

[Inclosure 8 in No. 82.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, May 5, 1888.

RAINIZAFINDRAZAKA,
13 Vetra, D. G. M. and Governor of Mahabo:

SIR: I have received a communication from United States Consul Campbell in relation to the refusal of Mr. John Donovan to conform to your quarantine regulations in October last. This communication covers a copy of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul Haggard's letter to Consul Campbell on that subject. Mr. Haggard there says:

"Mr. Stanwood should appeal to the native authorities," etc., thereby conveying the

impression that no such application was made. This would seem to indicate that your letter to the prime minister on that subject was suppressed in Antananarivo, as was reported here in December and January last, by Earle, Bullen, and others.

You are well aware of the trouble and damage arising from the unrestrained lawlessness of these persons in every direction, and the pernicious effect thereof upon commerce and upon the progress of the country, and also of the robberies and bloodshed of the last few months for which foreigners are mainly responsible. Refusal to conform to such a needed regulation as quarantine—demanded alike by commercial interest and humanity—now publicly exhibits the length the persons are prepared to go in respect of this oft reiterated assertion that they are subject to no control in this country.

Believing that the treaty between the United States and Madagascar is entitled to fully as much consideration and equally as prompt enforcement on the part of the Malagasy authorities as the treaty between Great Britain and Madagascar, I am now sending copies of all the correspondence that passed between ourselves in October last on the subject of quarantine to the chief consular officer of the United States, with an urgent request that he insist on the prompt compliance on the part of the Malagasy authorities with the conditions required by clauses 5 and 6 of article II of the treaty between the United States and Madagascar.

As the same difficulty is likely to arise again any day, and as the precedent of Mr. Donovan's refusal will certainly be taken advantage of by others, I suggest that you again appeal to the prime minister and point out as explicitly as possible the inevitable damage that will result from a further continuation of the present state of affairs.

I have the honor to be, sir, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent

[Inclosure 8 A in No. 82.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, October 4, 1887.

To RAINIZAFINDRARAZKA,
13 Votra D. P. M. and Governor of Mahabo:

SIR: As there is now no governor at Andakabe, I address you and inform you that the small-pox has broken out on board Mr. Donovan's boat at Lavobe.

There are no regulations at present, and I call upon you to take the necessary steps to protect the foreign residents.

I am, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure 8a in No. 82—Translation.]

MAHABO, *October 7, 1887.*

To Mr. VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
United States Consular Agent, America:

SIR: I have received your letter written on the 4th October, saying that there was small-pox on Mr. J. Donovan's dhow, etc.

I have well examined this and thank you. I have given authority to the twelfth honors here at Andakabe to do according to the laws of Madagascar.

I visit and salute you, saith your friend,

RAINIZAFINDRAZAKA, *13 honors,*
Aide-de-camp to the Prime Minister, etc.

[Inclosure 8 — in No. 82.]

OCTOBER 13, 1887.

Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. EARLE: If you are sufficiently interested you can see, by coming to my office, the printed instructions relating to infected vessels, such as are in force in the United States.

Yours, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

(Please note above date in connection with letter to governor attached to No. 4 Inclosure.—S.)

Mr. STANWOOD: We are not interested one iota in the United States regulations. What we want to see is the printed Malagasy instructions quoting the number of days to retain an infected vessel in quarantine.

J. DONOVAN.
A. EARLE.

NOTE, May 5, 1888. — You will see from above that advantage was taken of there being no Malagasy port regulations printed and distributed as required by clauses 5 and 6 of Article VI of our treaty. You will also see the force of Mr. Haggard's extraordinary reply to your protest. Do you propose to accept the dictation of British subjects in preference to our formal treaty?

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

[Inclosure 8 B in No. 82.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, October 13, 1887.

To RAINIZAFINDRAZAKA, 13 *Vetra*,
D. P. M. and Governor, Mahabo:

SIR: I have received your letter dated October 7, 1887, relating to the case of smallpox (on board Mr. Donovan's boat), and I have also seen your letter to Raingory, 10 *vetra*, and the officers upon the same subject.

Raingory, 10 *vetra*, now declines to execute the orders conveyed in your letter and wants to release the boat from quarantine. I have therefore to notify you that if the quarantine regulations are not carried out the Malagasy Government will be held responsible for any damage arising therefrom.

Not less than twenty days from October 5 should be enforced before communication is allowed with the boat.

I am, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure 8b in No. 82.—Translation.]

To Mr. VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
United States Consular Agent:

I have received your letter which says about the affair of smallpox and Mr. J. Donovan's dhow.

I have well read and thought over this, and thank you, sir, for having informed me. I visit and salute you, saith your friend,

RAINIZAFINDRAZAKA, 13 *honors, etc.*

P. S.—I have received your letter to be forwarded to Mr. A. V. Laborde at Antananarivo. I shall forward it up to Antananarivo.

[Inclosure 8 — in No. 82. — Translation.]

Mr. VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
Consular Agent U. S. A.:

SIR: I have received your letter written on October 20, 1887, saying plenty of things about J. Donovan's dhow, etc.

I have read and well examined it and thank you for having informed me.

I inclose a copy of the letter which I gave Raingory, 10 *honors*, so you can see it.

I visit and salute you, saith your friend,

RAINIZAFINDRAZAKA 13 *Honors.*

No. 83.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, June 7, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: On May 31 I sent very full information on many of the matters that have recently been the subjects of complaints from here. I now ask your attention to inclosed press copy and explain the reasons for sending it.

First, I beg your reference to page 8 of inclosure No. 2, sent with supplement to dispatch No. 69. You will note that an old case was brought up when Governor Rakote was arrested. The history is too long for this opportunity, but the information in relation to it is that Mr. Pickersgill has informed his correspondents here that if that case could be "fastened upon Rakote it would fetch the Yankee consul."

What the particular "fetch" is to be is not stated, and the business is being manipulated, as its operators suppose, in profound secrecy. Something is expected to result, but whether it is me or yourself that is to be "fetched" is yet involved in mystery.

Now, as a matter of fact, that affair happened before Rakote was in command here. The circumstances, if publicly proven, will shame every Englishman in this country, and especially McCubbin's people, who were the parties concerned. I have no idea that Mr. Pickersgill intends for one moment that it shall be made public or that I shall know of the attempt to manipulate it, but I think he has some plan to work the affair privately with the Malagasy Government to the detriment of either you or myself. Consequently I have sent the letter, copy of which is inclosed herewith, and, as you will note, have sent it in duplicate. I am no advocate of the policy of self-effacement, and I do not believe in the system of letting other people have their own way with us until mischief has resulted, and then whining over it.

I have been publicly attacked, admittedly because I reported directly to you as my senior officer upon affairs here. I do not propose to submit in silence, nor even give them six months more for their machinations without letting them hear from me. I am very well aware that every possible scheme will be tried with the executive officers of the Malagasy Government, and I propose to give back blow for blow.

The conduct of this business thus far is difficult to describe. To speak of it as an outrage is to give too mild a characterization. It is infamous. It is a clear denial of natural rights, and as such is utterly indefensible. By going into the service of their country men do not forfeit or surrender those rights which are the indespeusable safeguards of honor. I believe that the Secretary of State will promptly insist upon an investigation that shall show up the whole business when the facts are brought to his knowledge. Therefore I do not mean to wait any unreasonable time for action in this country. I will refer the matter to the United States Government and ask for prompt justice.

When people are using the name of a British consular officer in connection with a scheme to "fetch" a consular officer of the United States, a "Yankee consul," it shows a state of affairs in this country that the head of the State Department ought at least to have an opportunity of giving an opinion upon.

I now formally request that upon the receipt of this you will send a courier overland, at my expense if you choose, and inform me what measures have been or are to be taken in this matter, and when such measures may be supposed to show results. The reason for asking for an overland courier is that when the *Leena* sailed on her last voyage Mr. Philippe carried off a young creole girl from here, and, of course, will not dare return, fearing the vengeance of the father. This will cause a break in the postal service to Majunga. I do not think anything more than a temporary stoppage inasmuch as the French traders speedily brought about a renewal when it stopped before, and as there is now a vice-resident at the south, there is very much more necessity for a monthly mail. However, if there is any objection on the score of expense, I will pay, and thereby dispose of such objection.

Mr. Haggard quoted Mr. John Donovan in his letter to you on the quarantine case. You will now have seen Mr. Knott's letter *re* gold-digging and the Malagasy comments thereon. Mr. Donovan managed that business. He is reported to be now in South Africa getting up an armed party to "rush" the Malagasy gold-fields; these are to be "all Englishmen" on the basis that "Britons" are amendable to no law or treaties in this country. Mr. Pickersgill's teaching may possibly bear more weighty fruit than even his egotism anticipated. No doubt the French would be pleased to see the country opened by any legitimate means, but an armed English invasion upon any pretext —?

In conclusion, I ask your consideration of the fact that all through this matter only two communications have been sent from your office. Although by your position you are the most prominent officer in this case, still you are the only one that has been next to silent in this matter. I can find no possible reason except the ground of expense. I have now formally offered to meet that objection, and I therefore think I have a right to an answer in something less than a five months' interval.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, June 3, 1888.

To ANDRIANIFIDY,

Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

SIR: I have at various dates, commencing with September 3, 1887, sent communications to his excellency, the prime minister, and to other officers of your government concerning the arrest of Rakote, 11 vetras, formerly commander at this place, and the crimes and bloodshed resulting therefrom.

In those communications I stated that the charges made against Governor Rakote were absolute and unqualified falsehoods; could be proved to be such by hundreds of witnesses here; that said charges were made by some of the worst scoundrels in this country, and were, in my opinion, the villainous fabrications of an infamous conspiracy, and would result in very great damage to both your government and the foreigners resident on this coast.

Mr. Anthony Tacchi has since publicly charged me with complicity in the crimes that these malignant rascals have attributed to Governor Rakote. Therefore I propose to give the whole business appropriate attention, and have already taken steps to bring about an investigation here. I will see that this investigation shall be of the most thorough and searching character, such as shall give to the light of day every circumstance and incident bearing on this case since February, 1885.

But I have recently received some information concerning an attempt to fasten upon Governor Rakote an alleged robbery of goods at Manambulo, an affair that occurred before Rakote was in command here.

Upon this subject I have to say—and, if you please, you may tell Vice-Consul Pickersgill what I say—that if this shameless outrage is persisted in I shall deem it my duty to make public what I know and can prove about the Manambulo business, including Mr. Pickersgill's letter to parties here upon that subject.

As for the scandalous condition of affairs in this district, the senior officers of the different nationalities here have long ago been appealed to and will most probably have communicated with you before this.

I have the honor to be, sir, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

No. 84.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, January 21, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,

United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: A few days ago the information reached here that the mail boat for Majunga, December 19, had struck on the bar at the mouth of the Manambulo and was seriously damaged. The owner (a shipwright) left with material and men to repair the vessel, and to-day I am in receipt of a letter from him in which he states that the repairs will takesome time. Consequently the mails by that boat will not reach you possibly until now, nor can I get the mails that may be waiting for me in Majunga until these repairs are completed and the boat can make her voyage. The schooner that carried the bank agent for some reason is simply keeping near and watching events. The schooner is chartered on account of the bank, and by the day, consequently the longer she is kept in this (the rainy, and consequently the idle) season the better it will suit the owners. This vessel also has dispatches on board, but as there seems no prospect of either of them reaching you I send these dispatches overland.

Our season opens in April and there is not much time left in which to straighten out the ugly business which has already cost one-third (the best one) of a season's work, and therefore I earnestly beg you to press this matter to conclusions. If it is prolonged into the next season it will cost the merchants at home heavily as well as us here.

Please send an answer on receipt of this and give us the exact situation. If it is a question of expense I will pay at once and the matter need not enter into the Government accounts at all. This matter is very, very earnest with us. One month here at the opening of the season involves more interests than all the rest of Madagascar for a twelvemonth, and in addition to the interests of long standing there are two new American firms in the field for the coming year.

Yours faithfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

[Inclosure.]

ANDAKABE, November 17, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I sent the original of inclosure on the 14th instant, as stated therein. Yesterday the northeast monsoon set in blowing hard. The mail boat must have met this not over 100 miles from here, and as in some seasons this monsoon at the commencement blows hard for two weeks and more, there is a chance that the boat may not reach the mail of December 5 from Majunga. Under these circumstances I send this copy overland.

Nothing from your office, and appeal seems to be exhausted, and conjecture as to the "why" is utterly at fault. It is scarcely probable that both yourself and the vice-consul are sick together, yet there seems no other solution of the problem. There is surely no idle report of my death to stop communication this time.

I ask your consideration of the damage this want of communication is causing, and remain,

Very respectfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

[Inclosure.—Private.]

ANDAKABE, September 21, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I enclose press copy of my letter of September 8, sent via Majunga, and wish to add thereto—

There are indications that the French "controller of customs" has already got hold of the information conveyed in inclosure. If he has not already, he certainly will very soon, as he is very decidedly a different stamp of man from the average Creole. Should this happen and he makes the matter public, as most probably he will, there will be a "rush" here. In view of this very probable contingency I beg you to give me the earliest possible information as to what is the correct thing for us under such circumstances. If the Government postal grant of 1881 to this coast has been canceled, I will pay the cost of the messengers for this information if you consider it proper that I should do so.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

[Inclosure.—Private.]

ANDAKABE, September 8, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: I wish to ask your opinion on a matter that I do not wish to place on record in a dispatch at this stage of the affair, and I venture to ask that you give me your opinion "unofficially" as to the scope of Article X of our treaty and the "favored-nation clause" in its bearing upon the matter which I now explain.

Within an easy distance of this place are deposits of placer gold, and for a long time nuggets and coarse gold have been brought here and sold to certain men by natives from the vicinity of said deposits, and men, apparently transacting no business at all, have been accumulating large profits from this source, unsuspected by those around them.

In 1886 the prime minister granted a concession to a gentleman named Anderson to work a certain area, and early in the present year a like concession was given to a gentleman named Suberbie for another section near Majunga. The particulars of both these concessions have been sent to the United States, and per last mail via Natal I am informed that some American gentlemen will arrive here shortly with a view to secure a like privilege. Necessarily these gentlemen are acquainted with the fact that the gold deposit is near here from the fact of the rough metal having been sent to the United States for sale, and there are two Americans besides myself who are acquainted with the locality of the deposits.

No one here except myself knows anything of this projected visit, and my object in now writing to you is to ask, will it be an improper act for me, holding this position as U. S. consular agent, to assist these gentlemen—in a word, to "lobby" for them—to assist them in securing a concession?

I am perfectly well aware of all the treaty clauses, all the local laws on mining, and

have already had more than one personal conversation with the prime minister on this same subject. And I know, too, what the general feeling is among both Hovas and Sakalavas upon the matter of utilizing their mineral deposits.

I saw by the papers that you were a resident of California, and if that is correct I am sure you will realize how very difficult it will be to keep our people out of a proved gold-field. The history of the Black Hills and Arizona shows that, still I am most anxious to avoid any difficulty of any sort, and am convinced that the proper way is to obtain the necessary permission on as favorable terms as possible.*

It is known in Antananarivo that there is gold on this western slope, but they have no idea of the extent and value of the deposit, and on the occasion of my conversation with the prime minister on the subject, in 1884, the war was then in progress, and he was most anxious to have the matter kept a profound secret, fearing that the knowledge thereof would incite France to such efforts as would ultimately result in the conquest of the country. There will be time enough to answer my question before any necessity arises for action, and I hope you will give me an exhaustive opinion. Sooner or later this matter will come to light, and I do not see why our own people should not be in a position to share the benefits which will certainly accrue to those who secure the first privileges.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

In reference to this matter see my dispatch No. 2, dated November 10, 1887, to Mr. Stanwood.

J. P. C.

[Unofficial.]

ANDAKABE, August 3, 1887.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.

United States Consul for Madagascar, Tamatave :

SIR: A business matter in which a Boston merchant is interested to the (probable) amount of \$2,500 is now being manipulated here in such a manner that if prevention is not applied said merchant will lose the whole of his money. As I am not sure that interference would be within the orbit of the consular regulations, I take this method of placing the matter before you and asking your advice.

In 1886 (February to November) Mr. H. N. Smith, the agent for George Ropes, esq., advanced a certain Frenchman merchandise to the amount of about \$3,000. This Frenchman had then no assets whatever, and was besides heavily indebted to the British firm of McCubbin & Co. (\$——) and to many others; debts contracted between 1879 and 1883. He (the debtor) now makes a claim on the French Government for \$16,000 indemnity for damages caused during the Franco-Malagasy war. It is most improbable that he will get the whole of this claim, but possibly a portion will be paid. I now learn that he has pledged the whole of the indemnity he may receive to Messrs. McCubbin, and that he intends to go into bankruptcy as soon as he has satisfied Messrs. McCubbin, and thus draw the sponge over all his other debts and start fair again, with Messrs. McCubbin as supporters.

Mr. Ropes's present representatives are Asiatics and Africans, and about as useless as can well be imagined, while Mr. Smith is assisting the debtor with advice, etc., to the exclusion of Mr. Ropes. There is a female in the case, a daughter of the debtor, and the original credit was given when she went to live with Mr. Smith.

As there seems no course open to prevent this except by instructions from Mr. Ropes, I send you this brief outline and ask your advice.

I do not write to Mr. Ropes, as I am not certain whether any action is correct or not. At the same time it seems altogether wrong to sit quiet and see one of our people lose so much money when it can be prevented.

Mr. Ropes has had agents on this coast since 1881, and the entire history of his business here is a record of blunders, mismanagement, and lost opportunities. As long as he had Europeans representing him nothing was said, except when those representatives broke the laws, of the damage of the United States citizens as a whole; but in this case he is worse than being unrepresented, for not only are his Asiatics powerless for good, but three or four of the most unscrupulous men on this coast are determined to "bilk" him out of that money at least.

*See my dispatch No. 2, dated November 10, 1887, to Mr. Stanwood; as I consider none of Mr. Stanwood's letters private, I forward this amongst the rest, as I wish no privacy.—J. P. C.

If you should deem proper to communicate with Mr. Ropes there is no time to lose, for the particulars of the claim for indemnity go to the French resident by the first messenger, and thence to France to be decided upon; and if Mr. Ropes fails to secure his share of whatever indemnity may be paid, his chance of getting anything would be very problematical. In any case I beg you will give me your opinion as to whether matters of this kind call for official notice.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

No. 85.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, June 17, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar:

SIR: Inclosed herewith a press copy of a letter which I forward you per same boat to Majunga. This copy will explain itself, and the reason for sending it is the same as I have described before, viz: That I am not disposed to submit tamely to either "L. M. S." or Malagasy.

In my last dispatch I mentioned that Razafindrazaka had gone north to re-organize the Ibosy gang. On his return he brought some of the Asiatics with him and planted them here. Among them were Hassan Ali and a sort of adopted son of Osman. The inclosed letter shows the operations and how the Malagasy "authorities" propose to deal with them.

Mr. L. Grevé leaves in this boat for the purpose of interviewing the vice-resident at Majunga upon the present state of affairs here. All the respectable Europeans have contributed to the expense, and the Sakalava boatmen are volunteers without pay. I have undertaken also to care for Mr. Grevé's family in his absence, and the boatmen's families are under the protection of the local chief. I trust you will give all the details of this business to the French vice-resident at your port, and ask him to use his influence in the capital with a view to improving the situation. Further delay is not only cowardly, but criminal. If British officers will not behave with ordinary decency they should be made to do so, even if it require a direct appeal to Downing Street. I shall be most thankful to learn as early as possible what steps you have taken, or the French authorities.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

[Inclosure.]

ANDAKABE, June 17, 1888.

To ANDRIAMIFIDY,
Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

SIR: A few days ago a man named "Balanzin," a slave belonging to Osman "Oso-many," was captured here with a large quantity of powder in his possession, which powder was intended to be sold to the brigands who have been ravaging this district ever since the arrest of Governor Rakote. Up to yesterday this man was in the custody of the officers at Andakabe. It is now reported that Razafindrazaka, "evangelist," son of the governor of Mahabo, has ordered the release of this man without punishment, because he is one of the family of Osmon (Asomany).

You will doubtless remember that this "Asomany" is the person on whose behalf Vice-Consul Pickersgill preferred the complaint against Rakote, 11 vetras.

The whole family of "Asomany," including himself, have been notorious for this kind of work for many years, and the enmity to Rakote arose out of the fact that while he (Rakote) was here in command, he effectually prevented this traffic, and by so doing prevented the crimes resulting therefrom. Robbery and bloodshed have been of almost daily occurrence here for the last nine months, in consequence of their being no attempt to administer any form of law since the arrest of Governor Rakote. I now ask your interested attention to the circumstances detailed above, and trust you will see this shameful state of affairs is brought to an end. I send a copy of this letter to the chief consular officer of the United States, and have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
United States Consular Agent.

Copies of my dispatches to Mr. Stanwood, commencing with my No. 1, dated June 6, 1887, and concluding with my No. 5, dated August 30, 1888.—J. P. C.

No. 86. No. 1.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES AT TAMATAVE,
June 6, 1887.

V. F. W. STANWOOD, Esq.,

United States Consular Agent at Andakabe:

SIR: I perceive from the letter-book of this consulate that Mr. R. M. Whitney, vice-consul, in his dispatch to you, No. 27, dated January 17, 1887, informed you that he expected my arrival at my post of duty on or about the 1st of March last.

I have the pleasure to announce to you that I landed here on the 27th February, 1887. A few days afterwards I assumed the consular duties connected with the jurisdiction of Madagascar. In the interim I had hoped to have heard from you, as you would assuredly have received a letter from me at an earlier date than this, were it not that, unfortunately, a few weeks after my arrival here I was suddenly stricken down with a most violent attack of the Malagasy fever. I had no sooner recovered from the first attack than I was again afflicted with two successive fits more severe than the first dose, rendering me perfectly incapable for almost my first three months in the country of attending to my duties.

With the approach of the cold weather I begin to feel better, and I am thankful to God that I do. During part of the time of my illness I had grave fears that I would never again recover the good health I brought with me to this very trying climate; and although not yet quite myself, I am happy to inform you that I am improving a little every day.

I hope soon to have the pleasure of hearing from you, as I am anxious to have full and complete returns and accounts from your district for the past year, in order to enable me to make up the yearly report required by the Department within the coming few months, which I trust you will forward with as much dispatch as possible, together with any other items or matters of interest that may in any way tend to benefit our trade.

My attention has been drawn by the vice-consul, R. M. Whitney, esq., to your dispatch No. 47, dated 26th February last and received here April 2, 1887. With it were inclosed copies of your Nos. 42, 43, 44, and 45, and a copy of No. 25, dated 29th December, 1887, from this consulate to your agency; all of which you sent by request made in No. 26, dated January 17, 1887, from this consulate, for which you have the thanks of the vice-consul.

It appears from your No. 44 that you left Andakabe for Mozambique in July, 1886, and from your No. 48 that you returned to Andakabe in the following August. Referring to No. 26, from this office, you remark "that you can not understand why you should have been reported as dead or out of the country, as you kept up a correspondence with Antananarivo, though at long intervals;" and Mr. Tacchi and Mr. Pickersgill both wrote on April 14 congratulating you on your improvement, and that there was no reason why Mr. Pickersgill or Mr. Tacchi could not have settled any rumors upon application.

As regards this I would say that Mr. Tacchi was one of the parties to whom Consul Robinson applied for news about you, and he replied that "he could give none." This was in the spring of 1886.

Relative to your sending your No. 45 to Her Britannic Majesty's vice-consul at Antananarivo, with the request that he forward it to Tamatave if he knew there was a United States consul here, it was a mistake for you to do so, notwithstanding you had not heard from this office in a long time; you certainly would have been justified in taking it for granted that the chief consulate in Madagascar would not be closed.

With regard to the unsuccessful attempt that you made for a long time to communicate with this office by overland couriers, and Consul Robinson's efforts at the same time to get news of you, I would say that in the present light it is to be regretted that Consul Robinson, notwithstanding rumors of your death, etc., did not address you at Andakabe, and also that you did not write to this office when you were at Mozambique, between which post and Tamatave there was a regular and reliable monthly mail service per Messageries Maritime Company's steam-ships.

In your dispatch under acknowledgment No. 47 (48?) you refer to your Nos. 41, 42, 43, and 44, and observe "that if any or all of them are not of sufficient consequence to warrant a messenger you are at a loss to realize what would be called sufficient." Respecting this I would say that each one of those dispatches was of sufficient importance to warrant a messenger, and I fail to find that any objection has been made to your having sent them, but great annoyance has been caused both at your agency and at this consulate by the fact that those dispatches did not reach this consulate as was expected for a satisfactory explanation.

Respecting what you say relative to what was written you in No. 26 from this office

about difficulties between this consulate and the Department over accounts from consular agencies, I would observe that the word difficulty appears to be used in No. 26 in the sense of embarrassments of accounts, obstacles in the way of their adjustment; and certainly there have been difficulties in that way; for one instance, see Consul Robinson's No. 24, dated 14th May, 1885, to yourself. I think there was no intention at this consulate to imply that any blame in the matter rested with you, as the trouble appears to have been caused by the strictures of the Department.

Referring again to No. 26, from this consulate, I have to inform you that I have been authorized by the Department to draw at the end of this quarter for the amount of your postage account, \$80. Do you now wish the Government draft for \$80 be sent to Mr. Pickersgill? (See your No. 46.)

No draft has as yet been received from the Department for the amount of your account for services rendered to American vessels, \$18.61. I think it may not come until after June 30.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul.

No. 2.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
November 10, 1887.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
Consular Agent, Andakabe:

SIR: Your Nos. 57, dated Andakabe, July 14; 58, August 25, and 59, September 8, received and would have been long since answered, only awaiting the arrival of other dispatches mentioned therein to be still on the road, and which you correctly anticipated would take a long time to reach here.

As to the number of dispatches and other communications from your agency, dating back for nearly a period of four years, and of which you complain of want of action on their subject-matter by former incumbents of this consulate, I can only say that since my arrival here I have had no time at my disposal to rectify the delinquencies of others, and they can only be taken up in the order in which they may be presented to this consulate for adjustment.

Most of the important claims you refer to as having been so sadly neglected, I should think some explanation on these matters must have taken place between the parties concerned and those who preceded me in office, for during my very short time in office these claims have not been revived by any one except yourself, and as they involve questions of considerable perplexity and difficulty I shall have to await advice and instruction as to procedure.

On my arrival here I found everything in a state of disorder, not having a place to put my head into, with neither office nor furniture to commence the consular business. The records of the office, as well as other papers, were all indiscriminately piled away in a rented room. I had to find offices, which is a difficult matter to do here, and since my arrival I have been compelled to change my location twice. These matters, together with repeated attacks of fever, at first brought on in the effort to put things in order, left me quite unable and with but little leisure to consider the delinquent business of the office of four years' standing.

I am quite anxious to bring this consulate within the ordinary limits of business methods, and if you will suggest what is necessary to be done in order to bring the matter you speak of to an issue, I will give all the aid in my power to do so; but I can not be expected to hurry up matters that ought to have been arranged three or four years before I ever saw the country.

When you see American interests suffer, as you state, for want of attention, I wish to be immediately informed of the nature, cause, and extent of the suffering, that if possible they may be rectified.

As to the deplorable state of disorder existing at Andakabe since the removal of Governor Rakote, as mentioned by you, owing to the complaints of slave-dealers having been made against the governor, I have strongly condemned the wire-pulling of any foreign official, or the use of the machinery of any foreign consulate in interfering with the internal arrangements of this country in having been instrumental in bringing about such a lamentable state of affairs in your district as that complained of by you to this consulate. I have had a long conversation with Consul Haggard relative to the disorder complained of and of the cause you assign for it, as well as of the enormous increase of the slave traffic on the west coast, which you state is carried on almost exclusively by British subjects. A nation that is so loud in its pretensions of putting down and suppressing this flesh-and-blood barter ought to be ashamed of her own subjects as being the principals in this illegal traffic as carried on on the west coast, and certainly must be re-

sponsible to the civilized world for the acts of her own subjects, be they black or white.

I have emphatically protested to Consul Haggard and the Malagasy Government against the use of the American flag by the vile wretches engaged in this inhuman and unchristian-like traffic in order to cover up, if possible, their nefarious work. In my next dispatch to Washington I shall make this matter a special cause of complaint.

During our conversation Consul Haggard asked me to write him an official dispatch including your remarks upon the slave traffic, which he promised to forward to the foreign office. This I have done, incorporating almost the whole of your letter on the subject to Mr. Pickersgill, with your remarks in other correspondence. In this dispatch I have also protested strongly against the vile use of the American flag by any British subject. These protests brought forth the reply from Consul Haggard that he was informed by Mr. Pickersgill that Osman was not a British subject, but a subject of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Consul Haggard left this week for the west coast in order to investigate matters personally, and will, if possible, visit you at Andakabe, as I told him that frequently and recently threats have been made against your life and the destruction of your property by the criminals on account of your well-known opposition to their unlawful acts.

I have also written to the Malagasy Government on the same subject, informing it of your danger at the hands of the criminals and the reasons thereof, and also protesting against the removal of the governor, whom you state has been the only official that ever gave any showing of law or order at Andakabe, and requesting at its hands an investigation of the complaints made by foreigners against their own official, and trusting after due and impartial inquiry the government will be magnanimous enough to do justice to the deposed governor.

As to the matter of the indebtedness of George Ropes, of Boston, that you speak of in connection with the party receiving the indemnity and transferring it to others in order to avoid the responsibility of paying the debt, I have made inquiries from the vice-consul, who informed me that the agents of Mr. Ropes, who holds his power of attorney, are the proper persons to look after this business and report on same. As to your other question regarding Americans coming here to look after mining interests, I do not see why we should not render them all the assistance we could, and not only that, but give them all the information at our command. In my opinion, if Americans come here either to invest in mines, or American miners to prospect the country, there will be very few petty difficulties put in their way, and should there be any unreasonable or unnecessary impediments thrown in their road, our countrymen, and especially the American miners, are not the men to be fooled with. I have, for over twenty-five years' residence in California and on the Pacific coast, known the mettle these men are made of, and if gold is ever discovered in paying quantities, American miners will come here and ask no odds of any one. I inclose you two drafts, No. 2 of 1887, dated June 30, 1887, for \$80, the amount of your postal account made payable to John P. Campbell, and indorsed by me to you. I also inclose draft No. 13789, dated Washington, April 14, 1887, on diplomatic warrant No. 12316 on United States Treasury for \$18.61, being the amount of your services rendered to American vessels, which I hope will reach you all right. In your next dispatch please acknowledge receipt of inclosed drafts, with receipts for same.

I hope you nor your property have suffered no injury at the hands of those criminals and scoundrels you speak of.

I have the honor to be, sir, etc.,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

No. 3.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tamatave, March 26, 1888.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
United States Consular Agent, Andakabe:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of all your late communications, originals and copies, those forwarded by steamer, together with those transmitted overland.

In your No. 70, containing the returns and accounts for the last quarter of 1887, I find the item of \$30 charged in your postal account for chartering the steamer *Leina*, and paid to the master of that boat, for the transmission of five dispatches to this consulate.

Although you have not had the authorization of this consulate for incurring the above expenditure, I have to look upon your act as a necessary one, considering the obstacles that have been placed in your way of communicating with this consulate; therefore I

can not make any reasonable objection to the outlay if the Department of State does not. It will be forwarded with explanation of your action with requisition to be passed.

It is a matter of great surprise to me, and indeed regret, if, as you state, that through the action of a British vice-consul in August last a condition of affairs resulted in your district rendering it necessary for you to be compelled to undergo additional expenses, as well as to be obliged to change the usual route of communication in order to insure the safe transmission of United States dispatches to this consulate.

The question may be lawfully asked, of what use are treaties if the officers appointed to give force to the laws of their Government permit their acts to be in any way influenced by the interference of foreign officials, and thereby compromising themselves in being guilty of a serious breach of treaty obligations?

The detention of three days at the Mahabo garrison of the bearers of United States dispatches, who were duly furnished with passports from Her Majesty's Government, is not only a grave breach of treaty contract, but also an offense against international courtesy, for which detention and discourteous act Her Majesty's Government will be asked for an early explanation of the governor's conduct.

From the information furnished I can hardly permit myself for an instant to suspect the governor of having incurred this degradation through any known violation of the laws of his country; at the same time I can not understand why the bearers of United States dispatches traveling under the usual passports of their Government should be subjected to delays which ought only to be visited upon wandering adventurers and contraband traffickers, and which espionage might be used to better advantage if exercised in restoring order in the district and in bringing the law-breakers and the criminals of the country to punishment.

I am sure it will be a satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government to know upon what pretext the governor of Mahabo detained for three days at his garrison the bearers of United States dispatches armed with the presumptive evidence of their avocation in the shape of passports. There is no excuse for such obstructions whilst the bearers carried with them the authenticity of the central Government.

I am far from supposing that there has been any deliberate intention on the part of the governor of Mahabo to treat with disrespect the protection of his Government, for which he must be held accountable, or to permit his acts to be so influenced by any private feelings or the interference on the part of meddlers in other people's business in placing obstacles in the way of a United States consular agent in the discharge of official duties either in the transmission or reception of United States dispatches.

But I fear from what has occurred, and is so frequently occurring, that the protections issued by Her Majesty's Government do not possess the value that they are supposed to possess. The particulars of this occurrence as recited in your dispatch and officially complained of and formally protested against will be brought at an early date to the notice of the prime minister.

By the inclosures contained in this dispatch you will perceive that nothing has been left undone by me in the discretionary exercise of my consular duties; the Department does not permit more, and its instructions are to avoid if possible conflict and antagonism with the local authorities. It would therefore be imprudent on my part, and very likely injurious to the end sought to be attained, to force this Government too much. At best the authorities are very slow to act, and they will not and can not be driven.

In my judgment, I think it prudent to await their action on one protest before making another. If after giving them what I consider, according to their ideas, legitimate time, I find an evasion on their part or a disposition to avoid action, it will be necessary to again call their attention to their tardiness. Besides, the Department of State is already advised on these matters, as stated in note to inclosure No. 1; the act of the governor of Mahabo in detaining the bearers of United States dispatches for three days at his garrison will at once be brought to the notice of the prime minister.

I have not forgotten the action of Governor Rakote as given by you in the rescuing the American flag from the hands of the scoundrels, as you will perceive by my communication to the Hova Government, as well as to Consul Haggard, so that if the monstrous injustice you complain of be not corrected it is not for want of action on the part of this consulate.

The intriguing going on here on the part of subjects of other nationalities can not but in time bring disgrace upon themselves and their acts, and I believe inquiry has been already commenced regarding the actions of certain officials. It is said that Consul Haggard has been called home to give an account to his Government of the state of things here, and it is to be hoped that time will develop and prove the correctness of reports.

I feel I have done my duty here both in asserting our rights and protecting our trade as far as it lay in my power against the unscrupulous frauds of English manufacturers who, in their efforts and greed to devour up the trade of this market, have placed upon it an inferior article of cloth and try to pawn it off upon the country as American goods

at a much reduced figure, thereby spoiling the market for our products. If this market is at all to be spoiled, let it be spoiled by American competition and not by English frauds. I notice with pride that you have induced other American manufacturers to come into this market. In my report upon the trade of Madagascar to the Department last December I gave it a full account of the frauds perpetrated upon our trade, and hope something will result from it.

As to the Smith-Grevé case, the Department has long since been asked to take cognizance of the matter, and a United States naval vessel came here a year ago and afterwards visited you, with what results I am not informed. I don't know what action this consulate can take in adjusting that matter. I have had recent communications with the resident-general at Antananarivo relative to this subject and offered to act with him in any way in order to bring about a settlement. I have not heard from him in the matter. Will you please inform me in your next communication if Mr. Smith is in this country? It is reported that he has left for the Comodore [Comoro] Islands.

In your No. 66 you state you have done nothing to forfeit your right as an American citizen. I should deeply regret if you had, and you will certainly have all the aid and protection in the power of this consulate, both as to your person and property, and the vindication of American interests in your district, as you will perceive by my communications to this government, as well as to Consul Haggard, that you have had. (See Stanwood's No. 66, dated December 17, 1887.)

Not being an army of soldiers nor a naval force, I can only use the pen, which the great Cardinal Richelieu declared to be "mightier than the sword." If the quotation of the cardinal be true I have done my duty. Referring again to your No. 66 (paragraph 18) and the call of the French naval officers regarding the disturbances in your district, I never had any conversation with naval officers, but I have had with the vice-resident here. From your reports and the frequent complaints made to this consulate of lawless acts, the high-handed proceedings, and the very disordered and disturbed state of your district, I had consulted with the vice-resident, in order, if possible, that some steps might be taken to restore law and order in the district and try to prevent the possibility in the district of such lawless proceedings. I am under the impression the officers had no instructions more than to make inquiries in a general way, so as to ascertain the truth and extent of the disturbance.

As stated, Consul Haggard left here by the February mail. At your request I called upon the acting consul and asked permission to see the copies of letters sent by you to Mr. Pickersgill, and by that gentleman to Mr. Haggard; the acting consul informed me that he would collect the letters of the dates I gave him and review them. A few days afterwards I called and was informed by the acting consul that he considered the letters the private property of Mr. Pickersgill, and concluded he had no right to permit them to be read. However, I presume you have copies of the letters referred to, and if so, and you think there is any other reason than that mentioned above for the refusal, send me the copies.

Referring to your remarks of the persecution of the wife of Governor Rakote, whom you so highly extol for her Christian virtues and the exercise of the works of charity amongst the children and others of the district, on account of her conscientious adherence to her religious belief, is a matter to be deeply regretted and strongly condemned from an American standpoint, as our glorious Constitution guaranties the freedom of religious belief without discrimination.

Again, I am astounded that any body of men professing themselves to be the followers of the meek and humble and Divine Founder of Christianity, whose life they are supposed to imitate and whose doctrines they profess to teach, should so far forget and depart from the beautiful example of the Divine Master, who during His lifetime upon this earth gave so many proofs of the exercise of holy charity and rebuked the Pharisee of His time for professions of the lips while their hearts were far from Him. We must indeed be proud of the Constitution of our great country that guaranties freedom of thought to all men. Thank God that such acts of persecution as you state are un-American. I send you the receipt of Governor Rakote's wife for the amount of your drafts sent to me for her use and paid to that lady by Mr. Laborde. I can not help admiring the proofs given of your friendship to your friends in their misfortunes; for the friendships formed while we are in affluence and continued in our misfortunes, are, of all others, to my mind the most to be admired. I also send you a telegram from the Cape, which has been here for some time.

From the continuous attacks of fever my health has suffered very much, and in January last I asked of the Department permission to go to Réunion for a month, as I am advised by the doctor here to do so in order to try and eradicate the malaria from my system. I would have gone this month only that from the effects of the great hurricane that we had here on the 22d ultimo I was prevented on account of the total wreck of the American bark *Glide*, then lying in this harbor, which disorder threw the whole

crew upon my hands, and other matters connected with the affairs of the *Glide* detained me and I could not possibly leave; but if nothing else happens I intend leaving by the steamer of April and returning again by the May steamer.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

No. 4.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, July 21, 1888.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD, Esq.,
United States Consular Agent, Andakabe:

SIR: All your recent communications to hand. I have in previous dispatches stated that my course or line of action regarding the difficulties in your district and the complications growing out of them, have been reported to the Department, and as yet, from the instructions received, I have to await the further advice of the Department with regard to my course of action towards this government; you depend upon it that upon the immediate receipt of definite instructions I will not lose a moment to put them into execution, but as my acts are more or less controlled by Department dispatches, I cannot altogether act from my own volition.

Since my last dispatch to you I have written the Government a very forcible and strong letter condemning the acts of the governor at Mahabo in detaining United States consular dispatches, and reminding them of their treaty obligations and the dangers to which they expose themselves in neglecting to comply with their reciprocity.

Since my arrival here I have left nothing undone to raise this consulate to its proper position which the honor and dignity of our country require, both in the eyes of this Government and the foreign powers whose officials and subjects you hold accountable for all the horrible crimes committed and disorders existing in your district.

Let me assure you that I found this consulate and its standing at a very low ebb on my taking charge; it appeared to me to have been the tail-end of some other consulate, and my efforts have been to definitely remove all such impression.

I have reason to believe from recent information received at this consulate from the Department that official investigation has already been commenced (commended?), and that my protests to the British consul here have been placed before both Governments relative to the causes assigned by you for such lamentable disorder and for the unfortunate circumstances growing out of them. For further proofs, copies of all your dispatches during my incumbency in office are being prepared at the request of the Department to be forwarded to Washington.

Regarding the attacks and defamation of my character, or the efforts of any clique of unprincipled men to malign or defame me, without even a sight, much less a knowledge or an acquaintance with me, is cowardly; and I defy them or any set of cowards, collectively or individually, in all their evil machinations.

The good book tells us "that it is necessary that scandal cometh, but woe to the man from whom it cometh;" there are remedies left to effectually silence all such slanderers which I intend to adopt, but will bide my time. I have already settled some of those flank movements here "a la mode" Colonel Mosby, that you mentioned in your dispatch.

I forward you some stationery out of the limited supply on hand. I have written some months ago for fresh supplies, but as yet they have not arrived or you should have had a full supply long since. I wish you to write me all particulars of the plundering of the American bark *Surprise*, together with your suggestions as to our best plans to make this Government come to to an immediate yes or no as to what they propose doing; and depend upon me that when I get definite instructions from the Department there will be no fooling. I inclose you telegram mentioned in last dispatch. I regret the inadvertent delay. I also send you a letter received by last mail, and some newspapers. I suppose you are aware of the death of Mr. Laborde at the capital, and Mr. Poupard is here on his way home. There is now no one at Antananarivo but a Mr. Dowson, with whom I am but slightly acquainted.

Henceforward I must send your mail by way of Majunga. With regard to the boat belonging to Swenson, I gave your letter to Acting Consul Aitken, who told me he had forwarded it to the foreign office. I also received notice of your letter having been received by the acting resident-general of France relative to the same matter; the resident-general informed me that he had given instructions to the vice-resident at Majunga to protect your claims.

With respect, I have the honor to be, sir, etc.,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

No. 5.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, August 30, 1888.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD, Esq.,
United States Consular Agent, Andakabe:

SIR: Your letter dated June 7, 1888, together with a press copy of your communication to Andrimfidy were received through Mr. Poupard, which were forwarded to him here from the capital. On July 21 I sent you a dispatch, No. 4, with some stationery out of the limited supply I have on hand and the telegram mentioned in a previous letter by way of Majunga; but it appears that the Messageries line of steamers that used to go to Majunga have changed their course and now there are no steamers calling at that port, but I am informed the mails are delivered at Nossi-bé.

It is very probable, if the above-named dispatch and stationery have not as yet reached you, they will be laying at Nossi-bé. I suppose your best plan will be to write to Nossi-bé post-office to have them forwarded you. I understand from Mr. Whitney that there is an agent of their house named Lord, and formerly of Zanzibar, either gone to reside at Nossi-bé, or is about to go; perhaps if he is there, and you write him, he may have the dispatch and stationery forwarded you.

Mr. Poupard left the capital last June, and arrived here early in July, and is awaiting the arrival of one of George Ropes' vessels to take him to America. At present there is no American at the capital; there is a Mr. Dowson there who takes Mr. Laborde's place since the death of that gentleman. I am but very slightly acquainted with him. I have asked Mr. Whitney to request him if he would be good enough to get him to forward you this dispatch.

With this you will find inclosed three dispatches received by last mail; two of them are from the North American Insurance Company. I also inclose a copy of my dispatch to this Government upon that company's business. I am unable to find on file in this consulate any statement either furnished by yourself or that company of authenticated losses claimed to be paid by it. I could only then give the amount as I received it in the memorandum form from the Department. However, to avoid any mistake, you will perceive in inclosed copy of my letter to the minister for foreign affairs that I have stated that if the verified documents and affidavits of the company had not already been furnished his Department by you they would be later on. I think I understood you to say that you represented the company as its agent.

In reference to this matter I have to here state that in a communication addressed to the honorable the Secretary of State and sent by you to Mr. Platt, second vice-president of the above company, it is therein stated that the chief consular officer was taking no active steps to forward this matter. It would, I am sure, be a very difficult and rather a dangerous and delicate affair for the chief consular officer, who unfortunately is not gifted with the spirit of prophecy, to take any active steps in the matter before he was furnished with some data to work from. As mentioned there are no verified or any other documents here from yourself, nor have I ever had the honor to be addressed or consulted by that company upon its business; therefore such remarks are not correct, much less truthful.

It will be perceived that immediately upon the reception of instructions I lost no time, but at once presented the company's claim in a very forcible manner to this government. On this matter you will please refer to my No. 2, dated November 10, 1887.

Again, referring to the sad state of affairs and disorders so long existing in your district, and the causes assigned by you out of which they grew and flourished, I have again to state that all your communications, personal and otherwise, in connection with this business are being prepared to be forwarded to Washington by the request of the Department, and as they are voluminous it has taken a great deal of time and much labor to prepare them.

(Paragraph 9.) In previous dispatches I have very clearly stated in referring to the crimes, intrigues, and outrages perpetrated in your district that I had only discretionary powers, and that they were exercised in behalf of you and your efforts to bring about some semblance of law and order to the full extent, and not being an army or navy I could do no more.

(Paragraph 10.) It would still appear from your urgent appeals to this consulate that more can be done. Let me once for all impress you that the conduct and policy of this consulate are more or less regulated by Department dispatches. I therefore can not nor will not undertake to transgress instructions, nor to make any further move without full powers and instructions to do so.

I can assure you upon authority that since these disturbances and the causes thereof have been brought to the notice of our Government it has not been tardy in its investigations into these affairs, though it may take time to bring about results. "Great bodies move slowly," so do great governments; but rest assured that time will rectify

such intrigues, disorder, and crime, and public opinion condemn, and I trust punish all and every one who has been instigating or bringing about so sad a state of affairs.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

My letters Nos. 1 and 2 to Andrimifidy, minister for foreign affairs, relative to Mr. Stanwood's protests and complaints, and No. 3, my letter to Andrimifidy relative to the claims of the North American Insurance Company, with copy and translation of Andrimifidy's answers.

N. B.—This letter, up to the present writing, not answered.—J. P. C.

No. 87.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, November 4, 1887.

His Excellency ANDRIMIFIDY,
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Antananarivo:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I am in receipt of several official communications from the United States consular agent at Andakabe, Captain Stanwood, complaining to this consulate of the sad and deplorable state of disorder existing at that place and protesting against the enormous increase and illegal traffic in slave-dealing carried on on the west coast, and requesting this consulate to represent this lamentable state of affairs to the Malagasy Government and solicit its aid to stop, if possible, this illegitimate business.

In the first place, Captain Stanwood attributes the bold and defying attitude of the natives and the lawless transactions of the foreigners who are engaged in the flesh-and-blood traffic to the removal of Governor Rakote from his post of duty. In the second place, Consular Agent Stanwood charges the crime of slave-dealing principally to the avarice of foreign traders, nine-tenths of whom, he states, are British subjects who are engaged in this inhuman and unlawful barter. Moreover, the consular agent informs me that the American flag is carried by these slave-dealers in order to conceal, if possible, their nefarious and illegal work. On this matter I will be necessitated to report to my Government.

In referring to the remarks of Mr. Stanwood regarding the removal of the governor of Andakabe and the disorder and demoralization of affairs following his disposition, I would say that if Rakote was the sterling, law-abiding, and law-exacting officer that Mr. Stanwood represents him to have been, I think it was a pity that he should have been removed on account of complaints which I am informed have been made against him, without first giving the governor a chance to vindicate himself against any charges that may have been made against him. However, there may be other reasons and causes best known to the Malagasy Government for the removal of Rakote; if so, the government had every right to exercise its power, and I am confident, after due inquiry, it will be magnanimous enough to do ample justice to the deposed governor. In a letter dated Andakabe, August 18, 1887, addressed by Mr. Stanwood to W. Clayton Pickersgill, esq., British vice-consul at Antananarivo, a copy of which is on file at this consulate, Mr. Stanwood writes to Mr. Pickersgill as follows:

"For years petition after petition went to Antananarivo to send a strong man here (Andakabe) for governor. He came and gave the first showing of order ever seen here (Andakabe), and now at the bidding of the criminals he has been brought to disgrace, condemned without a hearing, and his property confiscated. Yesterday Razafindrazaka stated to me (Mr. Stanwood) that this business was done on your (Mr. Pickersgill's) requisition, on account of a complaint of Osman and Pera Bey." I trust there is no truth in this statement, nor that the machinery of any foreign consulate, nor the influence of any foreign official, could be used under such circumstances, as to bring about results so deplorable as those complained of to this consulate by Consular Agent Stanwood.

Mr. Stanwood states that from his well-known opposition and strong utterances condemnatory of this slave bartering, and of the persons engaged therein, he has evoked for himself the enmity and hatred of those slave-dealers, who have gone so far as on several occasions to threaten the life of the United States consular agent and the destruction of his property unless he would leave the locality. Against such outrages of treaty contracts Mr. Stanwood protests and appeals to this consulate, and therefore I trust the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar will put down such transgressions with all the power at its command. I have had an interview with Her Britannic Majesty's consul here relative to the above state of affairs. Mr. Haggard has informed

me that he will proceed to the west coast as soon as possible, and if practicable will visit the scenes of disorder and investigate matters personally.

Assuring your excellency of my very high and distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be, etc.,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

NOTE.

See notes to this letter sent with copy of above letter to Mr. Stanwood, March 26, 1887, on page 6, in New Letter Book.—J. P. C.

No. 2.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, March 29, 1888.

To His Excellency ANDRIMIFIDY,
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Antananarivo:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: On 4th of last November I informed your excellency in a lengthy communication of information received and complaints made to this consulate by United States Consular Agent Stanwood, of Andakabe, relative to the demoralization and the lamentable and lawless state of affairs existing in that district, together with the causes assigned by the United States consular agent for such demoralization, and politely solicited the action of your excellency in bringing this sad state of affairs to the notice of Her Majesty's Government. Up to this date I have not even received an acknowledgment of the reception of the dispatch.*

During the administration of your predecessor, on August 26, 1887, I also sent a communication to your department, inclosing the accounts of the two Hova officials who are, for nearly two years, indebted to the American agency of Mr. George Ropes, of Boston, Mass., U. S. A., with the request of the agent, Mr. Poupard, to present them to your department, requesting its good offices with those officials in order to have them pay their lawful debts, and which, up to the present, I am informed they have not done; neither has this consulate received any information on the part of your department of what steps have been taken, if any, towards the adjustment of these accounts.

I can not but feel sensitive when I note the omissions on the part of your department to take cognizance of remonstrances made by myself in the above matters.

By a letter received by last mail, bearing date of March 20, 1888, from Mr. Poupard, agent for Mr. George Ropes, Boston, this consulate is informed that the Hova officials do not pay any attention whatever to complaints brought by "Vazahas."

Mr. Poupard writes as follows: "About a month ago I wrote to the chief of police here asking him if he could not put two 'tsimandaos' at my disposal to go and arrest two cloth captains who were selling cottons on the road, telling him that the more delay there would be in sending the 'tsimandaos' the more cloth would be stolen. He never answered me. A week afterwards I called on Andrimfidy (your excellency), the Hova secretary of state; he said he would let me have the men, but they never came. I had to send my own captains to arrest the other two. The chief of police insisted on my paying the men who had brought the cloth up—that is, the men who arrived straight from Tamatave who had all their cloth. We generally hold the whole gang responsible for any loss or theft." And let me here state for your excellency's information, that such cautions on part of American agents are quite in unison with the laws of our country, which hold, collectively or individually, companies of carriers responsible to the shippers for safe delivery of goods under heavy penalties.

"But," Mr. Poupard continues, "the chief of police decided otherwise in this case." I am sorry to state from information at hand that the chief of police himself is accused of being an accomplice in the dishonest actions of the carriers, and it is said that it is generally known that Rainizafinanza, 10 vetra, and chiefs of police share the spoils of the thieving carriers, and protect them from punishment against all complaints brought against them by "Vazahas."

Mr. Poupard again states: "About two months ago I had been informed of the whereabouts of two captains who had sold their two convoys of hides in their charge. I asked Rainizafinanza to send some police or soldiers with the informers to arrest the two thieves, but he refused. I paid the informers to go and arrest them, but the chiefs of police went and saw them in a village, and their friends made their escape."

If I should continue to quote from information at hand it would take up more time than I can afford to give to this dispatch; but it will suffice to say an American citizen some time since, for correcting the pilferings of a dishonest servant, was compelled to

* N. B.—This letter up to present time of writing not answered.

pay by the laws of your country \$2.50 to the man that he found in the act of thieving. He paid it in order to show your excellency that American citizens were always willing to obey the laws of the land they live in.

(Paragraph 8.) We neither look for nor ask anything from this Government but to give us the protection we are entitled to by treaties as well as by international law. I apply therefore to Her Majesty's Government in the present instance not to raise any altercations, but to demand protection for American commerce and American interests, and that due attention shall be given to the investigation of lawful requests and complaints; and what I solicit of Her Majesty's Government is to command its officers to do their duty so as to prevent such attempts for the future. Whereas by delays to recognize the justice of lawful complaints and the punishment of dishonest acts, it would appear that Her Majesty's Government has placed itself in the attitude of a party deliberately assuming responsibilities and declining to use those powers legitimately within its reach, wherewith to fulfill its most important obligations.

I am informed your excellency remarked to Mr. Poupard, when he paid the fine above mentioned in order to prove our respect for your laws, that you stated that the Malagasy Government were the firm friends of the Government of the United States. I am happy to be able on our part to confirm your remarks, and to assure your excellency that the government I have the great honor to represent is the staunch friend of your country, as well as of all other young and struggling nations. I therefore trust that Her Majesty's Government will prevent with all the force at its command a latitude which would encourage the power of doing wrong with perfect impunity. The great preservative of harmony and good will between nations is the full recognition of reciprocity in their obligations.

From continued complaints pouring into this consulate, of the increasing acts of crime and demoralization in the Andakabe district, together with the flagrant violations of treaty contracts, I regret to be again compelled to invite your excellency's attention to the subject of a recent dispatch received at this consulate from Consular Agent Stanwood, of Andakabe.

Mr. Stanwood, United States consular agent, especially complains and officially and formally protests against the acts of the governor of Mahabo, for having detained for three days at his garrison the bearers of United States dispatches duly furnished with passports issued by Her Majesty's Government. The United States Consular agent writes to this consulate as follows:

"Through the action of the British vice-consul in August last, a condition of affairs resulted here which made it imperative for me to secure some reliable means of communication with your office, and the governor of Mahabo could and did stop all mail, until he learned that a boat service was being carried on via Majunga. I therefore consider myself justified, under the circumstances, in closing an agreement which will secure a boat service." I may state here this service has caused an additional expense in the postal account allowed between this consulate to Andakabe, which in rendering my account for postage to the Department of State at Washington will necessitate an explanation of this expenditure. Mr. Stanwood then gives the dates upon which the carriers of the United States dispatches were detained by the governor of Mahabo at his garrison, naming the dates of the arrival of the bearers to be December 23, 1887, and detained until December 26, 1887. Mr. Stanwood further states that the governor would have kept them longer, only he heard the vessel for Majunga would sail on the 27th and would carry a mail.

Whatever may have been the motives of the governor of Mahabo for such detention and deliberate violation of clause 7 of article 3 of our treaty, I can not conjecture, but will have to refer the matter for prompt investigation to Her Majesty's Government, and renew the complaint from the sources of information at hand.

From the information furnished, I can hardly permit myself for an instant to suspect the governor of having incurred this degradation through any known violation of the laws of his country; at the same time I can not understand why the bearers of United States dispatches, traveling under the usual passports of their government, should be subject to delays which ought only to be visited upon criminals.

I am sure it will be a satisfaction to the prime minister and Her Majesty's Government to know upon what pretext the governor of Mahabo detained at his garrison for three days the bearers of United States dispatches armed with the presumptive evidence of their avocation in the shape of passports. There can be no excuse for such obstructions whilst the bearers carried with them the authenticity of the central government.

I am far from supposing that there has been any deliberate intention on the part of the governor of Mahabo to treat with disrespect the protection of his government, from which apparent act of disrespect and disregard for such protection it is to be hoped the governor will be able to exonerate himself; and I further hope that no official influence on the part of foreign officials could in any way actuate the actions of the governor, so as to place any obstructions in the way of the timely delivery of United States dispatches

to the consular agent of the United States at Andakabe. But I fear, from what has occurred and is frequently occurring, that the protection issued by Her Majesty's Government do not possess the value that they are supposed to possess.

I exceedingly regret to be necessitated, on account of the unfortunate state of affairs which are so frequently brought to the notice of this consulate, to have the unwelcome duty, in the exercise of my consular functions, to report occurrences of this kind to my Government.

I pray your excellency to accept renewed assurances, etc.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

No. 3.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, August 30, 1888.

His Excellency ANDRIMFIDY,
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Antananarivo:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: By last mail I received documents from the Department of State at Washington furnished the United States Government by the Insurance Company of North America at Philadelphia, wherein that company states that it has paid the insurance, amounting to \$17,818.18, upon the cargo of the American bark *Surprise*, of Boston, Mass., U. S. A., and wrecked upon the southwest coast of Madagascar on the morning of the 21st of November, 1885. It is also stated that the cargo of the bark was plundered and robbed by the natives of that district.

The documents to hand further state that "the vessel was immediately boarded by the natives who had been swarming around her for some time in canoes; the two boats belonging to the wreck were driven by a squall to seek temporary shelter close in shore and were followed there by the natives, who boarded the boats and robbed the occupants of everything by force of numbers and by threatening demonstrations with guns and spears.

"The master and his company were then allowed to depart with sufficient water and food for Tullear Bay.

"On the evening of the 24th of November, 1885, the master returned to the stranded vessel, but was unable to board her, as she was still surrounded by the natives who had then taken out a portion of the cargo of oil, stripped off the metal, cut the sails and rigging all in pieces to make division of the spoils, and afterwards burnt the hull to the water's edge." Two claims upon Her Majesty's Government grew up out of this outrage and robbery, namely, one by the master of the *Surprise*, Cyrus B. Averill and his daughter, for private property taken and for damages sustained by them. The other by the Insurance Company of North America at Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.; that company claims to have paid the above amount (\$17,818.18) of insurance upon the cargo of the *Surprise*, the attested statements and verified proofs of the above company, if not already furnished your department by United States Consular Agent Stanwood, of Andakabe, will in all probability reach you later, as Mr. Stanwood is the agent of the company.

In reference to the first-mentioned claim—that of Captain Averill and his daughter—I beg leave to call your excellency's attention to a letter written your department by my predecessor, dated Tamatave, June 8, 1885, setting forth the claims of Captain Averill and his daughter and forwarding your office the verified statements by the crew of the *Surprise* and by other different persons, together with the affidavit of the captain and his daughter, officially attested, the originals of which are deposited in the archives of this consulate.

If any action on part of your department may have taken place during the incumbency of my predecessor, I am unable to find any record of same on file at this consulate. The consideration which inclined the present incumbent of this consulate to suspend for a time the pressure of the first claim upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government was that I was awaiting instructions from the Department of State to do so. I am sure, after the lapse of so long a period, Her Majesty's government will immediately recognize the justice of the demand made upon it by my Government.

Regarding the delay in prosecuting the claims of the Insurance Company of North America I feel that my Government, on its part, has ever shown by its acts that it is animated by the most friendly feelings toward this country and Her Majesty's Government. I therefore believe that the political excitement in Madagascar, which arose during the progress of the war, and which did not immediately subside at its conclusion, seemed to render that period somewhat unfavorable to a deliberate examination of the very grave questions which the claims involve. These circumstances have now passed away and a time has arrived when it is believed that the above subject may receive just attention and prompt settlement at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty's Government can not reasonably expect that the Government of the United States can consent, under any circumstances, to any longer forego the prosecu-

tion to some reasonable and satisfactory conclusion of these matters while the existing laws of this country proved inefficient to prevent or punish, or to give that protection to which we are entitled by our treaty with this country as well as by international law.

Adhering, as my Government does, to the opinion that the claims it has presented are just and reasonable, I am instructed to say that it sees no occasion for further delay in making a full settlement of the claims presented.

I have the honor to be with distinguished consideration, your excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

My letters to Mr. Haggard, formerly British consul to this port.—J. P. C.

No. 88.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, October 29, 1887.

JOHN G. HAGGARD, Esq.,
British Consul, Tamatave:

SIR: Permit me to inform you that I am in receipt of several dispatches from United States Consular Agent Stanwood, of Andakabe, on the west coast of this island, relative to the present deplorable state of the slave trade as carried on on that coast. Mr. Stanwood informs me that nine-tenths of the parties engaged in this illicit business are British subjects, and he particularly requests me to draw your attention to this matter and solicit your official influence in order to prevent, if possible, this lamentable state of affairs. Mr. Stanwood states that from his well-known opposition to this slave traffic, and on account of strong utterances made by him condemnatory of this illegitimate business, he has evoked for himself the personal hatred and enmity of those men who are engaged in this contraband traffic, and they have gone so far as on several occasions to threaten the life of Mr. Stanwood, as well as to burn down his house and to destroy other property of his.

Mr. Stanwood also informs me that since the arrest of the governor of Andakabe by the Malagasy Government that there is no semblance either of law or order observed at that place, and requests me to represent to the Hova authorities the sad state of affairs existing at Andakabe. It will be perhaps the better and more accurate way, in order to give you a clear and correct idea of the extent of the disorder existing, to quote from Consular Agent Stanwood's dispatches, and also from a letter addressed by Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Pickersgill, the British vice-consul at Antananarivo, a copy of which is on file at this consulate. As you asked me to give you a copy of Mr. Stanwood's letter to Mr. Pickersgill, it occurs to me it will serve the same end to incorporate in this official dispatch extracts from that lengthy communication bearing upon the subject under consideration.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Pickersgill, dated Andakabe, August 11, 1887, Mr. Stanwood writes as follows:

"W. Clayton Pickersgill, Esq.: As the matter to follow will embody the subject of an official dispatch and possibly other correspondence, and as you are interested therein, I hope you will not take it unkindly if I give you the facts in plain language. Through the last half of 1885 and the first months of 1886 the slave trade, always carried on by foreigners to some extent, had grown to large dimensions. In May slaves were brought here and sold, and also in June. Rakote, 11 vetras, got possession of two of them, and also some correspondence relating to the sale of slaves by a British subject, Mr. John R. George. After my return from Mozambique the governor sent a boat to the south, Mr. Norden was invited to come here, and you are already familiar with the results. Of course a very hostile feeling was engendered against said governor on the part of those interested, and also against myself as having been supposed to have influenced him against the flesh and blood traffic. Her Majesty's ship *Reindeer* arrived here in February, and every one of the dealers knew that her commander obtained very full information here. They openly stated that they would defy the laws, and as the ship did not return by April they had become very bold and aggressive. Early in that month Mr. Bullen, an employé of Messrs. McCubbin, and Mr. A. Earle went north, and on April 18 returned here bringing with them Osman, Swenson, and "Resompo," the Sakalava headman at Ibosy.

"In the afternoon a Sakalava girl who was living with Mr. Earle was sent to offer money to Mrs. Governor and to ask her to go to Messrs. McCubbin's house and submit herself to Osman; the money and proposal were offered publicly; that is, in the presence of several officers and two female attendants of Mrs. Governor. In a previous letter I gave a version of this that was inaccurate, but it was the fault of my informant. It

was not a subject to question an outraged husband upon, so I gave it as I understood it, but the above version is from Mr. Earle. The governor was not here, but arrived on the 13th, held a consultation with his officers, at which it was decided to arrest both Osman and the girl that took the money. The girl was arrested, and an attempt made to arrest Osman, but the governor at Mahabo would not allow it, and ultimately furnished Osman with an escort to Antananarivo. August 16, some officers arrived here from Mahabo, arrested Governor Rakote, and placed both him and his wife under close surveillance, and have confiscated his property of every description and treated him with the utmost indignity. August 18, I went to see him and was told by Razafindrazaka, evangelist, who is acting as the chief in these arrangements, that all this is done at your request in consequence of a complaint from Osman and a certain Asiatic named "Pera Bey;" the demoralization and confusion here is something indescribable. Yesterday the Sakalavas from Mahabo threatened the village, and on my return from the garrison I found both Mr. Earle and servants and my servants armed for attack, and both Mr. E. and myself kept an armed watch all night. Everybody says that law and order is over and that there will be murder and pillage before it is done. A more complete triumph for the criminals could not have been achieved, and whatever may be thought of the action of the Malagasy Government perhaps you will permit me to say that I am astounded that the machinery of a British consular office—and yours of all others—should be put in motion to minister to the present revenge and further the future operations of such criminals as these. In your last letter you say what an unspeakable set of blackguards you have had the pleasure of bringing to their downfall. Is it possible that by your act I am placed alone at the mercy of these same blackguards?

"Since the 17th I have been urged again and again to clear out for safety's sake, and as I write I have the pleasure of hearing, 'your life is not safe any hour now.' Mr. Osman has two murders credited to him in the last three years, and Mr. Pera Bey has not a much better record. You have lived long enough on this coast to know that there are thousands of men who will commit a murder for \$5, and you must know what the effect of your action would be. I shall not 'clear out.' They may get me. Probably they will, but I will have the value to the uttermost farthing, and if I live long enough to put on record the reason why, I shall do so. In my letter of November 1, 1886, headed 'Private,' I told you of this Osman and Pera Bey. By the papers in the possession of Commodore Lang I saw that you had used a portion of that letter. If any portion of said letter was entitled to credit, why not the whole? And if so, why on earth have you turned this pack of wolves upon me single-handed? This governor of Mahabo had control here three and a half years before Rakote came. Within that time the officers and soldiers nominally in charge here had fled to my premises at least twenty times for protection.

"On one occasion the very officers they proposed to put in charge of Andakabe ran into my bed-room and hid under my bed. Twice Sakalavas living here entered the 'rova,' drove out the Hovas, hauled down the flag, and paraded the village with the flag for a lamba, transferring it to one another, until I went and took it from them to my own house. For years petition after petition went to Antananarivo for a strong man as governor here. He came and gave the first showing of order ever seen here, and now at the bidding of the criminals he has been brought to disgrace, condemned without a hearing, his property confiscated, and to-day the Karanys have been called to the garrison by Razafindrazaka to exult in the fall of the man whose only fault was that he had done his duty. If there is any other reason for this action it is not known here. Yesterday Razafindrazaka stated to me distinctly that this business was done on your requisition on account of a complaint from Osman and Pera Bey. This matter will go into the English papers beyond a doubt, and most probably some history with it. We shall know better what to think after a few days, but at present every one is bewildered. I write to Consul Campbell as soon as I can get a courier to go through, and ask him to confer with the British consul with reference to affording some protection to life and property. Four years of Governor Rakote's rule has lulled us into a feeling of security, and Swenson's 'tribes' at least will not be slow to take advantage of the arrest. They simply laugh at the Mahabo governor and have always done so. Others will need it even if they succeed in getting away with me.

"Mr. Pera Bey's complaint: I am ready to declare upon oath that Pera Bey told me more than a month after the alleged seizure of his goods that he had only lost about \$50 in value. An investigation will develop some curious facts here, and it is my opinion that whether Rakote lives to reach the capital or not that the ventilation will be thorough. Months before the explosion came over the slave-dealing I ventured to predict that the light would be thrown on it, and you see it was verified. I now prophesy that this little business will meet with like treatment, but not in the Madagascar Times. It will form an excellent sequel to the articles on slave-dealing, and some others from Antananarivo, and will perhaps add a page to the knowledge of Madagascar for the benefit of those interested in the future of this unlucky country. I have written plainly,

perhaps offensively, but please remember that this is not the only case where serious trouble has resulted here from hasty action upon letters from irresponsible parties; and the outcome of one of these cases which has yet to be determined; and also that you set the example by your letter of May 8 and 10, 1885. These letters were always a conundrum to me until I received the copy sent with yours of March 10, 1887; then the whole matter became as clear as daylight." (End of letter.)

I have quoted exhaustively from this communication, as the transactions going on seem to me to be surrounded with a great deal of mystery and intrigue, and in order that you may judge for yourself and, if possible from the nature of the above extract, know better how to draw your conclusions. From my short residence in the country, and from lack of knowledge as to the merits or demerits of the information at hand, and also from want of knowledge of the characters of the parties concerned in this business, I can not form as yet any judgment on the matter, but promise you that I shall investigate closely the matter that has been placed before me, and no matter who the parties may be that are on investigation found to be culpable, must bear the consequences of their acts. Again I quote from official dispatches of Mr. Stanwood to this consulate: "Two sons of the governor of Mahabo are concerned with these Asiatics, and also with another British house here, and there is no doubt of a conspiracy to depose the present governor and revert to the old order of things. This will be most damaging to our people, and I hope you will enter a protest against any such action. As far as the threats against myself are concerned, I ask your reference to my dispatches to the United States consulate, dated December, 1882, August, 1883, October, 1884, etc., etc. As soon as the war broke out between France and Madagascar there was a great increase in slave traffic, and the people mostly engaged therein were British subjects. Nine-tenths of the slave-dealers are British subjects, and there are other respectable British subjects here who will complain to the British Government direct if there is not an improvement here. The slave-dealing commenced to increase in 1884, continued to do so through 1885, and at last in 1886 an Englishman commenced here in the very face of the governor, and exportations were also carried on at the south on a large scale."

In a dispatch to this consulate, dated Andakabe, August 25, 1887, Mr. Stanwood again refers to the threats against his life. "On the arrest of the governor," states Mr. Stanwood, "on a trumped-up charge, these fellows said I would be killed, as the sons of the governor of Mahabo would be ready to get up any evidence required. Many have warned me to leave, and warning letters are frequently thrown into my compound, three last night. These are not from enemies, but from friends, who do not wish to be known in the matter, fearing for themselves. I can not find a man who believes there is a scintilla of truth in the charge upon which Mr. Pickersgill has acted in such a hasty manner, and the complainant is known to be a thorough scoundrel. I do not know if it is admissible to comment on the action of Mr. Pickersgill in the present case, but Mr. Pickersgill has made one blunder here before by impetuous action in which I am personally interested, and the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, also; and when the matter comes, as it probably will, before the courts, it will be seen that whatever qualities that gentleman may possess caution is not one of them." Mr. Stanwood here draws a comparison of the admirable system of the French, compared with others, in the following compliments: "To sum up, the admirable system of the French is well worthy of imitation. Some difficulties recently occurred here in which French citizens are interested. An officer came in a government ship, convened a court, patiently investigated and disposed of the case, the ship waiting until everything was settled. These French cases are the only ones where public business has been transacted at all here. I respectfully ask you to present this case to Her Britannic Majesty's consul and ask him if he can compass it to come here and investigate in person."

As to the illicit use of the American flag by British subjects for their contraband transactions, I give you a copy for your information of a letter from Mr. Stanwood to Rakote, governor of Andakabe, which reads as follows:

"U. S. CONSULATE, *Andakabe*, April 22, 1887.

"To D. RAKOTE,

11 *vetra*, "D. P. M. and Governor of *Andakabe* :

"SIR: I have received your note and the United States flag taken by you from the boat formerly belonging to Osman, and now in your possession; there is no doubt of the unlawful purpose in carrying this flag, and I thank you for your attention, and shall report the matter to the chief consular officer of the United States in Madagascar in due course.

"Your obedient servant,

"VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
"U. S. Consular Agent."

In reference to the above letter, and in the exercise of my consular duties, I will be necessitated to report this matter to my Government, as given to me by Consular Agent Stanwood. In the interim I particularly call your attention and official interference to prevent the use of the American flag from any such degrading traffic by any British subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, etc.,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL.
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

NOTE.

For notes to this letter added and sent to Mr. Stanwood, March 26, 1888, see new Letter-Book, page 7.—J. P. C.

[Inclosure.—Copy No. 2.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Andakabe, January 17, 1888.

JOHN G. HAGGARD, Esq.,
British Consul, Tamatave:

SIR: I am sorry to be again compelled to invite your attention to a recent dispatch received at this consulate from United States Consular Agent Stanwood, of Andakabe, in which he especially complains of the conduct of two British subjects named Donovan to (and ?) Earle of having threatened him with personal violence, and requesting this consulate to formally and officially protest to Her Britannic Majesty's consul at this port against such outrages on the part of British subjects.

I therefore feel it my duty, in view of the frequent complaints made during my short residence here of the recurrences of such cases, to protest, and I accordingly do hereby formally and officially protest against all such illegal conduct, and against all the indignities of which Mr. Consular Agent Stanwood may be subsequently the victim at the hands of these men.

As I have lately perceived an effort on the part of a public journal to make light of the disorders complained of at Andakabe, I will herein incorporate for your information and consideration the principal portions of Consular Agent Stanwood's dispatch bearing upon the case.

Mr. Stanwood makes the following statement:

"The situation here is very unsatisfactory; the Hova officers are practically blocked in their garrisons, and Mahabo has been raided twice within the last month. On both occasions the Hovas lost two officers and several men, and large numbers of cattle were driven off; commerce is completely killed—not an ounce of produce has come from the interior for two months, and not a piece of merchandise has been sent into the country for a like period. Bands of brigands are ranging the country unchecked, robbing and burning and kidnaping young females; the demoralization is well-nigh complete, and several foreigners are doing their best to help it on.

"In my No. 64, dated October 11, 1887, I complained of the non-enforcement of quarantine regulations in the case of the British boat *Enterprise*. I have now to report further upon that matter. On October 10 the owner of said boat, Mr. J. Donovan, arrived from Mahabo, and on October 11 all pretense of restriction was removed and the crew had free access to the town, the only preventive being the fear of the natives of infection, which caused them to keep the crew of the boat somewhat at a distance. On October 14, Pera-Bey, on whose unsupported charge against our late governor Mr. Pickersgill took such action as has resulted in the disorder which now obtains here, went on board of the boat for the purpose of discharging the cargo, taking with him ten laborers. This Pera-Bey has had the small-pox, but the workmen had not, and four of said workmen were living next to me, only an open paling fence being between their quarters and my premises.

"I objected, and sent a letter to the governor of Mahabo protesting against the risk thus placed upon me. On the afternoon of October 14 I went to a Frenchman's house on other business, and found there Mr. Donovan, the owner of the boat, and another Englishman, named Earle, also concerned in the outrage upon the wife of the former governor, and four creoles. All these at once commenced to attack me because I have objected to the risk of infection, and Mr. Donovan, supported by Mr. Earle, threatened personal violence there and then on account of said objection.

"The whole particulars of the boat have now gone to Antananarivo for consideration and the action of the authorities, and I hope you will present and emphasize my com-

plaint also. As for Mr. Donovan and Mr. Earle, I now lay before you a formal complaint of those persons, and respectfully ask you to present the same to Her Britannic Majesty's consul, and to inform me of the result. Matters have reached a pass that is unbearable, and if the British consular officers can not or will not control their people, I will appeal to headquarters direct. The performances of British subjects here for the last three years have been an outrage upon civilization, and if their story is to be believed, they have been steadily supported by Her Britannic Majesty's vice-consul at Antananarivo. It is time the British Government is made aware of the facts. It is admitted that the result of the attack made upon me is very different from what was probably anticipated. But while perfectly able to take care of myself, I propose to ascertain beyond question whether British subjects and their Moslem associates on this coast are amenable to any form of law, and if so, who is responsible for their control."

You will perceive by Mr. Consular Agent Stanwood's statement that there is no attempt whatever on his part at concealment, nor are there any mysterious allusions to the terrible doings at Andakabe on the southwest coast, but open official statements of facts, without either fear or tremble of concealing the names of officials and others concerned in being the cause of bringing about such a lamentable state of disorder.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.



PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

MARCH 2, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of expenditures from appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as required by sundry civil act of October 2, 1888, a statement of expenditures from appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1888; which also shows the number of persons employed, and the amount paid for salaries therefrom.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives United States.

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1888, prepared as directed by sundry civil act October 2, 1888.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
July 1	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Painting interior	\$550. 00
1	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Constructing screen on gallery	518. 00
1	do	do	Iron fencing for window-sills	434. 00
1	do	do	Partition wall in basement	460. 00
1	Burlington, Vt.	Custom-house	Cutting door	55. 00
1	Baltimore, Md	do	Two stationary wash-stands	42. 00
1	do	do	Painting room for scrubbers	39. 00
1	do	do	Extending wire partition	32. 00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887. July 1	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Custom-house	F. T. Reynolds, superintendent repairs, \$6 per day.	\$552.00
1	Boston, Mass.....	do	Labor and material, repairs, plumbing	5,201.97
1	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	do	Carpenters, July, at \$3.50 per day....	91.00
1	Cleveland, Ohio.....	do	Repairs coping	57.50
1	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Marine hospital...	New floor for porches.....	195.50
1	Dover, Del.....	Post-office	Labor and material on repairs.....	897.00
1	Harrisburg, Pa.....	do	Painting.....	294.00
1	do	do	Repairs brick-work and gutters.....	375.00
1	do	do	Repairs stone and iron work.....	312.88
1	New York, N. Y.....	Subtreasury	Painting and repairs, flag-staff.....	75.00
1	do	Court-house and post-office.	Erecting partitions.....	1,725.00
1	New Orleans, La.....	Marine hospital...	Partition in dining-room.....	160.00
1	Memphis, Tenn.....	Custom-house	Repairs doors and locks.....	54.00
1	Mobile, Ala.....	Marine hospital...	Window-glass and paint.....	56.80
1	do	Custom-house	Superintendent repairs, 30 days, at \$6 per day.	186.00
1	Oswego, N. Y.....	do	Advertising for stone flagging.....	.85
1	Paducah, Ky.....	Post-office and court-house.	Stationary wash-stand.....	94.35
1	Portland, Me.....	Custom-house	Repairs doors and windows.....	125.00
1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Court-house and post-office.	Eight electric bells.....	35.00
1	Saint Louis, Mo.....	Marine hospital...	Repairs stable.....	120.00
1	San Francisco, Cal.....	Subtreasury	Telephone and special night signals..	180.00
1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	Custom-house	Whitewashing basement.....	5.00
1	Charleston, S. C.....	do	Doors, locks, etc.....	1.90
2	Charleston, W. Va.....	Post-office and court-house.	Painting building.....	1,375.00
2	Portland, Me.....	do	Painting doors and windows.....	150.00
2	do	Court-house and post-office.	Painting corridors.....	117.50
2	San Francisco, Cal.....	Marine hospital...	Repairs floor and roof.....	745.00
2	do	do	Plastering, painting, etc.....	1,415.74
5	New York, N. Y.....	Public buildings..	W. J. Fryer, jr., superintendent repairs, \$10 per day.	3,650.00
5	Charlestown, W. Va..	Superintendent's office.	A. D. Barr, clerk to Superintendent Holmes.	232.00
5	William Wheeler.....	Superintendent repairs.	New England States, \$7 per day.....	2,555.00
5	Charleston, W. Va....	Superintendent's office.	Rent, July and August.....	16.00
5	J. C. Holmes.....	Superintendent repairs.	Public buildings, \$8 per day.....	2,920.00
5	Memphis, Tenn.....	Custom-house	Coal-chute, etc.....	295.00
5	Springfield, Ill.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs, driveway.....	55.00
5	Boston, Mass.....	Custom-house	Repairs carpentry and painting	2,965.00
5	Ellsworth, Me.....	do	Painting ceilings, etc.....	87.00
5	Albany, N. Y.....	do	Repairs coal-bin.....	4.74
6	New Orleans, La.....	do	Alfred Bradly, superintendent repairs, \$6 per day.	1,056.00
6	Madison, Wis.....	Court-house and post-office.	Painting woodwork.....	98.00
6	Mobile, Ala.....	Custom-house	Repairs plumbing.....	510.00
6	do	do	Painting in building.....	480.00
6	New York, N. Y.....	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for repairs.....	23.40
6	Memphis, Tenn.....	Custom-house	Water-plugs, etc.....	252.50
6	Mobile, Ala.....	do	Repairs roof.....	446.00
6	Saint Augustine, Fla..	do	Superintendent repairs, F. B. Young, \$6 per day.	97.25
7	Louisville, Ky.....	do	Repairs roof.....	1,097.00
7	do	do	Repairs building.....	990.00
7	Mobile, Ala.....	do	Repairs and alterations.....	1,611.00
7	Nashville, Tenn.....	do	Changing post-office screen.....	1,127.00
7	do	do	Reconstructing plumbing.....	3,872.00
7	Topeka, Kans.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs plumbing.....	152.75
7	Boston, Mass.....	Post-office and subtreasury.	Repairs toilet room.....	46.50
7	Chicago, Ill.....	Custom-house	Repairs building.....	725.50
7	Indianapolis, Ind.....	Court-house and post-office.	Painting building.....	2,325.00
8	Boston, Mass.....	Post-office and subtreasury.	Rent, telephone.....	120.00
8	Baltimore, Md.....	Custom house	Putting in transoms, etc.....	35.50
8	Charleston, W. Va....	Post-office and court-house.	Plumbing and water connections....	250.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
July 8	Galveston, Tex.....	Court-house and post-office.	Back-pressure valve.....	\$15.00
8	Knoxville, Tenn.....	do	Repairs roof	2,600.00
8	Wilmington, N. C	Custom-house	Repairs coal-shed and wharf.....	980.00
8	Nashville, Tenn	do	Painting and varnishing	2,975.00
8	New York, N. Y.....	Custom-house and post-office.	Contingent force, July	442.00
8	do	do	Plumbers, carpenters, etc., July	354.23
8	New Orleans, La.....	Custom-house	Carpenter, July	60.00
8	Saint Paul, Minn	do	Repairs roof	1,421.00
8	Petersburgh, Va.....	do	Repairs plastering	75.00
8	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office.	Glass for doors.....	173.00
8	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	Custom-house.....	Concrete floor in basement	135.00
8	San Francisco, Cal.....	Appraiser's stores.	Repairs tile floors.....	325.00
8	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house.....	Repairs pavement and sidewalks	1,375.00
9	Boston, Mass.....	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Lettering signs.....	5.00
9	do	do	Advertising for repairs.....	7.15
9	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house.....	Carpenter, \$3 per day.....	78.00
9	do	do	Staining floors.....	96.20
9	Portland, Me	do	Repairs plumbing	2,250.00
9	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office.	Connecting tanks.....	247.00
9	Portland, Me	do	Repairs plumbing.....	1,125.00
9	New Orleans, La.....	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs.....	1.95
9	Saint Paul, Minn	do	Glazing	2.75
11	Bangor, Me	do	Advertising for painting	.75
11	Baltimore, Md	do	Wire screen and shelving.....	365.00
11	Boston, Mass.....	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Door-springs	6.30
11	do	do	Glazing	4.71
11	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office	Halyards	7.00
11	Pittsburgh, Pa	Appraiser's stores.	Repairs in building.....	493.81
11	Saint Louis, Mo	Custom-house.....	Carpenter, \$3 per day.....	60.00
11	do	do	Washbowl.....	4.25
11	Utica, N. Y	Post-office, etc	Platform and flag-pole.....	60.00
12	Boston, Mass	Custom-house.....	Door-springs	9.60
12	Charlotte, N. C	Branch mint.....	Advertising for painting	6.40
12	Knoxville, Tenn	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs doors, locks, etc	4.00
12	San Francisco, Cal.....	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs.....	1.71
12	do	Sub-treasury	Advertising for shutters.....	3.71
13	Madison, Wis.....	Court-house and post-office.	Staining floors.....	14.00
13	Machias, Me	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs.....	1.00
13	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Repairs shutters, etc.....	75.00
13	Chicago, Ill	do	Advertising for repairs.....	9.75
13	Detroit, Mich.....	Marine hospital.....	Grate for range.....	2.63
14	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Glass and glazing.....	411.25
14	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Custom-house	Whitewashing.....	4.00
15	Portland, Me	do	Repairs storm-doors and windows...	52.25
15	Richmond, Va	do	Door-knobs	1.00
16	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Car-fares, superintendent's office	15.00
16	do	do	Rent telephone	160.00
16	Oswego, N. Y	Custom-house	Stone flagging	213.00
16	Trenton, N. J.....	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for repairs.....	.75
18	Fall River, Mass.....	Custom-house	Cleaning stone-work.....	12.00
18	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office, etc	Two screen-doors.....	9.75
18	Portland, Me.....	Custom-house	Ten water-closets.....	217.00
18	do	do	Traveling expenses Superintendent Wheeler.	149.75
18	Boston, Mass	do	Traveling expenses Superintendent Holmes.	143.35
20	Chicago, Ill	do	Advertising for partition.....	5.50
20	Jackson, Tenn	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs sewer.....	507.50
20	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Repairs basin cock	5.00
20	Portland, Me.....	do	Renewing water-supply pipe	200.00
20	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Repairs door-sill.....	5.00
21	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs sidewalks	31.92
21	Chelsea, Mass.....	Marine hospital	Repairs water-pipe.....	2.65
21	do	do	Repairs range.....	5.30
21	New Haven, Conn	Custom-house	Painting building.....	925.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
July 22	Buffalo, N. Y.	Custom-house	Staining floors	\$35.00
22	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Plumber, \$3.50 per day	91.00
22	New Haven, Conn	do	Repairs building	1,297.00
22	Louisville, Ky	do	Hardware for repairs	2.85
22	Providence, R. I.	do	Painting, etc.	84.00
22	San Francisco, Cal	do	Cutting door-way	10.00
23	Alexandria, Va	do	Renewing water-closets	65.00
23	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs water-closets	8.00
23	do	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Two speaking tubes	25.00
23	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Repairs pavement	80.00
23	Hartford, Conn	do	Advertising for repairs	4.20
23	Portland, Me.	do	Cutting door-way	20.00
25	San Francisco, Cal	Appraiser's stores	Partition	40.50
26	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Copies of specifications	8.50
27	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs water-closets	11.88
27	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs drain-pipe	75.00
27	New Orleans, La.	Custom-house	Advertising for water-closets	7.55
27	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Alterations and repairs	9,000.00
27	do	do	Electric bells	30.50
28	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Lettering bulletin-board	34.60
30	Chicago, Ill	do	Tile partition	375.00
30	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Carpenters, August	94.50
30	Chicago, Ill	do	Repairs floor	66.00
30	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Contingent force, August	459.00
30	do	do	Plumbers, carpenters, etc., August	376.62
Aug. 1	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Staining floors	20.00
1	New York, N. Y.	Sub-treasury	Repairs floor	65.00
2	Bangor, Me	Custom-house	Painting building	213.00
2	Machias, Me	do	Repairs to building	2,293.50
2	Mobile, Ala	do	Superintendent repairs, \$6 per day	186.00
2	New York, N. Y.	Sub-treasury	Repairs floors	88.00
2	do	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	13.00
2	Saint Louis, Mo.	do	Carpenters, \$3 per day	81.00
3	Bath, Me.	do	Covering steps	40.00
3	Fall River, Mass	do	Painting porticos	50.00
4	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Varnishing sashes	125.00
4	Boston, Mass	Custom house	Repairs water-pipes	10.15
4	Dubuque, Iowa	do	Glazing	10.00
4	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Door-keys	2.60
4	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Freight on stationery	1.13
4	Southport, N. C	Custom-house	Painting and repairs	54.75
5	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Glazing	5.50
5	Buffalo, N. Y.	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	1.40
5	Boston, Mass	do	Advertising for plumbing	9.50
6	do	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Advertising for doors	1.75
6	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Alterations windows	74.50
6	Savannah, Ga	Custom-house	Repairs plumbing	16.95
6	Wilmington, Del	do	Repairs closets	3.00
6	Saint Augustine, Fla	do	Advertising for post-office screen	2.00
8	Boston, Mass	do	Gate under steps	12.00
8	Nashville, Tenn	do	Oil, etc., for repairs	4.75
8	New Orleans, La.	do	Glazing	3.40
9	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Repairs guard	9.70
9	do	do	Plumber, August	94.50
9	Montgomery, Ala	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing	2.00
10	Saint Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Advertising for painting	2.20
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Painting signs	12.00
10	Newport, R. I.	do	Repairs water-pipe	1.71
10	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Post-office	Repairs roof, etc	9.50
10	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Skylight in roof	33.56
10	Portland, Me.	do	Advertising for repairs	2.00
10	Saint Louis, Mo.	do	Electric annunciator	11.75
10	Sitka, Alaska	do	Repairs building	321.87
11	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs roof	5,375.00
11	Savannah, Ga	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	1.95
11	Charleston, W. Va	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs door	1.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
Aug. 13	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Repairs sidewalks.....	\$210.00
13	do	do	do	407.10
15	Chicago, Ill	do	Repairs plumbing.....	215.00
15	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for flooring.....	4.80
15	Portland, Me	Custom-house	Iron sink.....	35.00
16	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs water-closet.....	38.40
16	Worcester, Mass.....	Custom-house	Repairs door-lock.....	.75
16	Lincoln, Nebr.....	Court-house and post-office.	Extending screen.....	10.00
16	Montgomery, Ala.....	do	Putty for repairs.....	.45
16	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Staining floor.....	10.00
16	Sitka, Alaska	do	Repairs building	120.01
16	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office.	Plank for gutters.....	4.32
17	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Custom-house	Call-bells and speaking-tubes.....	136.00
17	Portland, Oregon	do	Repairs door-locks.....	2.50
17	New York, N. Y	do	Advertising for repairs.....	10.40
17	New Orleans, La.....	do	Staining floor.....	15.00
17	Wheeling, W. Va	do	Door-keys	1.00
17	Topeka, Kans.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs driveway.....	5.00
17	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs.....	1.13
18	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	do	do	1.25
18	New Orleans, La.....	do	Advertising for tank pipes	3.92
20	Grand Rapids, Mich ..	Court-house and post-office.	Traveling expenses, Superintendent Holmes.	182.86
20	New London, Conn ..	Custom-house	Repairs water-pipe.....	3.00
20	New Orleans, La.....	do	Renewing plumbing and water- closets.	5,780.00
20	Topeka, Kans.....	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing	8.00
20	Utica, N. Y	do	Repairs water-closets.....	7.00
22	Charlestown, W. Va ..	Superintendent's office.	Traveling expenses, Superintendent Holmes.	45.30
22	Detroit, Mich.....	Custom-house	Repairs doors, etc.....	23.85
22	New Orleans, La.....	do	Carpenter, August.....	60.00
22	Poughkeepsie, N. Y...	Post-office, etc....	Replacing molding.....	1.37
22	Topeka, Kans.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs door-locks	5.00
23	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Three electric bells.....	17.50
23	Chicago, Ill	do	Repairs water-closets.....	35.00
23	Hartford, Conn	do	Repairs roof.....	685.00
23	New York, N. Y	do	Removing plastering	27.00
23	Rutland, Vt.....	Court-house and post-office.	Removing letter-box.....	45.00
23	Saint Augustine, Fla..	do	Alterations post-office screen.....	200.00
23	Saint Louis, Mo	Marine hospital ..	Repairs roof	24.99
23	Chicago, Ill.....	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs.....	6.50
24	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for storm-doors	15.00
24	Chicago, Ill.....	Custom-house	Advertising for driveway.....	6.00
25	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital ..	Traveling expenses, Superintendent Wheeler.	108.88
25	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Brass screws for windows	40.00
25	do	do	Repairs skylight.....	8.00
25	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs drain-pipe.....	16.40
25	Pittsburgh, Pa	Custom-house	Repairs roof	4.53
25	Plattsburgh, N. Y	do	Repairs tile floor.....	1.50
25	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Court-house and post-office.	do	56.16
26	Saint Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Painting.....	141.00
27	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	do	Carpenter, September	91.00
27	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs tile floor.....	2.00
27	Chicago, Ill.....	do	Partition in room	8.20
27	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Plumber, September	91.00
27	Evansville, Ind	do	Repairs door-lock	.75
27	Milwaukee, Wis.....	do	Repairs plumbing	3.25
27	San Francisco, Cal.....	Mint.....	Repairs roof	1,740.00
29	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Repairs tile floor.....	3.00
29	Portland, Me	do	Partition surgeon's room	72.50
29	Providence, R. I	do	Partition and wash-bowl.....	85.00
29	San Francisco, Cal	do	Glazing, etc	16.30
30	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs plumbing	4,104.61
30	Covington, Ky.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs hose-plugs	6.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
Aug. 30	Chicago, Ill.	Custom-house	Partition, room 70	\$300.00
30	Louisville, Ky	do	Changing windows	27.00
30	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office.	Panel in screen	12.00
30	Philadelphia, Pa.	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs roof	13.60
31	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Lettering	10.00
31	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital	Repairs sink, etc	13.00
31	Chicago, Ill.	Custom-house	Freight on stationery	1.50
31	New Orleans, La.	do	Carpenter, September	60.00
31	Newburyport, Mass	do	Repairs door-lock	1.00
31	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Yellow pine flooring	435.00
31	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs door	5.50
31	Portsmouth, N. H.	do	Advertising for repairs	1.12
Sept. 1	Boston, Mass.	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Fly-doors	240.00
1	Chelsea, Mass.	Marine hospital	Repairs fence	4.00
1	Charlotte, N. C.	Branch mint	Repairs roof, etc.	86.25
1	Detroit, Mich.	Custom-house	Glass and sash-cord	27.75
1	Louisville, Ky	do	Repairs door springs	.75
2	Chicago, Ill.	do	Constructing door way	95.00
3	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs doors, etc	25.92
3	do	do	Paints, etc.	7.45
3	Charleston, S. C.	Post-office	Gutters and pipe	62.00
3	New Orleans, La.	Custom-house	Changing waste-pipes	1,407.35
5	Baltimore, Md	do	Laying new floor	69.97
5	do	Appraiser's stores.	Staining floor	10.00
5	Charlestown, W. Va	Superintendent's office.	Freight on furniture, etc	7.00
5	Little Rock, Ark.	Court-house and post-office.	Staining floors	28.75
5	New York, N. Y	do	Contingent force, September	442.00
5	do	do	Labor, etc., September	370.50
5	Wheeling, W. Va	Custom-house	Repairs letter drop-box	.85
5	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office	Advertising for repairs	3.90
6	Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	Window-guards	50.16
6	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs floor	1.00
6	Chicago, Ill.	do	Erecting jury-room	697.73
6	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Plumbing materials	10.05
6	Portland, Me	do	Glazing	1.50
6	San Francisco, Cal.	Custom-house	Repairs platform	55.00
6	do	do	Repairs water-closets, etc.	77.50
6	do	Appraiser's stores.	do	36.50
6	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Custom-house	Repairs sewer	75.00
7	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs doors	5.50
7	do	do	Repairs windows	6.00
7	New Orleans, La.	Custom-house	Extending sewer	22.90
8	do	do	Advertising for repairs	3.93
8	Austin, Tex	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs closets	4.25
8	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Carpenter	81.00
9	Cairo, Ill	do	Painting rooms	45.00
9	Baltimore, Md	do	Repairs closets	2.57
9	do	Appraiser's stores	Repairs hydrant	2.60
9	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs doors, etc	2.25
9	Memphis, Tenn.	Custom-house	Repairs electric bells	3.00
9	New York, N. Y	do	Repairs in building	83.50
9	do	do	Repairs roof	15.87
9	do	Court-house and post-office.	Alterations and repairs	6,000.00
9	Philadelphia, Pa.	Custom-house	Carpenter's tools	2.75
9	do	Court-house and post-office.	Metal numbers for cases	174.44
9	do	Appraiser's stores	Repairs washstand	5.47
9	do	Court-house and post-office.	Storm-doors	1,750.00
9	Richmond, Va	Custom-house	Repairs gas-pipe	.75
9	Saint Louis, Mo.	do	Repairs doors, etc	73.95
9	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	do	Repairs building	173.70
10	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Advertising for storm-doors	3.25
10	Savannah, Ga.	Custom-house	Repairs store-room	150.00
10	Chicago, Ill.	do	Two carpenters	177.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
Sept. 10	Gloucester, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs pump	\$5.86
12	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing	5.75
13	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Repairs in post-office	11.00
13	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing	4.50
14	Jersey City, N. J	do	Enclosing stairway	34.00
14	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Wash-basin	4.47
14	Saint Augustine, Fla	do	Repairs water pipes	7.80
15	Grand Rapids, Mich	Court-house and post-office.	Paints	9.50
15	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Basin	3.53
15	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Lettering	3.00
16	Canandaigua, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs transoms	7.90
16	Knoxville, Tenn	do	Repairs closets	10.00
16	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Painting doors	6.00
16	New York, N. Y	Barge office	Advertising for repairs of roof	3.25
17	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Clerk, \$5 per day	395.00
17	do	do	Foreman, \$5 per day	385.00
17	Dubuque, Iowa	do	Repairs roof	3.50
17	Evansville, Ind	do	Repairs closets	5.75
17	Newport, R. I	do	Repairs storm-doors	9.00
17	New Orleans, La	do	Night-latch	1.75
17	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Repairs roof	57.46
19	Austin, Tex	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs door	2.75
19	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Glazing	9.60
19	Bristol, R. I	do	Wash-basin	3.00
19	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Painting windows	5.00
19	San Francisco, Cal	Custom-house	Repairs sewer	17.50
19	New York, N. Y	do	Specifications	3.60
20	Alexandria, Va	do	Carriers' screen	381.00
20	Dubuque, Ia	do	Repairs plumbing	13.00
20	Ogdensburgh, N. Y	do	Changing boxes	85.00
20	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office and court-house.	Repairs roof	425.00
20	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs roof	15.00
20	New York, N. Y	do	Stationery for superintendent	23.92
20	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	do	6.29
21	Dubuque, Ia	do	Repairs door lock	75
21	Milwaukee, Wis	do	Repairs electric bells	4.00
21	Oswego, N. Y	do	Removing flagging	8.42
21	Port Huron, Mich	do	Repairs sewer	29.80
21	Burlington, Vt	do	Repairs closets	30.00
21	do	do	Painting, etc	45.00
21	do	do	Painting walls	125.00
21	Buffalo, N. Y	do	F.T.Reynolds, superintendent repairs	552.00
21	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital	Repairs doors	2.00
22	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office.	Sash-locks	4.70
23	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Repairs closets	1.75
23	Jersey City, N. J	Court-house and post-office.	Sash-cord	10.60
23	Little Rock, Ark	do	Repairs closets	6.50
23	Rockland, Me	Custom-house	Plank walk	10.00
24	Knoxville, Tenn	do	Sash-cord	9.00
24	Memphis, Tenn	do	Repairs flag-staffs	40.00
24	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs electric bells	2.00
26	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	White lead	3.50
26	Portland, Me	do	Painting	19.00
26	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs closets	12.95
27	Boston, Mass	Post-office and subtreasury.	Repairs sky-lights	12.00
27	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Repairs roof	6.32
27	Boston, Mass	Post-office and subtreasury.	Nine sets storm-doors	1,755.00
27	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs pavement	83.00
27	Rutland, Vt	do	Speaking-tubes	13.00
27	do	do	Door-springs	12.00
27	Mobile, Ala	Custom-house	Repairs closets	7.25
27	Wheeling, W. Va	do	Repairs gate	3.00
28	Boston, Mass	do	Door-keys	1.50
28	New Orleans, La	do	Filling cess-pool	175.00
28	do	do	Hardware	26.79

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
Sept. 29	Oswego, N. Y	Custom-house ...	Door locks	\$9.50
29	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office.	Glass	85.00
29	Knoxville, Tenn	do	Placing lock-boxes	205.00
30	Austin, Tex	do	Repairs cornice	385.00
30	Hartford, Conn	do	Painting flag-staffs	12.00
30	New Orleans, La	Custom-house ...	Carpenter, October	60.00
Oct. 1	Austin, Tex	Court-house, etc ..	Repairs plumbing	353.75
1	Boston, Mass	Custom-house ...	Repairs water-closets	3.13
1	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Contingent force	442.00
1	do	do	Plumbers, etc	357.50
3	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Pipe to plug	6.75
3	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office.	Staining floor	15.00
3	Washington, D. C	Treasury	Pipe and fixtures	371.55
3	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital ..	Advertising for repairs	5.70
3	Omaha, Nebr	Custom-house ...	do	1.50
4	Albany, N. Y	do	Glazing	37.00
4	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs floor	5.00
4	Georgetown, D. C	do	Door locks	2.50
4	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing	1.20
5	Plattsburgh, N. Y	Custom-house ...	Staining floor	4.00
6	Boston, Mass	do	Oil and brushes	9.20
6	Buffalo, N. Y	do	Glass	35.00
6	Fall River, Mass	do	Repairs plumbing	18.54
6	Jersey City, N. J	Court-house and post-office.	Door spring	2.00
6	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house ...	Wire for gate	4.00
6	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs, sign	1.00
7	Austin, Tex	do	Repairs drain	15.50
7	Rutland, Vt	do	Sash cord	4.30
7	do	do	Staining floor	12.00
7	New Orleans, La	Custom-house ...	Repairs water pipe	39.00
10	Galveston, Tex	do	Cleaning cess-pool	56.25
10	Newark, N. J	do	Staining floor	6.75
10	Nashville, Tenn	do	Glazing	8.55
11	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office.	do	4.10
11	do	do	Iron sink	14.00
11	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs door cheeks	14.00
11	Cairo, Ill	Custom-house ...	Staining floor	5.00
11	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Carpenter	91.00
11	do	do	Plumber	91.00
11	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs closets	4.00
11	Jersey City, N. J	do	Glazing	7.20
11	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house ...	Staining floor	30.00
11	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Glazing	11.00
11	Richmond, Va	do	Door-spring	.25
12	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Staining floors	30.00
13	Buffalo, N. Y	do	Escutcheons	6.00
13	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office.	Carpenter	178.75
13	Portland, Me	do	Covering steps	47.00
14	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Hole in wall	30.00
14	Galena, Ill	Custom-house ...	Staining floor	4.00
14	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office.	Halyards	2.50
14	Portland, Me	Custom-house ...	Covering steps	40.00
14	Wheeling, W. Va	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs door	1.50
14	Windsor, Vt	do	Repairs roof	23.70
15	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house ...	Padlock	.95
15	do	do	Glazing	5.25
15	Hartford, Conn	do	do	4.95
15	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office.	do	4.50
15	Pittsburgh, Pa	Custom-house ...	do	3.00
17	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs door	9.00
17	Boston, Mass	Custom-house ...	Repairs water-pipes	2.00
17	Galveston, Tex	do	Staining floors	19.00
17	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office.	Spring hinges	17.70

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
Oct. 17	Trenton, N. J	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs roof.....	\$525. 00
18	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Door and frame.....	7. 50
18	Detroit, Mich.	do	Snow-shed.....	22. 00
18	Chicago, Ill	do	Carpenter	66. 00
18	Grand Rapids, Mich ..	Court-house and post-office.	Dressing steps.....	14. 50
18	Jersey City, N. J	do	Carpenter	10. 50
18	Richmond, Va	Custom-house	Repairs plumbing.....	1. 50
18	Savannah, Ga	do	Door keys.....	2. 00
19	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital ..	Knob and lock.....	3. 00
19	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Plumbing.....	75. 70
19	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office.	do	1. 00
19	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Porter, \$2 per day.....	14. 00
19	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Glass	5. 65
19	do	Post-office	Repairs roof.....	100. 00
19	do	Court-house and post-office.	Carpenter ninety days.....	292. 50
19	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital ..	Repairs building.....	11, 495. 00
19	Galena, Ill	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs.....	1. 40
20	Boston, Mass	do	Glazing.....	2. 00
20	Barnstable, Mass	do	Cleaning cistern.....	2. 50
20	Chicago, Ill	do	Doors.....	12. 00
20	New York, N. Y	do	Advertising for glass.....	9. 60
21	Montgomery, Ala.....	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing	9. 00
21	New York, N. Y	Sub-treasury	Repairs closets	1. 75
21	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Custom-house	Repairs windows	1. 81
21	Albany, N. Y	do	Door in basement.....	36. 20
21	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office.	Storm-doors	38. 00
22	Detroit, Mich.....	Custom-house	Glazing.....	3. 03
22	Montgomery, Ala.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs building	315. 00
22	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Signs	7. 00
22	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post office.	Plumbers' supplies.....	21. 04
22	Norfolk, Va	Custom-house	Cleaning water-pipes	1. 25
22	Omaha, Nebr	do	Glass	35. 40
22	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	do	Weather strips	15. 00
24	Madison, Wis.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs roof.....	100. 00
24	New York, N. Y	do	Glass.....	4. 00
24	Saint Louis, Mo.....	Custom-house	Repairs door.....	2. 00
24	Omaha, Nebr	do	Lettering.....	3. 50
24	do	do	Staining floors	26. 90
25	Petersburgh, Va.....	do	Painting.....	12. 00
25	Saint Louis, Mo.....	do	Repairs storm doors	22. 50
25	Topeka, Kans.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs walks.....	5. 00
25	Wheeling, W. Va	Custom-house	Staining floors	22. 00
25	Waldoborough, Me	do	Coal-bins	15. 00
25	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs storm-doors.....	16. 00
25	Dubuque, Iowa	do	Glazing.....	8. 00
25	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs door.....	1. 50
26	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Glazing	2. 00
26	Baltimore, Md	Court-house	Repairs closets.....	11. 06
26	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Custom-house	Glazing	6. 00
26	Richmond, Va.....	do	Repairs electric bells.....	3. 00
26	Saint Louis, Mo.....	do	Coal chute.....	11. 50
27	Boston, Mass.....	do	Advertising for repairs.....	1. 50
27	do	do	Glazing.....	7. 70
27	Poughkeepsie, N. Y ..	Post-office, etc.....	Covering terra-cotta	25. 00
27	Wheeling, W. Va.....	Custom-house	Door spring.....	6. 00
28	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Contingent force.....	442. 00
28	do	do	Laborer, etc.....	360. 99
29	Barnstable, Mass.....	Custom-house	Locks and bolts.....	13. 00
29	Boston, Mass.....	do	Glazing.....	4. 50
29	Chicago, Ill	do	Hooks and eyes.....	. 40
29	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Double doors.....	40. 00
29	Fall River, Mass.....	do	Repairs roof.....	83. 09
29	Georgetown, D. C.....	do	Glazing.....	4. 00
29	Topeka, Kans.....	Court-house and post-office.	Door lock.....	3. 00
31	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Weather strips	6. 40

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
Oct. 31	Little Rock, Ark.	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing.....	\$1.50
Nov. 1	Chicago, Ill.	Custom-house	do.....	6.08
1	do	do	Removing panels.....	35.00
1	Evansville, Ind.	do	Staining floors.....	6.00
1	New Orleans, La.	do	Door spring.....	2.50
1	Portsmouth, N. H.	do	Glazing.....	9.50
1	Trenton, N. J.	Court-house and post-office.	Alteration in post-office screen.....	27.50
1	Topeka, Kans.	do	Cutting doorway.....	35.00
2	Austin, Tex.	do	Repairs windows.....	50.00
2	Boston, Mass.	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Whitewood.....	15.00
2	do	Custom-house	Repairs lock.....	1.00
2	Chicago, Ill.	do	Repairs floor.....	44.74
2	Frankfort, Ky.	Custom-house and post-office.	Repairs roof.....	35.00
2	Kansas City, Mo.	Custom-house	Partitions.....	20.00
2	Mobile, Ala.	do	Air buffer.....	7.00
2	New York, N. Y.	do	Glass.....	124.00
2	Milwaukee, Wis.	do	Glazing.....	4.75
2	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Articles for repairs.....	55.08
2	New Orleans, La.	Custom-house	Glazing.....	1.00
2	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Traveling expenses T. O'Brien.....	26.45
3	New Orleans, La.	Custom-house	Carpenter.....	60.00
3	New York, N. Y.	Barge office	Glass.....	10.00
3	San Francisco, Cal.	Custom-house	Glazing.....	9.25
3	do	Appraiser's stores	Repairs door.....	9.50
3	Utica, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs steps.....	20.00
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	Custom-house	Wood floor.....	25.00
4	Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	Sash-cord.....	10.00
5	Louisville, Ky.	Custom-house	Repairs, locks.....	3.05
5	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Dead latch.....	7.50
5	do	do	Glazing.....	9.60
5	Trenton, N. J.	Court-house and post-office.	Covering steps.....	30.00
5	do	do	Painting building.....	450.00
7	Chicago, Ill.	Custom-house	Removing curb.....	10.00
7	do	do	Glazing.....	3.75
7	Indianapolis, Ind.	Court-house and post-office.	Staining floors.....	9.00
7	Saint Paul, Minn.	Custom-house	do.....	10.00
8	Saint Louis, Mo.	do	Glazing.....	16.00
8	Madison, Wis.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs floor.....	5.50
8	Saint Louis, Mo.	Custom-house	Watchman's signals.....	36.00
8	Springfield, Ill.	Court-house and post-office.	Erecting vestibule.....	77.50
9	Boston, Mass.	Custom-house	Gas-pipe.....	135.00
9	Frankfort, Ky.	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing.....	5.00
9	Greensborough, N. C.	do	Cleaning cesspool.....	9.50
9	Galena, Ill.	Custom-house	Repairs roof.....	499.00
9	Little Rock, Ark.	Court-house and post-office.	Sash-cord.....	3.00
9	Newark, N. J.	Custom-house	Gas-pipe.....	19.00
9	New York, N. Y.	Barge office	Cleaning pipes.....	105.83
9	Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	Custom-house	Repairs storm doors.....	12.30
9	Portland, Oregon	do	Enlarging lobby.....	31.88
9	do	do	Door in partition.....	42.00
9	do	do	Stamp-window.....	17.00
9	do	do	Glass partition.....	90.00
10	New York, N. Y.	Sub-treasury	Glazing.....	35.00
10	do	do	Repairs pipe.....	25.00
11	Boston, Mass.	Custom-house	Glazing.....	1.50
11	do	do	Sash-tools.....	.68
11	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Carpenter, November.....	91.00
11	Chicago, Ill.	do	Repairs locks.....	.50
11	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Plumbing materials.....	251.65
11	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Signs for post-office.....	9.00
11	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Repairs closets.....	7.50
11	Rutland, Vt.	Court-house and post-office.	do.....	10.64
11	Louisville, Ky.	Custom-house	Glass.....	1.50

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
Nov. 12	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Plumber, November	\$91. 00
12	Jackson, Tenn	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs ceiling	15. 00
12	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Mail-chute	6. 95
12	Savannah, Ga	do	Glazing	4. 00
12	Wheeling, W. Va	do	Water-closet	50. 40
14	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs lock	2. 00
14	do	do	Glazing	11. 80
14	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Porter, \$2 per day	106. 00
14	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs urinal	1. 55
15	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs plumbing	41. 00
15	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Mail-box	3. 50
15	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing	7. 50
16	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	do	4. 00
16	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital ..	Repairs range	20. 10
16	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Strap hinges	1. 20
16	Gloucester, Mass	do	Repairs doors	12. 75
16	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office.	Water-closet	23. 00
16	Mobile, Ala	Custom-house	Repairs roof	5. 83
16	New Orleans, La	do	Door-keys	6. 00
16	Norfolk, Va	do	Glazing	10. 00
16	do	do	Hinge	4. 00
16	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Traveling expenses W. J. Fryer	28. 60
16	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Traveling expenses Superintendent Holmes.	33. 48
16	New Orleans, La	do	Advertising for wash-stand	9. 45
16	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for paints	10. 80
16	do	Sub-treasury	Advertising for repairs	16. 90
16	do	Custom-house	Advertising for storm-doors	6. 68
17	Louisville, Ky	do	Advertising for pavement	6. 00
17	Baltimore, Md	do	Staining floors	8. 50
17	do	Court-house	Glazing	40. 50
17	San Francisco, Cal	Custom-house	Plumbing	27. 75
17	do	Appraiser's stores.	do	38. 43
18	Bath, Me	Custom-house	Lining tank	1. 85
18	Chicago, Ill	do	Key blanks	4. 00
18	Cleveland, Ohio	do	Repairs chimney	10. 40
18	Milwaukee, Wis	do	Gas-pipe	9. 97
18	Plattsburgh, N. Y	do	Covering steps	2. 65
18	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Repairs sky-light	2. 00
18	Knoxville, Tenn	do	Traveling expenses, C. E. Seal	4. 20
19	Albany, N. Y	do	Repairs hinges	2. 05
19	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs plumbing	35. 25
19	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Pointing stone-work	10. 00
21	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Door-keys	4. 25
21	Philadelphia, Pa	Appraiser's stores.	Hauling sash	3. 50
22	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs dome	7. 83
22	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing	7. 25
22	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Door-keys	5. 50
22	Saint Paul, Minn	do	Repairs wash-stand	8. 00
22	Portland, Me	do	Stationary	2. 76
23	Newark, N. J	do	Repairs plastering, etc	65. 00
23	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office.	Closing register	12. 00
23	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Staining floor	10. 00
23	New York, N. Y	do	Painting room	130. 00
23	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Glazing	11. 00
25	New Orleans, La	do	Traveling expenses supervising architect.	52. 78
26	do	do	Staining floors	17. 00
26	Jersey City, N. J	Post-office, etc	Carpenter	10. 50
26	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs pipes	. 65
28	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Putty	. 75
29	do	do	Glazing	100. 02
29	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs windows	7. 50
29	do	do	Weather-strips	4. 50
29	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Storm-doors and sash	340. 90
29	do	do	Gas-pipe, etc	16. 52

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
Nov. 29	New York, N. Y.....	Court-house and post-office.	Painters' supplies	\$167. 97
29	do	Sub-treasury	Repairs steps, etc.....	185. 00
29	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Custom-house	Flag-staff.....	95. 00
30	Chicago, Ill.....	do	Carpenter, \$3 per day.....	159. 00
30	Kansas City, Mo.....	do	Repairs door-lock.....	1. 30
30	New York, N. Y.....	Court-house and post-office.	Labor, all repairs.....	365. 37
Dec. 1	Chicago, Ill.....	Custom-house	Door-springs	8. 87
1	Chelsea, Mass.....	Marine hospital	Repairs veranda.....	90. 00
1	Covington, Ky.....	Court-house and post-office.	Door-springs	14. 00
1	New York, N. Y.....	do	Contingent force	459. 00
1	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs.....	2. 40
1	Boston, Mass.....	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Advertising for closets	3. 50
1	New Orleans, La.....	Custom-house	Traveling expenses Superintendent Bradley.	34. 95
2	Chicago, Ill.....	do	Repairs soil-pipe.....	37. 25
2	Detroit, Mich.....	do	Repairs electric bells	7. 40
2	Fall River, Mass.....	do	Cleaning gas-pipe.....	1. 75
2	Galena, Ill.....	do	Repairs door.....	. 30
2	Omaha, Nebr.....	do	Hanging storm-doors	9. 50
2	San Francisco, Cal	do	Repairs tile floor.....	12. 75
2	Saint Louis, Mo.....	do	Repairs doors and locks	29. 50
2	do	do	Repairs electric bells	1. 40
3	Atlanta, Ga.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs water-closets.....	10. 45
3	Baltimore, Md.....	Custom-house	Electric bells	7. 25
3	Covington, Ky.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs roof.....	1. 29
3	Saint Louis, Mo.....	Custom-house	Storm-door.....	100. 00
3	Trenton, N. J.....	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for partition	1. 05
3	Little Rock, Ark.....	do	Cleaning sewer	42. 70
5	Kansas City, Mo.....	Custom-house	Door checks	14. 25
5	Louisville, Ky.....	do	Repairs doors	3. 05
5	New Orleans, La.....	do	Repairs skylight	10. 00
5	New York, N. Y.....	Sub-treasury	Repairs roof, etc.....	110. 64
5	San Francisco, Cal.....	Appraiser's stores	Staining floors.....	12. 00
6	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Custom-house	Glazing.....	1. 70
6	Chelsea, Mass.....	Marine hospital.....	Repairs water-pipe	21. 00
6	Detroit, Mich.....	Custom-house	Glass and sash-cord.....	11. 92
6	New Bedford, Mass.....	do	Covering steps.....	14. 71
6	Saint Louis, Mo.....	do	Repairs closets.....	18. 10
7	Baltimore, Md.....	do	Covering steps	9. 08
7	Chicago, Ill.....	do	Sliding-doors	6. 00
7	Covington, Ky.....	Court-house and post-office.	Painting roof-gutters	10. 00
7	Chicago, Ill.....	Custom-house	Repairs doors	2. 98
7	Evansville, Ind.....	do	Glazing.....	4. 50
7	New York, N. Y.....	do	3 water-closets.....	60. 50
7	New Orleans, La.....	do	Carpenters, December	60. 00
8	Albany, N. Y.....	do	Repairs doors	2. 05
8	Belfast, Me.....	do	Iron letter-box.....	12. 00
8	Boston, Mass.....	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs roof.....	30. 00
8	do	do	Door keys	3. 80
8	Georgetown, D. C.....	Custom-house	Lamp at entrance.....	20. 00
9	Barnstable, Mass.....	do	Repairs storm-doors	2. 00
9	New Orleans, La.....	do	Lock for mail-box.....	1. 50
9	Portland, Oregon.....	do	Repairs doors, etc.....	10. 00
9	Saint Augustine, Fla.....	do	Constructing flues.....	94. 10
9	Saint Louis, Mo.....	do	Lettering.....	6. 20
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	do	Carpenter, December.....	94. 50
10	do	do	Plumber, December.....	94. 50
10	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do	Glazing.....	5. 20
12	Boston, Mass.....	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs closets	225. 00
12	do	do	Repairs window	17. 50
12	do	do	Glazing.....	1. 00
12	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Custom-house	Salary superintendent repairs.....	360. 00
12	Providence, R. I.....	do	Glazing.....	1. 70
12	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Appraiser's stores	Repairs doors	9. 00
13	Austin, Tex.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs water-pipes.....	15. 50
13	Chelsea, Mass.....	Marine hospital.....	Slop bowl.....	11. 00
13	Bangor, Me.....	Custom-house	Glazing.....	. 75
13	Baltimore, Md.....	Court-house	Repairs water-closets.....	5. 65

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
Dec. 13	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Putty, etc.	\$1.00
13	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Post-office, etc.	Putting up storm-doors.	25.42
13	Richmond, Va	Custom-house	Repairs waste-pipes.	5.00
13	San Francisco, Cal.	Sub-treasury.	Trap-door on roof.	3.50
13	Saint Louis, Mo.	Custom-house.	Glazing.	3.50
13	Mobile, Ala	do	Staining floors.	30.50
14	Trenton, N. J	Court-house and post-office.	do	30.00
15	Atlanta, Ga	do	Repairs water-closets.	463.25
15	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs water-closets.	17.50
15	Baltimore, Md	do	Repairs basins, etc.	16.62
15	Buffalo, N. Y.	do	Partition	176.75
15	Castine, Me.	do	Repairs roof.	29.40
15	Jackson, Tenn.	Court-house and post-office.	Cleaning roof.	3.00
16	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Glazing.	1.50
16	Cairo, Ill.	do	Staining floor.	5.00
16	Chicago, Ill.	do	Door-breakers.	2.50
16	Galveston, Tex	do	Repairs cistern.	20.00
16	Newark, N. J	do	Gutter bridge.	8.00
16	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office.	Cutting opening.	35.50
16	Providence, R. I.	Custom-house	Repairs water-closets.	3.20
17	Evansville, Ind	do	do	19.25
17	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office.	Pump, etc.	18.69
17	New Orleans, La.	Custom-house	Plumbing.	860.00
17	San Francisco, Cal.	do	Staining floors.	17.00
19	Albany, N. Y	do	do	25.00
19	Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	Water-closet, etc.	56.00
19	Fall River, Mass.	Custom-house	Picket fence.	50.00
19	Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for closets.	2.10
20	do	do	Repairs closets.	55.00
20	Buffalo, N. Y.	Custom-house	Painting signs.	15.00
20	do	do	Electric bells.	10.00
20	do	do	Directory boards.	55.00
20	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs roof.	
20	do	do	Repairs lock.	
20	Chicago, Ill.	do	Door-keys.	1.40
20	Boston, Mass	do	Door-spring.	1.25
20	Jersey City, N. J.	do	Repairs closets.	10.95
20	New Orleans, La.	do	Door-keys.	7.00
20	New York, N. Y.	do	Traveling expenses supervising architect.	23.85
21	Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs floor.	30.00
21	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Cutting granite.	21.00
21	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office.	Door-spring.	10.00
21	Memphis, Tenn	Custom-house	Door-springs, etc.	62.50
21	New Orleans, La.	do	Repairs.	19.00
21	Nashville, Tenn	do	Repairs door locks.	2.00
21	Oswego, N. Y.	do	Repairs storm-doors.	2.85
22	Bath, Me	do	Glazing.	6.34
22	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital	Renewing sewer.	510.00
22	Buffalo, N. Y.	Custom-house	Lettering.	63.08
22	Covington, Ky.	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing.	7.00
22	Lincoln, Nebr.	do	Key blanks.	1.40
22	do	do	Door-spring.	1.50
22	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs roof.	23.00
22	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs screen.	11.00
23	Atlanta, Ga	do	Glass.	4.10
23	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Extending partition.	22.00
23	Memphis, Tenn	do	Brass rail.	98.50
23	Windsor, Vt	Court-house and post-office.	Gas-pipe.	5.25
28	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Partition.	25.00
28	Newark, N. J	do	Staining floors.	6.00
28	Portsmouth, N. H.	do	Repairs storm-doors.	1.50
29	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Covering steps.	19.60
29	do	do	Labor covering steps.	3.85
29	Portland, Oregon	do	Repairs water-pipes.	2.35
29	Burlington, Vt.	do	Placing storm-doors.	10.64
29	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital.	Repairs water-closets.	1.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, &c.	Amount.
1887.				
Dec. 30	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Glass	\$2.25
30	Detroit, Mich	do	Repairs locker	4.15
30	Galveston, Tex	do	Repairs water-closets	22.50
30	Chicago, Ill	do	Supports for pipe	14.72
30	New Orleans, La	do	Advertising for painting	6.30
30	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Advertising for repairs	3.25
31	Baltimore, Md	do	Staining floor	3.50
31	Detroit, Mich	do	Door-keys	2.50
31	New Orleans, La	Rigolets	Constructing cistern	65.00
31	Jersey City, N. J.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs doors	5.30
1888.				
Jan. 3	Lincoln, Nebr	do	Sash-cord	2.00
3	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Salary Superintendent Repairs Bradley.	726.00
4	Boston, Mass	do	Glazing	1.50
4	Burlington, Vt	do	Repairs lock	1.05
4	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs ceiling	20.00
4	do	do	Door-lock	2.25
4	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Carpenter, January	60.00
4	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Door-hooks	1.27
4	Wheeling, W. Va	do	Staining floor	3.00
5	Kansas City, Mo	do	Glazing	4.50
5	Portsmouth, N. H.	do	do	2.55
5	San Francisco, Cal	do	Repairs roof	3.40
5	Wheeling, W. Va	do	Repairs stamp window	25.00
5	Detroit, Mich	do	Door-key	.25
6	New York, N. Y	Barge office	Repairs closets	9.05
7	Portland, Me	Custom-house	Basin cock	4.00
7	Trenton, N. J	Court-house and post-office.	Partition	158.00
9	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Door-keys	.90
9	Saint Louis, Mo	do	Constructing room in basement	869.00
10	Oswego, N. Y	do	Door-spring	4.75
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Weather-strips	8.70
10	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office.	Painting	5.00
10	Montgomery, Ala	do	Door-keys	1.00
10	New York, N. Y	do	Labor, January	357.50
10	do	do	Contingent force, January	442.00
10	Norfolk, Va	Custom-house	Sash-cord	1.50
10	Saint Louis, Mo	do	Repairs floor	36.91
10	Wilmington, N. C	do	Repairs shutters	5.28
10	Greensborough, N. C	Court-house and post-office.	Storm-doors	75.00
11	Charleston, S. C	Post-office	Minor repairs	5.50
11	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Plumbing	112.69
11	Portland, Me	Custom-house	Repairs roof	18.49
11	do	Court-house and post-office.	do	28.10
11	Port Huron, Mich	do	Chimney top	4.25
12	Oswego, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs storm-door	4.50
12	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Repairs closets	95.00
13	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Plumber, January	91.00
13	do	do	Repairs damage by fire	190.00
13	Frankfort, Ky	do	Door-locks	13.00
13	Grand Rapids, Mich	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs closets	12.65
13	Mobile, Ala	Custom-house	Painting storm-doors	24.50
13	do	do	Putting up storm-doors	50.00
13	do	do	Locks and keys	18.50
13	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs wash-stand	4.00
13	Adams Express Company.	Public buildings	Freight on stationery	2.75
14	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Traveling expenses Superintendent Fryer.	20.85
14	New Orleans, La	"The Jump"	Advertising for repairs	3.78
14	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office.	Water-closet	122.15
14	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Repairs roof	3.88
14	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Leathers for storm-doors	3.00
14	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs storm-doors	12.90
14	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Glazing	20.00
14	Raleigh, N. C	do	Water connections	114.50

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Jan. 14	Topeka, Kans.....	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs floor	\$1.65
14	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Traveling expenses Superintendent Holmes.	135.95
16	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Repairs door-locks.....	1.15
16	do	do	Carpenter, January.....	91.00
16	Richmond, Va	do	Repairs water-pipe	3.50
17	Madison, Wis.....	Court-house and post-office.	do	12.45
17	New Orleans, La.....	Custom-house	Staining floor.....	10.00
18	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Traveling expenses Superintendent Fryer.	26.70
18	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs water-closet	5.50
18	Boston, Mass	do	Door-spring.....	4.00
18	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Freight on stationery.....	1.03
19	Burlington, Vt.....	Custom-house	Repairs electric bells	1.00
19	Portland, Me	do	Repairs storm-doors	3.50
19	do	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs window	9.15
19	do	do	Repairs storm-doors	10.95
20	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Repairs coal vault	2.66
20	Newark, N. J	do	Repairs door.....	3.00
20	Ogdensburgh, N. Y	do	Repairs lock	.30
20	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Resetting floor-plates.....	25.00
21	Petersburgh, Va	do	Repairs lock	3.00
21	do	do	Repairs water-pipe	1.00
24	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Repairs window guards.....	60.50
25	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Painting signs.....	4.00
25	Galveston, Tex	do	Plumbing.....	19.25
26	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs doors.....	1.75
26	Baltimore, Md.....	Custom-house	Glazing.....	43.35
26	do	Appraiser's stores	do	17.67
26	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Door-key	.25
26	do	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs tile floor.....	25.00
26	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Spring hinge	7.50
26	Dubuque, Iowa.....	do	Profile of sewer.....	5.00
26	Detroit, Mich.....	do	Repairs electric bells	1.43
26	do	do	Electric gongs .....	.....
26	Galena, Ill.....	do	Repairs storm-doors	2.00
26	do	do	Glazing.....	1.00
26	Savannah, Ga.....	do	Repairs door lock.....	.25
26	Cairo, Ill	do	Advertising for repairs.....	3.00
26	Louisville, Ky	do	Repairs water-closets	52.40
27	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office.	do	111.95
27	New York, N. Y	do	Carpenters, February	349.75
27	do	do	Contingent force, February.....	425.00
27	do	do	Copies of specifications	7.58
27	do	Custom-house	Overflow basin.....	4.00
27	Omaha, Nebr	do	Repairs pipes	6.65
27	San Francisco, Cal	New appraiser's stores.	Repairs door.....	4.25
27	do	Old appraiser's stores.	Repairs windows	9.25
27	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital.....	Repairs pipes.....	53.95
27	Baltimore and Ohio Express.	Public building.....	Freight.....	1.00
28	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs damage by fire	179.00
28	do	Custom-house	Glazing.....	1.50
28	Chicago, Ill.....	do	Carpenter, \$3 per day	312.00
28	Milwaukee, Wis	do	Repairs tile floor.....	3.50
28	Saint Louis, Mo	do	Weather strips	14.45
28	do	do	Repairs floor.....	8.15
28	Utica, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs electric bells	8.00
28	Wheeling, W. Va	Custom-house	Glazing.....	5.00
30	Covington, Ky.....	Court-house and post-office.	Cleaning waste pipe	9.35
30	New Orleans, La.....	Custom-house.....	Carpenter	60.00
30	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office.	Carpenter, \$2.75 per day	106.75
30	Wilmington, Del.....	Custom-house	Door-locks, etc	9.65
30	Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company.	Public building.....	Telegrams.....	1.54
31	Boston, Mass.....	Custom-house	Door-key	.40
31	do	do	Door-spring	3.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Jan. 31	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs storm-doors	\$15. 50
31	New London, Conn	Custom-house	Repairs ceiling	5. 00
31	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs iron railing	6. 00
31	Port Huron, Mich	Custom-house	Storm-doors	42. 00
31	Portland, Oregon	do	Painting signs	7. 00
Feb. 1	Buffalo, N. Y	do	Sundry repairs	94. 46
1	Georgetown, D. C	do	Speaking-tube	5. 00
1	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs floor	6. 75
1	do	do	Forcing out urinals	3. 45
1	Lincoln, Nebr	do	Repairs water-closets	6. 35
1	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	do	15. 76
1	Portland, Oregon	do	Repairs door-locks	6. 00
2	Ogdensburgh, N. Y	do	Repairs room	29. 92
3	Cairo, Ill	do	Staining floors	20. 40
3	New Orleans, La	"The Jump"	Repairs gutter	125. 00
3	San Francisco, Cal	Custom-house	Glazing	9. 25
3	do	Old appraiser's stores.	do	3. 00
3	do	New appraiser's stores.	do	2. 00
4	Cairo, Ill	Custom-house	Repairs roof	125. 00
4	New Bedford, Mass	do	Repairs water-closets	3. 20
4	New York, N. Y	do	Repairs chimney	8. 25
4	Petersburgh, Va	do	Door-key	. 25
4	Portland, Me	do	Repairs to soil-pipe	7. 25
4	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Advertising for floor	2. 40
8	Georgetown, D. C	do	Repairs lock and keys	1. 50
8	Louisville, Ky	do	Glass and putty	. 98
8	San Francisco, Cal	New appraiser's stores.	Repairs closets	41. 00
8	do	Old appraiser's stores.	do	21. 95
8	Saint Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Repairs door-lock	2. 00
8	Trenton, N. J	Court-house and post-office.	Staining floor	11. 00
9	Richmond, Va	Custom-house	Glazing	2. 50
9	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	do	do	10. 10
10	Memphis, Tenn	do	Keys, etc	42. 25
10	New Orleans, La	do	Door-checks	30. 00
10	Rockland, Me	do	Repairs drain-pipe	6. 85
11	Chicago, Ill	do	Hooks and eyes	3. 20
11	Richmond, Va	do	Repairs water-closets	10. 50
11	Saint Paul, Minn	do	Door-bolts, etc	10. 00
13	Burlington, Vt	do	Repairs roof	1. 85
13	Charleston, S. C	do	Examining water-pipe	25. 00
13	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Repairs tile floor	90. 45
13	do	Court-house and post-office.	Painting tanks	10. 00
13	Port Huron, Mich	Custom-house	Staining floors	14. 00
14	Boston, Mass	do	Door-springs	4. 85
14	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs flag-staff	2. 00
14	do	do	Glazing	3. 75
14	Lincoln, Nebr	do	Repairs post-office screen	1. 50
14	Pittsburgh, Pa	Custom-house	Door-locks	7. 00
14	do	do	Hinges for storm-doors	5. 00
14	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office.	Extending gas-pipe	3. 00
15	New London, Conn	Custom-house	Door-key	1. 25
16	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital	Repairs range	16. 10
16	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Traveling expenses Superintendent Fryer.	37. 60
16	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Advertising for repairs	1. 65
17	Charleston, S. C	Custom-house	Sash-cord	5. 25
17	Memphis, Tenn	do	Door-lock, etc	18. 00
17	Philadelphia, Pa	Appraiser's stores.	Repairs washstands	14. 21
20	Aberdeen, Miss	Court-house and post-office.	Frosting glass	2. 35
20	Buffalo, N. Y	Custom-house	Salary Superintendent Reynolds	186. 00
20	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs door-spring	. 25
20	do	do	Repairs locks	2. 25
20	Portland, Oregon	do	Repairs water-pipes	10. 30
21	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital	Cleaning out pipes	30. 00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Feb. 21	Detroit, Mich.	Custom-house	Electric gong	\$7.16
21	Memphis, Tenn	do	Alterations in post-office screen	226.50
21	Portland, Oregon	do	Repairs windows	39.50
21	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Post-office	Repairs storm-doors	26.72
21	Raleigh, N. C.	Court-house and post-office.	Marble-top wash-stand	80.00
21	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Repairs water-closets	11.84
23	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Repairs electric belts	4.18
23	Toledo, Ohio	do	Staining floors	13.00
24	Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Repairs water-closets	2.00
25	Baltimore, Md	do	Repairs roof	14.08
25	do	Appraiser's stores.	do	4.78
25	Buffalo, N. Y.	Custom-house	Repairs drawer	6.00
25	Harrisburg, Pa.	Post-office, etc	Repairs floor	20.00
25	Parkersburgh, W. Va.	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing	4.75
25	Providence, R. I.	Custom-house	Glass	1.00
25	Rockland, Me	do	Covering area	48.00
27	Boston, Mass	do	Replacing sink	39.00
27	Montgomery, Ala.	Court-house and post-office.	Door-keys	1.00
27	Rockland, Me	Custom-house	Glazing	18.15
28	Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs door-lock	.50
28	Charleston, S. C.	Custom-house	Clerk, 13½ days	40.50
28	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Carpenter	87.50
28	Columbia, S. C.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs, roof, etc.	129.50
28	Evansville, Ind	Custom-house	Repairs door-lock, etc.	1.00
28	Memphis, Tenn.	Marine hospital	Staining floors	30.00
28	Middletown, Conn	Custom-house	Cement, etc.	13.25
28	Providence, R. I.	do	Repairs door-locks	.75
28	Wilmington, Del	do	Repairs water-closets	.50
28	Raleigh, N. C.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs urinal	17.00
29	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Plumbing materials	118.23
29	do	do	Ladder in shaft	70.00
29	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Plumber	87.50
29	New Orleans, La	do	Carpenter	60.00
29	Shreveport, La	Post-office, etc.	Letter-drop boxes	70.10
29	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Stationery for superintendent repairs.	6.05
29	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	do	17.98
Mar. 1	Atlanta, Ga.	do	Repairs door	2.00
1	Memphis, Tenn	Custom-house	Force-pump and tongs	36.00
1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Repairs floor	12.00
1	Portland, Me	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs roof	10.89
3	Baltimore, Md.	Custom-house	Repairs wash-stand	19.52
3	do	Appraiser's stores.	Repairs water-closets	13.33
3	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs swing-doors	25.00
3	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Contingent force, March	459.00
3	do	do	Labor, etc., March	370.75
3	Richmond, Va	Custom-house	Repairs plumbing	6.00
5	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Painting, etc	68.00
5	Philadelphia, Pa.	Custom-house	Sash-cord	8.06
6	Chicago, Ill	do	Two automatic wickets	40.00
6	Charleston, S. C.	do	Door checks	108.95
6	Nashville, Tenn	do	Repairs driveway	36.00
6	Philadelphia, Pa.	Court-house and post-office.	Carpenter, March	74.25
6	Wilmington, N. C.	Custom-house	Repairs transoms	1.50
7	Chicago, Ill	do	Four automatic wickets	72.00
7	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Stationery for draughtsman	40.00
7	do	Custom-house	Repairs floor	10.00
7	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Repairs wash-stand	5.00
8	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs door-spring	.25
8	Belfast, Me.	do	Staining floor	5.00
8	Chicago, Ill	do	Four automatic wickets	72.00
8	Charleston, S. C.	do	Repairs plaster	22.00
8	New Orleans, La	do	Advertising for repairs pipes	3.48
9	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Repairs doors	7.10
9	New York, N. Y.	do	Repairs electric bells	.65
9	do	do	Basin cock	3.00
9	do	do	Covering water-pipes	26.92

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Mar. 9	New York, N. Y.	Sub-treasury	Repairs water-pipes	\$4.45
9	Philadelphia, Pa.	Custom-house	Repairs floor	3.00
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Repairs doors	2.50
10	Charleston, S. C.	do	Freight on door-checks	1.05
10	Chicago, Ill.	do	Repairs locks	.50
10	Little Rock, Ark.	Court-house and post-office.	Carriers' windows	8.10
10	Newark, N. J.	Custom-house	Repairs door-locks	28.00
10	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs pavement	34.00
10	do	do	Plumbing material	6.06
10	do	do	Hardware and glass	21.12
12	Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Sash-cord	1.80
13	Austin, Tex.	do	Repairs water-pipes	4.50
13	do	do	Flag-staff	30.00
13	Boston, Mass.	Custom-house	Repairs dead-light	3.05
13	Bangor, Me.	do	Repairs water-closets	12.48
13	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Court-house and post-office.	do	4.00
13	Lincoln, Nebr.	do	Repairs door-spring	.50
13	Milwaukee, Wis.	Custom-house	Glazing	1.75
13	Newburyport, Mass.	do	Repairs water-pipes	8.33
14	Boston, Mass.	do	Traveling expenses W. E. Spier	50.12
14	Savannah, Ga.	do	Painting fence and roof	186.00
15	Chicago, Ill.	do	Padlock for door	1.50
15	Sandusky, Ohio	do	Traveling expenses Superintendent Holmes.	94.35
15	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for casing	8.45
16	Philadelphia, Pa.	Custom-house	Repairs storm-doors	4.06
16	Saint Louis, Mo.	do	Repairs plumbing	4.80
17	do	do	Pipe-fittings	.84
17	Danville, Va.	Court-house and post-office.	Painting lobbies	46.00
18	Albany, N. Y.	Custom-house	Repairs water-closets	19.50
19	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Carpenter and plumber	189.00
19	Milwaukee, Wis.	do	Door-lock	1.75
19	do	do	Stop-cocks	18.25
19	Oswego, N. Y.	do	Repairs windows	1.50
20	Austin, Tex.	Court-house and post-office.	Gate-valve for sewer	7.00
20	Little Rock, Ark.	do	Water-closet bowl	8.00
20	Portland, Me.	do	Repairs door-locks	15.00
20	Richmond, Va.	Custom-house	Repairs water-closets	7.00
20	San Francisco, Cal.	do	Repairs floor	20.50
20	Wheeling, W. Va.	do	Repairs gate	2.50
21	Boston, Mass.	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Glazing	51.81
21	Knoxville, Tenn.	Custom-house	Repairs plumbing	13.50
21	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Glazing	18.23
21	do	do	Repairs water-closets	9.85
22	Galveston, Tex.	do	Enlarging window	10.00
22	Jersey City, N. J.	Post-office, etc.	Repairs door-lock	1.00
22	Richmond, Va.	Custom-house	Door-locks	1.00
22	Rockland, Me.	do	Repairs water-pipe	9.46
22	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs floors, etc.	8.95
23	Boston, Mass.	Custom-house	Repairs plumbing-tools	97.60
23	do	do	Tools for plumbing	67.95
23	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Repairs water-closet	10.64
23	Bath, Me.	do	Traveling expenses J. J. Mitchell	78.02
23	Saint Augustine, Fla.	do	Traveling expenses W. E. Spier	45.26
24	Barnstable, Mass.	do	Lock and bolts	.45
24	Boston, Mass.	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs roof	34.00
24	Detroit, Mich.	Custom-house	Minor repairs	4.99
24	Georgetown, D. C.	do	Glazing	4.00
24	Louisville, Ky.	do	Repairs skylight	1.50
24	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs electric bells	26.40
24	Portland, Me.	Custom-house	Whitening walls	27.00
24	Providence, R. I.	do	Repairs roof	95.00
26	Baltimore, Md.	do	Repairs water-closets	5.00
26	Galena, Ill.	do	Sash-cord, etc.	2.65
26	New York, N. Y.	Barge office	Repairs coping	24.00
27	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Glass in screen	2.75
27	Chicago, Ill.	do	Repairs floor	25.00
27	Sandusky, Ohio	do	Stairway and painting	120.00
29	Charleston, S. C.	do	Clerk, 12½ days, at \$3.	37.50

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Mar. 29	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Contingent force	\$425.00
29	do	do	Labor, etc	339.75
30	Little Rock, Ark	do	Repairs closets	3.50
30	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Alfred Bradley, superintendent repairs.	366.00
30	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office.	Iron casing for openings	97.00
30	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Changing register	3.00
30	Sandusky, Ohio	do	Painting room	
31	Baltimore, Md	do	Partition	45.00
31	Nashville, Tenn	do	Advertising for repairs	4.14
Apr. 3	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office, etc	Extending gas-pipe	4.97
3	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office.	Door-lock	.75
3	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Repairs doors	4.80
3	Boston, Mass	do	do	10.00
3	Milwaukee, Wis	do	Repairs door-lock	1.00
3	Charleston, S. C	do	Labor and material for repairs	736.42
3	Charleston, W. Va	Court-house and post-office.	Traveling expenses Superintendent Holmes.	26.57
3	New York, N. Y	Sub-treasury	Wash-basin and urinal	343.42
3	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs flag-pole	7.50
3	Ellsworth, Me	Custom-house	Repairs pump	4.26
3	Wheeling, W. Va	do	Stop-cocks	4.10
6	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Window-guards	3.00
6	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Carpenter	60.00
6	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs burst pipe	3.65
6	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post office.	Traveling expenses Superintendent Fryer.	24.95
6	do	Barge office	Repairs sewer	315.79
6	Belfast, Me	Custom-house	Advertising for plumbing	1.25
9	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs door-springs	10.00
9	Harrisonburgh, Va	Court-house and post-office.	Lock for gate	.70
9	Topeka, Kans	do	Repairs gates	20.00
10	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs boiler-room	23.50
10	do	do	Renewing floor	75.00
10	Greensborough, N. C	Post-office, etc	Removing water	15.25
10	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Repairs roof	1.75
10	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Repairs tile floor	2.50
10	do	Appraiser's stores	Repairs wash-stand	1.92
10	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Door-locks and keys	4.00
10	Richmond, Va	do	Repairs water-closets	7.00
11	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Glazing	2.50
11	do	do	Carpenter and plumber	175.00
11	New Orleans, La	do	Repairs plumbing	52.00
12	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs water-pipe	14.00
12	Philadelphia, Pa	Appraiser's stores	Iron brace for door	5.60
12	Topeka, Kans	Court house and post-office.	Painting doors	35.00
13	Savannah, Ga	Custom-house	Repairs door-lock	.50
13	Wiscasset, Me	do	Repairs windows	4.08
14	Buffalo, N. Y	do	Door-locks	25.00
14	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office, etc	Repairs windows	4.50
16	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for paving	4.20
16	Parkersburgh, W. Va	do	Traveling expenses J. J. Mitchell	41.75
17	Lincoln, Nebr	do	Repairs door-check	2.25
17	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office, etc	Removing storm-doors	5.00
17	Sandusky, Ohio	Custom-house	Staining floor	5.00
17	Saint Louis, Mo	do	Glazing	3.00
18	Milwaukee, Wis	do	Sash-cord	1.40
18	Nashville, Tenn	do	Cleaning sewer	23.60
18	Jersey City, N. J	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs gas and water-pipes	8.13
18	Parkersburgh, W. Va	do	Repairs doors	2.25
18	Petersburgh, Va	Custom-house	Painting roof	20.00
18	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs storm-doors	2.35
19	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Varnishing doors	20.00
19	Burlington, Vt	Custom-house	Repairs roof	.90
19	Dubuque, Iowa	do	Wainscoting	8.00
19	Georgetown, D. C	do	Sash-cord, etc	45.60
19	Providence, R. I	do	Removing storm-doors	10.50

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Apr. 20	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Painting and glazing	\$1,800.00
21	Chicago, Ill	do	Door-lock	1.50
21	Detroit, Mich	do	Repairs sewer	22.64
21	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Repairs floor	7.20
23	Barnstable, Mass	do	Locks and bolts	1.00
23	Chicago, Ill	do	Directory signs	72.00
23	do	do	Door-locks	3.00
23	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office	Gate for stairs	8.00
23	New York, N. Y	do	Repairs electric bells	10.51
24	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Repairs floor	7.32
24	Nashville, Tenn	do	Door-lock and keys	2.60
24	New Orleans, La	do	Repairs door	1.50
25	Charleston, S. C	do	Clerk, \$3 per day, 13½ days	40.50
25	New York, N. Y	do	Removing storm-doors	125.00
25	Parkersburgh, W. Va	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for plumbing	1.50
25	New York, N. Y	do	Traveling expenses Superintendent Fryer	21.25
26	Grand Rapids, Mich	do	Repairs door-lock	2.50
26	New York, N. Y	do	Contingent force, May	459.00
26	do	do	Labor, etc., May	369.75
26	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Cover for sewer	12.50
27	Little Rock, Ark	do	Guard rail in post-office	18.00
27	do	do	Advertising for plumbing	5.60
27	Saint Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Zinc for batteries	.90
28	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	2.20
28	Hartford, Conn	Custom-house	Alterations in screen	1.00
28	do	do	Brass rail in post-office	28.00
30	Baltimore, Md	do	Rubber for repairs	9.00
30	Mobile, Ala	do	Extending partition	36.00
30	New Orleans, La	do	Carpenter, May	60.00
30	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office, etc	Iron bar and truss	9.00
May 1	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs door-spring	.30
1	Grand Rapids, Mich	Court-house and post-office	Extending partition	12.00
1	Ogdensburgh, N. Y	Custom-house	Removing storm-doors	5.00
2	Austin, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Repairs door-locks, etc	18.00
2	do	do	Shelving	2.00
2	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Plumbing materials	72.69
2	Buffalo, N. Y	do	Runway for ashes	35.00
2	New Haven, Conn	do	Repairs water-closets	9.50
2	Baltimore, Md	do	Advertising for roof	3.90
2	New Haven, Conn	do	Advertising for window	2.00
3	Boston, Mass	do	Plumbing materials	97.71
3	do	Post-office and sub-treasury	Door-keys	3.60
3	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Trap, etc	5.50
3	Parkersburgh, W. Va	do	Completing plumbing	198.12
3	San Francisco, Cal	New appraiser's stores	Repairs water-closets	35.00
4	Galveston, Tex	Custom-house	Cleaning cesspool	31.25
4	New York, N. Y	do	Closet-bowl	24.00
4	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office, etc	Repairs walk, etc	25.00
5	Charleston, S. C	do	Repairs locks	1.50
5	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	One box glass	4.11
5	do	do	Glass	.85
7	Chelsea, Mass	Marine-hospital	Repairs closets	53.00
7	San Francisco, Cal	Custom-house	Repairs doors, etc	26.50
7	do	Old appraiser's stores	Repairs ceiling, etc	14.00
7	do	New appraiser's stores	Repairs water-closets	11.50
8	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Sash-cord	13.00
8	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office, etc	Repairs doors	45.00
8	Richmond, Va	Custom-house	Glazing	6.25
8	Saint Paul, Minn	do	Repairs roof	360.00
9	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Glazing	16.00
9	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	Street washer	12.00
9	Oswego, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs shutters	24.70
9	Trenton, N. J	Court-house and post-office	Repairs pavement, etc	710.00
10	Atlanta, Ga	do	Repairs locks, etc	3.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
May 10	Cairo, Ill	Custom-house	Two screen doors	\$30.00
10	Saint Louis, Mo	do	Repairs tile floor	2.28
12	Bristol, R. I.	do	Repairs windows	6.90
12	Portsmouth, N. H.	do	Repairs pipe	.90
12	San Francisco, Cal.	do	Repairs electric bells	6.00
12	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Post-office, etc	Advertising for cleaning	3.60
12	Astoria, Oregon	Custom-house	Advertising for fence	5.25
14	Little Rock, Ark.	Court-house and post-office.	Renewing water connections	370.50
14	Portland, Me	do	Repairs water-closet	18.50
14	do	Custom-house	Repairs wash-bowl	3.50
15	Cairo, Ill.	do	Repairs floor	8.00
15	Hartford, Conn	do	Glazing	13.50
15	Memphis, Tenn	do	Gas-pipe	2.50
15	do	do	Repairs wash-basin	6.50
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Repairs wash-stand	9.25
16	Indianapolis, Ind.	Court-house and post-office.	Glazing	2.25
16	New Haven, Conn	Custom-house	Delivery window	24.50
16	New York, N. Y.	Sub-treasury	Urinal for toilet-room	10.20
17	Covington, Ky.	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for grading	2.17
17	Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company.	Public buildings	Telegrams	.50
17	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs floor	4.20
17	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Wire sash-cord	8.75
17	Wheeling, W. Va.	Custom-house	Repairs closets	8.33
17	do	do	Repairs shutters	2.00
18	Chicago, Ill.	do	Carpenter	78.00
18	New York, N. Y.	Sub-treasury	Vise, locks, etc	42.25
18	Oswego, N. Y.	Custom-house	Glass	3.25
18	Bangor, Me.	do	Repairs water closets	2.55
19	Chicago, Ill.	do	Repairs speaking-tubes	5.53
19	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Plumber, \$3.50 per day	94.50
19	do	do	Carpenter, \$3.50 per day	94.50
19	Evansville, Ind.	do	Street-sprinkler	7.50
19	Galveston, Tex	do	Glazing	5.30
19	Machias, Me.	do	Removing storm-doors	2.00
19	Omaha, Nebr.	do	Door-lock	3.00
19	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Repairs wash-stand	7.00
19	Providence, R. I.	do	Repairs door-lock	.40
19	Salem, Mass	do	Repairs door	.50
21	New Orleans, La.	do	Repairs pump	28.25
21	Chicago, Ill.	do	Door-keys	3.25
21	New Orleans, La.	do	Advertising for repairs	7.56
22	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs closet	8.00
22	New York, N. Y.	Sub-treasury	Repairs closets	1.50
22	Richmond, Va	Custom-house	New service-pipes	51.09
23	Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	Paving alley	703.00
23	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Window-weights	7.62
23	United Lines Telegraph Company.	Public buildings	Telegrams, fourth quarter	1.36
24	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Key-blanks	6.00
24	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Repairs shutters	4.00
25	Bristol, R. I.	do	Repairs water-pipe	1.75
25	Charleston, S. C.	do	Clerk, 13 days, at \$3 per day	39.00
26	Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs water-closet	24.60
26	Burlington, Vt.	Custom-house	Removing storm-doors	2.50
28	Charleston, S. C.	Post-office	Repairs water-pipe	
28	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Glazing	3.25
29	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital	Advertising for painting	5.10
29	Baltimore, Md.	Custom-house	Repairs roof	650.00
29	Georgetown, D. C.	do	Cleaning waste-pipe	4.00
29	New York, N. Y.	do	Repairs electric bells	4.30
29	Portland, Me	do	Repairs roof	10.03
29	Cleveland, Ohio	do	Repairs closets	9.38
29	Boston, Mass	do	Plumbing materials	269.75
31	Bath, Me	do	Relaying floors	125.00
31	do	do	Repairs slate roof	105.00
31	do	do	Repairs flat roof	67.00
31	Chicago, Ill	do	Partition	490.00
31	Georgetown, D. C.	do	Repairs water-closets	15.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
May 31	Georgetown, D. C.	Custom-house	Repairs chimneys	\$30.00
31	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Post-office	Cleaning walls	579.00
31	Richmond, Va.	Custom-house	Cleaning waste-pipe	1.50
June 1	Gloucester, Mass.	do	Glazing	.75
1	Hartford, Conn.	do	Staining floor	8.30
1	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	Contingent force, June	442.00
1	do	do	Labor, June	370.50
1	Trenton, N. J.	do	Sash-cords	18.50
1	Boston, Mass.	Custom-house	Traveling expenses Superintendent Wheeler.	17.80
2	Alexandria, Va.	do	Wash-stand	28.75
2	Chicago, Ill.	do	Hardware	11.80
2	Montgomery, Ala.	Court-house and post-office.	Staining floors	7.00
2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Custom-house	Repairs water-pipes	51.34
2	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Advertising for cleaning walls	22.80
2	Covington, Ky.	Court-house and post-office.	Traveling expenses Superintendent Holmes.	37.50
4	Boston, Mass.	Custom-house	Fitting up toilet-room	85.00
4	Memphis, Tenn.	do	Repairs doors	50.00
4	do	do	Wire-screen doors	130.00
4	do	do	Repairs gutters	105.00
5	Parkersburgh, W. Va.	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for painting	2.01
5	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Staining floor	11.00
6	Western Union Telegraph Company.	Public buildings	Telegrams	6.74
6	Charleston, S. C.	Post-office	Repairs closets	4.50
6	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Repairs floor	44.60
6	Covington, Ky.	Court-house and post-office.	Grading	75.10
6	Saint Louis, Mo.	Custom-house	Repairs closets	31.10
6	Jackson, Tenn.	Court-house and post-office.	Padlock	.70
7	Boston, Mass.	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Keys and repairs locks	2.55
7	New Orleans, La.	Custom-house	Carpenter, June	60.00
7	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Cutting sill	3.00
7	Wheeling, W. Va.	do	Water connections	13.00
7	do	do	Repairs drop-box	.75
7	Boston, Mass.	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Advertising for repairs	4.75
7	Philadelphia, Pa.	Custom-house	do	6.80
7	do	Court-house and post-office.	do	76.10
7	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	do	
7	New York, N. Y.	do	do	21.60
7	New Orleans, La.	do	do	9.65
7	New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	do	22.10
7	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Custom-house	do	3.50
8	Portsmouth, N. H.	do	Glazing	5.00
9	Burlington, Vt.	do	Advertising for repairs	1.08
9	Hartford, Conn.	do	do	3.70
9	Fall River, Mass.	do	do	1.25
9	Astoria, Oregon	do	Sidewalk and grading	2,800.00
9	Greensborough, N. C.	Court-house and post-office.	Pumping out water	12.66
9	New Haven, Conn.	Custom-house	Repairs water-closets	.75
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	do	33.15
11	Baltimore, Md.	do	Wire window-guards	22.00
11	Louisville, Ky.	do	Glazing	2.24
11	Omaha, Nebr.	do	Plumbing	6.65
11	Wilmington, Del.	do	Repairs door-lock	.75
12	Boston, Mass.	do	Repairs plumbing	390.00
12	Baltimore, Md.	do	Repairs closets	44.67
13	Philadelphia, Pa.	Court-house and post-office.	Staining floors	15.00
14	Bangor, Me.	Custom-house	Repairs locks	8.75
14	Boston, Mass.	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Repairs floor	45.00
14	Burlington, Vt.	Custom-house	Window-guards	13.00
14	Providence, R. I.	do	Repairs plumbing	3.98
14	Portland, Me.	Court-house and post-office.	Advertising for repairs	3.33
15	Albany, N. Y.	Custom-house	Repairs door	34.46
15	do	do	Painting roof	100.00
15	Cairo, Ill.	do	Repairs closets	7.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
June 15	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Mail platform	\$1,210.00
15	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Cleaning exterior of building	947.00
15	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Repairs doors and windows	126.00
16	Chelsea, Mass	Marine hospital	Painting walls	300.00
18	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs windows	25.72
18	do	do	Repairs floor	12.00
18	Jersey City, N. J	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	5.00
18	Lincoln, Nebr	do	Halyards	4.12
18	New York, N. Y	do	Plumbing materials	6.74
19	United Lines Telegraph Company.	Public buildings	Telegrams	1.31
19	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Constructing drain	90.00
19	Cairo, Ill	do	Painting court-room .....	.....
19	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Gate in area	17.00
19	do	do	Cleaning walls	365.00
19	Utica, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Glazing and repairs	22.00
19	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Repairs locks	2.40
20	Cairo, Ill	do	Iron guards	66.00
20	Madison, Wis	Court-house and post-office	Repairs urinal	17.90
20	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Door-keys	1.20
20	San Francisco, Cal	do	Glazing	15.75
20	do	New appraiser's stores	do	8.00
22	Burlington, Vt	Custom-house	Painting in building	212.00
22	Chicago, Ill	do	Lime, etc	3.60
22	Greensborough, N. C	Court-house and post-office	Repairs sewer	20.72
22	Lynchburgh, Va	do	Lettering .....	.....
22	New Bedford, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs shutters	2.50
22	New Orleans, La	do	Bowl for wash-stand	9.00
22	Saint Louis Mo	do	Door-locks	2.50
23	Chicago, Ill	do	Repairs down spout	49.94
25	Parkersburgh, W. Va	Court-house and post-office	Painting building	3,500.00
25	Jersey City, N. J	do	Repairs building	5,864.00
26	Pittsburgh, Pa	Custom-house	Painting signs	17.50
26	Saint Louis, Mo	do	Valve for plug	1.25
27	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Carpenter and plumber, June	182.00
27	Des Moines, Iowa	do	Repairs water-pipes	6.75
27	Washington, D. C	Winder Building	Repairs leaders	60.00
27	Jersey City, N. J	Court-house and post-office	Repairs fountain	3.69
27	Parkersburgh, W. Va	do	Traveling expenses C. W. Sommer-ville	37.15
28	Barnstable, Mass	Custom-house	Painting in building	400.00
28	Fall River, Mass	do	Repairs post-office screen	898.00
28	Galveston, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Repairs building	4,000.00
28	Barnstable, Mass	Custom-house	do	100.00
28	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	Door-keys	1.00
29	New York, N. Y	do	Copies of specifications	1.80
29	do	Custom-house	do	1.68
30	Dubuque, Iowa	do	Repairs water-pipes	7.00
30	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Sundry repairs	9.60
30	Western Union Telegraph Company.	Public buildings	Telegrams	5.20
30	Washington, D. C	Winder Building	Repairs water-pipes	40.00
30	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for painting	1.96

EXPENDITURES INCURRED PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1888, AND APPROVED FOR PAYMENT.

1887.				
July 2	Utica, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Glazing skylight	\$17.44
5	Machias, Me	Custom-house	Repairs pump	.40
6	Austin, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Repairs door-locks	29.50
6	Baltimore, Md	Court-house	Repairs faucet	3.50
6	Mobile, Ala	Custom-house	Repairs flag-staff	6.00
10	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office	Repairs water-pipe	1.50
10	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Repairs closet	5.75

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURES INCURRED PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1888, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Location.	Building.	Nature of repairs, etc.	Amount.
1887.				
July 11	Dubuque, Iowa	Custom-house	Repairs roof	\$12. 50
11	Saint Louis, Mo.	do	Repairs doors and locks	5. 50
13	Baltimore, Md	do	Glazing	12. 55
13	San Francisco, Cal	do	Repairs locks	13. 75
13	do	New appraiser's stores.	do	70. 00
14	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Repairs closets	13. 60
17	do	do	Repairs plumbing	2. 00
18	Louisville, Ky	do	Sundry repairs	15. 54
18	Lincoln, Nebr.	do	Repairs water-pipes	4. 34
19	Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	Repairs water-closets	9. 70
19	Buffalo, N. Y.	Custom-house	Repairs floor	87. 60
19	Providence, R. I.	do	Repairs water-closets	10. 99
20	Saint Louis, Mo.	do	do	38. 75
21	Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	do	3. 50
24	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs plumbing	145. 53
24	Danville, Va.	Court-house and post-office.	Labor and material	6. 00
25	Bristol, R. I.	Custom-house	Repairs lantern	1. 25
25	Bangor, Me.	do	Repairs	9. 09
25	Milwaukee, Wis	do	do	4. 20
27	Detroit, Mich	do	Repairs electric apparatus	2. 25
28	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Repairs plumbing	3. 50
28	Detroit, Mich	do	Repairs water-closets	13. 15
Aug. 2	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office	do	19. 75
8	San Francisco, Cal	New appraiser's stores.	Repairs	7. 45
25	Tyler, Tex	Court-house and post-office.	Bulletin boards	3. 00
Sept. 6	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Repairs door-check	1. 15
8	San Francisco, Cal	Appraiser's stores	Repairs electric bells	6. 00
19	United Lines Telegraph Company.	Public buildings..	Telegrams, May	. 59
19	Western Union Telegraph Company.	do	do	1. 37
24	do	do	Telegrams, June	2. 30
Oct. 6	Port Huron, Mich	Custom-house	Repairs door-lock	. 65
6	Wilmington, Del.	do	Repairs shutters	1. 00
6	Jackson, Miss	Court-house and post-office.	Opening sewer	7. 50
6	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Watchman, Sept. 26, '87, to June 30, '89.	150. 00
6	do	do	Plumbing materials	777. 93
	Total			198, 501. 59

Statement showing number of persons employed and amounts paid for salaries from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1888, as required by sundry civil act, October 2, 1888.

Date.	Name.	Occupation.	Amount.
1887.	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>		
July 1	William J. Fryer, jr.	Superintendent of repairs, at \$10 per day.	\$3, 650. 00
1	Charles L. Fryer	Clerk, at \$6.50 per day	2, 034. 00
1	D. M. Bolles	General foreman, at \$5.50 per day	1, 721. 50
1	Andrew Craigo	Draughtsman, at \$5 per day	1, 565. 00
1	William Thompson	Plumber, at \$3.50 per day	1, 071. 00
1	John Cannon	Plumber's helper, at \$2.25 per day	696. 98
1	John P. Gannon	Painter, at \$3.25 per day	396. 49
1	Matthew Casey	do	575. 25
1	Jacob Saenger	Carpenter, at \$3.25 per day	974. 24
1	Joseph F. McCarthy	Carpenter's helper, at \$2 per day	628. 00
	Total		13, 312. 46
	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>		
1	John J. Bradley	Carpenter, at \$3 per day	239. 00

Statement showing number of persons employed and amounts paid for salaries from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Occupation.	Amount.
1887. July 1	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		
	L. M. Johnson.....	Carpenter, at \$2.75 per day.....	\$359.75
	<i>New Orleans, La.</i>		
	1 Michael Downey.....	Carpenter, at \$60 per month.....	720.00
	1 Alfred Bradley.....	Superintendent of repairs, at \$6 per day..	2,148.00
	1 J. B. Buchanan.....	Clerk, at \$5 per day.....	395.00
	1 Ernst Cuculla.....	Foreman, at \$5 per day.....	385.00
	1 William Carter.....	Porter, at \$2 per day.....	120.00
	Total.....		3,768.00
	<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>		
	1 D. C. Devereux.....	Clerk, at \$3 per day.....	157.50
	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>		
	1 Frank T. Reynolds.....	Superintendent of repairs, at \$6 per day..	1,650.00
	<i>Cincinnati, Ohio.</i>		
	1 Charles H. Bishop, jr.....	Carpenter, at \$3.50 per day.....	1,095.50
	1 James Manning.....	Plumber, at \$3.50 per day.....	1,095.50
	Total.....		2,191.00
	<i>Charlestown, W. Va.</i>		
	1 A. D. Barr.....	Clerk in superintendent's office, at \$4 per day.	232.00
	<i>New England States.</i>		
	1 William Wheeler.....	Superintendent repairs of public buildings, at \$7 per day.	2,555.00
	<i>Saint Louis, Mo.</i>		
	1 E. A. Monahan.....	Carpenter, at \$3 per day.....	141.00
	<i>Saint Augustine, Fla.</i>		
	1 F. B. Young.....	Superintendent repairs, at \$6 per day....	60.00
	<i>Mobile, Ala.</i>		
	1 P. J. Pillan.....	do.....	372.00
	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>		
	1 John Horgan.....	Watchman.....	150.00
	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>		
	1 J. C. Holmes.....	General superintendent repairs of public buildings, at \$8 per day.	2,920.00

AFFAIRS IN MADAGASCAR.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Secretary of State touching affairs in Madagascar.

MARCH 2, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of State, in further response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d of December last, touching affairs in Madagascar.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 2, 1889.

To the PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, referring to his report of the 27th ultimo, transmitting correspondence requested by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d of December last, in relation to affairs in Madagascar, has the honor herewith to transmit a farther report on that subject, accompanied with all the information received by the Department up to the present time in regard to the killing of Mr. Stanwood, consular agent of the United States at Andakabe.

Respectfully submitted.

T. F. BAYARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 1, 1889.

LIST OF ACCOMPANIMENTS.

1. Mr. Campbell to Mr. Rives, No. 45, December 9, 1888, with inclosures.
2. Mr. Campbell to Mr. Rives, No. 46, December 24, 1888, with inclosures.

No. 1.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Rives.

No. 45.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Tamatave, December 9, 1888. (Received January 14, 1889.)

Hon. GEO. L. RIVES,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The sad account reached the consulate this morning (December 9, 1888) that Consular Agent Stanwood was shot dead at Belo, a port about 26 miles south of Andakabe, by Captain Du Vergé, of the schooner *Solitaire*, presumed to be owned by Messrs. Dole & Flint, Exchange Building, Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

I can only in this dispatch give the Department the accounts received at the consulate up to date from the following persons: The vice resident de France at Nossi-Bé; a copy of the translation of his account of the occurrence will be found inclosed. Mr. Frank Harvey, of Majunga, incloses a copy of a letter from a man named Daniel MacDade, which I also transmit, together with the copy of another letter from a man named William S. Simmons. I have no personal knowledge of any of these parties.

You will perceive by Mr. Simmon's letter that he had forwarded a dispatch through the governor of Mahabo to this consulate, and although all the other communications relative to this sad affair have been received, the dispatch forwarded through the governor of Mahabo has not as yet made its appearance.

This circumstance is in keeping with the former attitude of the governor of Mahabo in detaining the United States dispatches to serve his own and his friends' ends, and so frequently complained of by Mr. Stanwood, and protested against by this consulate in my dispatch No. 2 to the Malagassy minister for foreign affairs, dated March 29, 1888, a copy of which I forwarded the Department in my dispatch No. 40, dated October 6, 1888, together with the copies of Mr. Stanwood's accounts of the disorders existing on the west coast.

This man calling himself Captain Du Vergé was the former associate of General Willoughby during the Franco-Malagassy war, and held the position, I believe, of captain in the Malagassy forces. He claims to be an American citizen, and the report is current here that he once held a position in the United States consular service somewhere on the southwest coast of Africa, but he is by birth a native of Mauritius.

The acting British consul, immediately upon the receipt of the news here of the murder of Consular Agent Stanwood, addressed the inclosed letter of inquiry to this consulate. I answered, as per my note attached, his inquiries.

The Department by this time must be in receipt of all my communications relative to the sad disturbances existing on the west coast, furnished by Consular Agent Stanwood and forwarded in dispatch No. 40, dated October 6, 1888. I therefore beg the Department to take immediate action in order to punish the perpetrators of this cruel crime.

I have sent a dispatch to the Malagassy prime minister and the resident general de France this morning, informing them of this sad occurrence. Anxiously awaiting the immediate instruction of the Department relative to this matter,

I have the honor to be, sir, etc.,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

N. B.—I have sent cablegram of this date by way of Aden, informing the Department of this sad affair.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NOSSE-BÉ, November 15, 1888.

MONSIEUR LE CONSUL: It grieves me to announce to you the tragic death of Mr. Stanwood, United State consular agent upon the west coast of Madagascar.

Mr. William Simmons, who left Belo the day after the crime, November 6, arrived at Nossi-Bé the 13th. These are the sad circumstances under which the United States consular agent fell:

He came to Belo to look after the operations relative to the wreck of the schooner *Solitaire*, commanded by Captain Du Vergé. On November 5 there had been a very hot dispute between Mr. Simmons and Mr. Du Vergé, and from words they came to blows. Mr. Du Vergé's brother-in-law having fired a pistol shot in the air, Mr. Simmons left immediately. Mr. Stanwood, informed of the row that was going on at Mr. Du Vergé's, came to the place followed by the Hova officers, of Belo's garrison, toward 8 o'clock in the evening, and it is said that Mr. Du Vergé received him with revolver shots and Mr. Stanwood was struck full in the breast.

It is also said that Mr. Vergé's ex-cook fired two shots at Du Vergé and wounded him and his brother-in-law.

Mr. Du Vergé asserts, on his side, that the house which he inhabits had been forced in, and that a gun and pistol shot was fired by Stanwood and some Englishmen, and that he, Du Vergé, and his brother in-law had been wounded by an Englishman named MacDade.

I have the honor to transmit to you these accounts, Monsieur le consul, for your personal information in case your countrymen on the west coast could not find an opportunity to write to you.

Two letters addressed to Mr. Stanwood have been remitted to you by the commandant of the man-of-war *Boursaint*. I send them to you via Nossi-Bé.

Receive, Monsieur le consul, the assurance, etc.,

LOMPAURT,
Vice Resident de France, Nossi-Bé.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NOSSE-BÉ, November 30, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul, Tamatave:

Inclosed I hand you a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Daniel MacDade, dated at Monondava. I send you the copy as you will see that Mr. MacDade addresses me as United States consular agent, and as the subject of the letter is a matter of importance and the other means he has taken to communicate with you may fail.

I have heard several accounts of the affair spoken of in the letter, but as they are not reliable I will not repeat them.

I remain yours, truly,

FRANK HARVEY.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

MORONDOVA, November 30, 1888.

SIR: It is my painful duty to inform you that V. F. W. Stanwood, esq., United States consular agent at Andakabe, was shot dead by L. Du Vergé, master of the schooner *Solitaire*, at Belo, between 7 and 8 o'clock on the night of the 5th of November.

The schooner is wrecked here with her masts cut away.

I have forwarded a dispatch, through the governor of Mahabo, to the United States consul-general at Tamatave, informing him of the circumstances.

We are seven Americans here in distress, awaiting an investigation by man of-war, or otherwise. It has also been reported to the French at Nossi-Bé, as Du Vergé hoisted the French flag the morning after the murder. I trust no unnecessary delay will take place, and that a speedy investigation will follow.

I remain, very truly yours,

DANL. MACDADE.

F. HARVEY, Esq.,
United States Consular Agent, Majunga.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Nossi-Bé, November 15, 1888.

SIR: The American consular agent at Andakabe, Mr. Stanwood, was shot and killed at Belo, Madagascar, on the night of the 5th November, 1888.

He was in the act of making an arrest on account of a disturbance at the place of Captain Du Vergé.

Although not an eye-witness to the shooting, it is stated by several witnesses that he met his death at the hands of Captain Du Vergé, who fired on him at the time he was in the act of making the arrest.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. S. SIMMONS.

To the AMERICAN CONSUL,
Tamatave.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

BRITISH CONSULATE, December 9, 1888.

DEAR SIR: In the event of your not having received any intelligence from the West Coast by the mail last arrived, I take the liberty of informing you that I have been informed that Mr. F. W. Stanwood, United States consular agent, had been shot dead at Belo, W. C., on the evening of the 5th of November, by Captain Du Vergé, of the American schooner *Solitaire*. I regret not being able to give you fuller particulars about this sad event at this time.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

R. AITKEN,
Acting Consul.

J. P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul, Tamatave.

P. S.—Can you inform me whether Captain Du Vergé, late colonel of the Hova army, is a British subject or an American citizen?

R. A.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

SIR: I thank you for your letter of this morning, but I have already heard from many sources the reports of this sad occurrence.

I understand Captain Du Vergé is a Mauritian.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul.

ROBERT AITKEN, Esq.,
Acting British Consul.

No. 2.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Rives.

No. 46.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, December 24, 1888. (Received February 2, 1889.)

SIR: As announced in my dispatch No. 45, dated December 9, 1888, and by cablegram of same date, forwarded by way of Aden, Arabia, and mailed for that point by the French mail steamer leaving this port on the 10th instant, as stated therein, the first news of the difficulties with Du Vergé and of the shooting of the late Victor F. W. Stanwood by Du Vergé arrived at this consulate.

The inclosures contained in my No. 45 were the only information then to hand of the shooting, and the only accounts given of the affair. Subsequently, the overland courier that reached here from the capital on the 13th instant brought the information as per inclosures, which will

be found duly numbered. In the interim I had dispatched the prime minister and the résident-général de France an account of the shooting. Copies of my dispatch to the prime minister and the résident-général de France and their answers to this consulate will be also found among the inclosures.

On the 15th instant, in answer to the very vague dispatch received from the prime minister (Inclosure No. 3), I forwarded him my letter dated December 15, 1888, and marked "Inclosure No. 1."

On the 13th instant I prepared for the prime minister the dispatch marked "Inclosure No. 2," but as the line was out of order, and not at this writing repaired, that dispatch could not be sent. My first dispatch to the prime minister, marked "Inclosure No. 5," not being answered I sent him the second, marked "Inclosure No. 4," which brought to hand his answer, Inclosure No. 3. The inclosures numbered 7, 8, 9, and 10 are those which passed between this consulate and the résident-général de France relative to the Stanwood shooting case.

Inclosure No. 6 is the translation of a letter from the governor of Mahabo, signed by himself and the Hova officers that accompanied Stanwood to the house where Du Vergé shot him.

Inclosure No. 11 is Du Vergé's first letter to this consulate.

Inclosure No. 12 is Du Vergé's second letter to this consulate dated Belo, November 10, five days after the shooting of Stanwood.

Inclosure No. 13 is the translation made by the consulate of a French letter sent by Du Vergé to the governor of Mahabo, the duplicate of which Du Vergé forwards here.

Inclosure No. 14 is the second letter of the man MacDade, and referred to in my No. 45 as having been sent through the governor of Mahabo.

Inclosure No. 15. Stanwood's letter dated September 15, 1888, to this consulate.

Inclosure No. 16. Stanwood's letter to a man named J. O. Man.

Inclosure No. 17. Du Vergé's letter to Stanwood.

Inclosure No. 18. Declaration on part of Du Vergé, MacDade, and the Howe Brothers relative to the insubordination of the crew of the *Solitaire* during the voyage.

Inclosure No. 19. Mr. Stanwood's dispatch numbered 85. (See note on margin of dispatch.)

Inclosure No. 20. Mr. Stanwood's dispatch numbered 84, dated October 1, 1888. (See note on margin of dispatch.)

Inclosure No. 21. A series of eight letters passed between Stanwood and Malagassy officials.

Inclosure No. 22. Copy of a declaration made before Mr. Stanwood by a British subject.

Inclosure No. 23. Stanwood's letter or dispatch dated September 2, 1888.

Inclosure No. 24. Extracts from published letter of Secretary Bayard.

Inclosure No. 25. Stanwood's letter to the Malagassy secretary for foreign affairs.

Inclosure No. 26. Mr. Stanwood's second letter of the month of September, 1888, to the Malagassy foreign secretary.

Inclosure No. 27. Personal letter to John C. Campbell, United States consul for Madagascar.

Inclosure No. 28. My letter to the Malagassy foreign secretary in answer to his No. 68 dated September 17, 1888, now in hands of Department.

Inclosure No. 29. Stanwood's dispatch dated June 7, 1888.

Inclosure No. 30. Mr. Stanwood's dispatch dated July 19, 1888.

Inclosure No. 31. Mr. Stanwood's dispatch No. 82. (See note on margin of dispatch.)

It will be perceived that I have deviated from the usual manner of giving the number of inclosures, because each one required a comment.

It will also be seen that on the margin of these inclosures I have made notes drawing the attention of the Department to particular occurrences, either connected with previous dispatches sent the Department or some other circumstance.

In referring to the state of anarchy and disorders on the west coast, and the causes assigned for them by the late United States Consular Agent Stanwood, and protested against by this consulate to the Malagassy Government and British officials, I believe that the murder of the United States Consular Agent Stanwood is the outgrowth of such disorders and the incapability of the Hova Government of being able to cope with them.

It will be perceived from the numerous dispatches forwarded the Department with my No. 40, dated October 6, 1888, that for the past year and a half an absolute reign of terror, murder, robbery, and bloodshed have existed in that district led on by a lawless band of men—the outcasts of civilization—and, as stated so frequently by the United States Consular Agent Stanwood, tacitly encouraged by a clique of individuals and backed up by the scurrilous attacks of their newspaper at the capital, upon every one independent enough to oppose their policy and intrigues.

The Department must note the vagueness of the prime minister's dispatch to this consulate in reference to what action he should take to aid this consulate, under such circumstances, when our treaty is quite explicit upon such matters.

It would follow that this Government ought to at least understand the obligations to which it is one of the high contracting parties or be quickly and forcibly reminded of its reciprocity.

From a national point of view and in order to uphold the dignity and prestige of the United States and of our commercial interest in Madagascar, the murder of United States Consular Agent Stanwood must be sifted to the bottom, and the criminals punished with the extreme penalty of the law; if not, no United States consul, with the interest and dignity of his country at heart, can remain in Madagascar, saying nothing of the personal respect he owes himself. Although United States Consular Agent Stanwood has met his death at the hands of Du Vergé, a man claiming himself to be an American citizen, and now beyond doubt the master of an American vessel, it must be remembered that this man, Du Vergé, during the Franco-Malagassy war was the intimate, and from the information I have received the associate, of this same clique and the editor of their paper, that since have so bitterly maligned and opposed Stanwood. Both the clique and their paper, since the publication of a work in French by Du Vergé showing up the late General Willoughby and his schemes, this clique of course have become the bitter opponents of Du Vergé.

It will be perceived, in a great many of United States Consular Agent Stanwood's communications, that he has complained of threats having been made against his life to this consulate, which have been protested against.

At the present stage of affairs it is hard to judge what complications may have led to Stanwood's murder, though the affair of the *Solitaire*

is looked upon as the immediate cause. In the early months of my arrival here this paper was comparatively polite to myself, and as I have never had the honor of the acquaintance or even the sight of any persons connected with its management, and as I am confident that personally I have been more than cautious to avoid any conflict with those parties, this paper has, ever since I received instructions from the Department to apply for the renewal of my exequatur through the medium of the French resident, been snarling at me. Its latest grievance is, apparently, because I did not sit here and pass unnoticed the frauds of the English traders upon our manufacturers in imitating their brands of cotton and placing their bogus imitations upon the market as genuine American goods. Then, again, the same individuals attack my report of trade to the Department of last year as incorrect, simply because it does not coincide with their particular wishes and desires. Were I the kind of individual to remain silent here, say nothing, and permit a great American industry and its interests to pass out of American hands by their frauds and perfidy, I would be the nicest and most convenient American consul in the eyes of this set of frauds, but, in my opinion, I was not sent here to suit such people's convenience. Hence for my efforts to do my duty to my country and its people I have been personally foully attacked by this set of cowards, and scandalous calumnies put in circulation against me, and every act of mine both officially and personally attacked. Hence I say that such tactics to injure and malign the representative of a great nation amongst an ignorant and half-civilized and barbarous people are calculated to do much injury if they can succeed in their devices, for their schemes and strategies are so low that their efforts have no effect upon the respectable and intelligent portion of this community, outside of their own nationality and clique, and there are even some honest men amongst them who severely condemn their methods and their foul and slanderous mode of warfare.

As stated in my No. 40, the agents here connected with American houses are for the most part British subjects. Though endeavoring to avoid any conflict with them in their duties it may be well to give the Department some proof of the attitude of the principal agent of Mr. George Ropes, of Boston, towards this consulate.

During the absence of the gentleman referred to in America and Europe the following extract of a letter written him by Mr. Ropes, cautioning him, came accidentally into my possession, which is evidently Mr. Ropes' answer to his agent to questions asked or representations made of this consulate to Mr. Ropes, and since this gentleman's return here I have confronted him with his acts, and in asking him for an explanation of the same, his statement to me was, "That during the excitement created here on my instructions from the Department to apply for the renewal of my exequatur through the medium of the *résident de France*, that he had written Mr. Ropes that my acts in that case were influenced by the Jesuit fathers here and some other French people." (See my remark in my dispatch No. 40 dated October 6, 1888.) This is a proof of what such people are capable of doing.

The following is Mr. George Ropes' caution to his agent, as per extract from letter:

The State Department are friendly to me, and what is of less consequence, I am to them, being an ardent supporter of this Administration, and nothing but friendly talk must go from any of my agents towards any representative of our Government.

This is the rebuke of an American gentleman to his English agent in Madagascar, relative to the present United States consul.

I give this extract, not through malice or with any intention on my

part, but to show the Department the falsehoods and insinuations that I have had to suffer and bear with from parties whose sense of duty to the interests of their employers ought to be first to lend their aid to this consulate in its efforts to protect our people against English frauds. These allusions, together with the many comments of the late Consular Agent Stanwood bearing upon this same subject in his dispatches to this consulate, go a great distance to prove that he, Stanwood, being on the opposite coast of this island, was correct in his remarks regarding the attitude of the English-American agents and their calumnies towards this consulate. From what source he had his information I know not.

In entering into these particulars and explanations, the Department may perhaps think it irrelevant on the present occasion, but I am of opinion that from such attitudes spring up other consequences which perhaps may be illustrated in the unfortunate end of poor Stanwood. Whatever his private faults or his career through life may have been I know not, only from the hearsay of those who evidently were not his friends. See my dispatch No. 14, dated September 20, 1887, and the inclosure of the vice-consul in same dispatch in answer to inquiries made by this consulate.

But in my judgment (although I have not indorsed his policy in every particular) he has proven himself to be a true American, against all odds, and proofs of this statement are on file in this consulate, made by Lieutenant Shufeldt, of the United States Navy, during his visit to Madagascar.

It will be perceived in my letter of response to the very friendly offer of the resident-général de France, who, in friendship for our Government, put at the disposition of this consulate the service of a French man-of-war to convey me either to Belo or Andakabe, that I was unable to avail myself of the opportunity, as the vice-consul left here for Mauritius the very day after the news arrived of the shooting of Stanwood and has not yet returned, so that I could not leave the consulate, as there was not a single person here to whom I could intrust its care, the two agents of the American houses here at present being British subjects.

And as this town is without protection, and the local authorities disregard protests against robbers and housebreaking, I considered it not safe to leave here, inasmuch as the inclosures of this consulate have been broken into twice in the last six months, and no redress from the governor of this town, although I have written and personally called upon him asking for a guard under these aggravated circumstances to protect the consulate. The governor refused my request on the plea that if he was to furnish this consulate with a guard that he would have to supply all the other foreign consulates with the same.

Notwithstanding this request from the United States consulate, there is a store immediately opposite the consulate in which it is said the prime minister is the principal owner, and this store is every night furnished with a guard by the governor, and although this guard is immediately opposite the consulate, and that every night at dark I have a large oil lamp hung in front of the consulate, when this guard was asked to give evidence against the thieves that broke into the consulate inclosure, their answer was, they knew nothing. I now beg the Department at the earliest moment possible to inform me of its decision in the Stanwood murder case, and give me positive instruction for my guidance, in order to enable me, if possible, to prevent any complications

that may arise in the future out of this sad occurrence, and to refute any false statements that may be made in connection with it; and that one of our Navy vessels will be sent here at once to inquire into the circumstances of this murder, and that all connected with it will be punished, as well as to make general inquiries into the outrages and disorders so long existing on the west coast, and to protect our flag and commercial interest against the nefarious works of this band of outlaws.

It is now beyond doubt that a portion of the cargo of the *Solitaire* was fire-arms. The commandant of the French man-of-war *Boursaint*, who visited Belo a few days after the shooting of Stanwood, has informed me that some of the cargo of the wreck of the *Solitaire* was lying on the beach at Belo when he visited the place, and amongst it were four or five small cannons and several Winchester or other rifles.

I am quite anxious about the archives of the Andakabe agency, as Stanwood was such a voluminous writer. This band of villains may get hold of some of them to serve their own ends. But I have instructed the prime minister to give order immediately to the governor of Makobo to seal and secure them and send an inventory here at once.

I regret to have to inform the Department that my health at present is very poor, this being the malarial and scorching hot season, and it is with the greatest possible physical exertion that I write these dispatches and attend to other duties of the consulate, not having a confidential soul to render me any assistance.

Moreover, within the last two months my eyes have commenced to affect me, caused by the glare of the scorching sun and the hot sandy soil of this filthy town. It pains me to complain, but I can not help it.

The résident général de France, Le Myer de Vilers, returned here on November 8, 1888, after an absence of eight months in France, to the contrary and notwithstanding the false prophecies of the Anglo-Missionary clique and their newspaper, that has been all the time asserting that the résident général would never return to Madagascar. The résident de France at this post returned home by the November mail on account of bad health, this being his second congé within eighteen months. Hitherto I have scrupulously refrained from the mentioning of the word missionary, but their rule or ruin doctrines, as stated by Mr. Stanwood, have become so notorious in the case of poor Stanwood that I can not help alluding to them, not out of prejudice or malice to their peculiar religious belief, but on account of their political intrigues under the cloak of religion and their interference in other people's business.

I send the Department a copy of their paper referring to the career of Stanwood and Du Vergé, while during the whole investigation of the arch conspirator and intriguer Willoughby by the Malagassy court-martial it was as silent as a mute, simply because he was a Britisher. On account of the Stanwood troubles, I have to defer my annual trade report, as I have not the time to attend to it, but will as soon as possible.

I have, etc.,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*Mr. Campbell to Prime Minister.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, December 15, 1888.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have received your telegram dated December 13, 1888, in answer to my second dispatch, forwarded you on 12th instant, my first dispatch of 9th instant being unanswered.

In your dispatch of 13th instant your excellency states that "you will be thankful to me if I let you know quickly what your Government can do to assist me."

I immediately telegraphed you, in answer, the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and the Government of Her Majesty, the Queen of Madagascar, which are quite explicit relative to the protection of life and property.

The aid Her Majesty's Government is to render the United States representative is stipulated in Article VI, paragraph 4 of the treaty. I would, therefore, call your excellency's attention to the careful reading and study of the whole of Article VI of the treaty.

Regarding the laws of the United States in murder cases, they call for the immediate arrest and imprisonment of the criminal (the offense not being even bailable). Then, as soon as possible after the incarceration of the prisoner, he is submitted to a preliminary examination of the crime charged against him, and after such examination committed to stand his trial.

I therefore request the arrest of Capt. L. D. R. Du Virgé, master of the American schooner *Solitaire*, now wrecked in the harbor of Belo, west coast of Madagascar, and from the written information received at this consulate charges him with the shooting of Victor F. W. Stanwood, United States consular agent, and to await the instructions of the United States Government.

I inclose a copy of a letter from the governor of Mahabo giving his version of the shooting.

I would also request your excellency to give special order to said governor (as I am informed by letter that he has taken charge of the United States consular agency and its archives, as well as the personal and other effects of the late Victor F. W. Stanwood) to have all securely locked up and sealed until such time as I will be able to have them brought to this consulate; and the said governor will immediately send a correct inventory of all United States property in his charge and of all the effects of the late Victor F. W. Stanwood to this consulate.

You will also command him to have made in writing depositions of all witnesses to the shooting of V. F. W. Stanwood and forwarded at once to this consulate, and with the least possible delay.

Assuring your excellency of my most distinguished consideration, and presenting my most profound respect to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, I have, etc.,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
United States Consul for Madagascar.

RAINILAIARIVONY,
Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Telegram No. 3 to prime minister, in answer to his dispatch of November 12, 1888.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
*Tamatave, December 13, 1888.**His Excellency the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief:*

Your excellency's telegram in answer to my second dispatch received.

You ask what your Government can do to assist me in the Stanwood murder case. The United States treaty with Her Majesty's Government calls for the arrest of all offenders against the law. I trust Her Majesty's Government will fulfill the stipulations of the treaty.

Likely the resident général de France will consult with you. Letter by next courier.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Translation of telegraphic dispatch from prime minister in answer to my second dispatch of December 12, 1888.

AMBOHIMANGO, December 12, 1888.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul, Tamatave:

I have received your telegram informing me of Captain Stanwood's death at the hands of Du Virgé. I am sorry to hear of it. I have also heard of some things that Du Virgé has done to the people. I will thank you if you will let me know quickly what my Government can do to assist you.

HOY RAINILAIARIVONY,
Prime Minister.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Telegram No. 2 to Prime Minister.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, December 12, 1888.

His Excellency the Prime Minister, Annanarivo:

Having telegraphed your excellency word of the shooting of United States Consular Agent Stanwood, at Belo, by Captain Du Virgé, and as I have not as yet received an answer from you, I have telegraphed his excellency the French résident-général to see you in connection with this murder. By next courier you will receive letter.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

Telegram No. 1 to Prime Minister.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, December 9, 1888.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: An account was received at the United States consulate this morning of the shooting to death of Captain Stanwood, United States consular agent at Andakabe, by Captain Du Virgé at Belo, on the west coast.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul.

The PRIME MINISTER.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

Translation of letter from Governor of Mahabo.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Consul-General, America:

On Monday evening at 7 o'clock Captain Du Virgé and Mr. Aisinan* were in discord; then Du Virgé shot at Mr. Aisinan, but he was not hurt. The soldiers and Gardiner came and told us Mr. Stanwood, consular agent, sent for us to go with him and see Captain Du Virgé. We went with him, and when we arrived there Captain Du Virgé told us to come in. We went in and told him if you have any business let it be before to-morrow.

Captain Du Virgé and Mr. Stanwood were there arguing, but Mr. Stanwood had not finished what he was saying when Du Virgé shot him, and he was dead.

Captain Du Virgé† was approached by a Frenchman who was his brother-in-law and

*Aisinan, I think, is meant for Simonan, or Simonan appears to be one of the crew who left immediately before the shooting, and from information received Simonan was disputing with Du Virgé when the row occurred in which Stanwood was shot.—
J. P. C., U. S. C.

†See Du Virgé's account of the shooting in letter to Governor of Mahabo.

prevented from shooting anybody else, but he was again shot by him and hurt, almost killed, and we do not know if he is going to die or not. Even we officers who entered the house have all been shot at, and thanks be to God that we are not dead.

HOY RAINISANJANAHARA, 6 *Vetras or Honors*.

HOY RAINIZANABELO, 6 *Vetras or Honors*.

HOY RABENASANDRATRA, 6 *Vetras or Honors*.

HOY RANDRIATAVOO, 6 *Vetras or Honors*.†

HOY RAINIZAFRIDRAZAKA,
13 *Vetras or Honors*, O. D. P. Governor of Mahabo.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

Letter to his excellency Le Myre de Vilers, minister plenipotentiary and résident général de France, Tannanarivo.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, December 15, 1888.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Permit me to thank you on part of my Government and of myself for the aid and friendly assistance you have rendered this consulate in connection with the sad occurrence of the shooting of the late United States consular agent, Victor F. W. Stanwood, by Captain Du Virgé, master of the American schooner *Solitaire*, and for your great and cordial courtesy in placing at the disposition of this consulate the use of a French man-of-war now at Nossi-Bé, in the event of my going to Belo or Andakabe.

I regret to inform your excellency that I can not immediately avail myself of your offer or decide upon my course of action, as the vice-consul is absent at Mauritius, having left for that island by the steamer of 10th instant; and as there is no person here to whom I could intrust the charge of the United States consulate, I am necessitated under the circumstances to await the vice-consul's return to Tamatave, when I shall duly inform your excellency of my plans.

By the courier bearing you this dispatch, I send another to his excellency the prime minister, requesting the fulfillment of the treaty stipulations with the United States in having Du Virgé with his accomplices in the shooting of Stanwood at once arrested and brought to Tamatave for preliminary examination, and to await the instructions of the United States Government to this consulate.

I inclose your excellency a copy of a letter written in French by Du Virgé, and sent by him to the governor of Mahabo, in which your excellency will perceive that Du Virgé alludes to some complications that might arise between friendly nations on account of the occurrences connected with the shooting, which (according to Du Virgé's statement) having occurred in or about the house of one Jean Baptiste Pargas (a Frenchman).

In the same letter Du Virgé accuses Stanwood of the shooting of his brother-in-law, one Joseph Cailleres, a young Frenchman, while the copy of the letter inclosed from the governor of Mahabo,* written in Malagasy, and forwarded to this consulate (according to the translation I have of the letter), accuses Du Virgé himself of having shot and seriously or dangerously wounded his brother-in-law, the said Joseph Cailleres, the young Frenchman alluded to, and that all the officers that entered the house were shot at by Du Virgé, and concludes by thanking God that they are not all dead.

I have received by the British consular mail from Tannarive, which arrived here on the 13th instant, a letter from the man MacDade, informing me that the governor of Mahabo had taken charge of the United States consular agency and of the Government archives and other property of the United States belonging to the agency at Andakabe, and also of the effects of the late Victor F. W. Stanwood.

In my dispatch of this date to the prime minister I have given him positive instructions to give immediate orders to the governor of Mahabo to have the United States archives and Government property as well as the effects of the late Victor F. W. Stanwood safely locked up and securely sealed, and at once to forward to the consulate a correct inventory of all United States property in his charge, and of the effects of the late V. F. W. Stanwood, until I may be able to have them brought here.

† The above are the names of the officers who appear to have entered the house accompanied by Consular Agent Stanwood.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

* The Malagasy letter mentioned sent by the governor of Mahabo. I had not time to copy, but will send it on another occasion; however, the substance of the letter is the same as that written in this dispatch—J. P. C., U. S. C.

I also have received a long letter from Du Virgé appealing to the sympathies of this consulate in reference to the sad position of himself, his young wife, and children, and begging of me to go to Belo.

I have, etc.,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

Telegram from the résident-général de France in answer to my first dispatch of December 9, 1888, forwarded through the résident de France at Tamatave December 10, 1888. Received at Tamatave December 11, 1888.

[Translation of dispatch.]

Under those delicate circumstances I shall lend my absolute co-operation to the United States consul and to the friendly American Government.

It is impossible for the Malagasy Government to arrest Du Virgé; they lack the means.

Mr. Campbell can start by the next steamer leaving Tamatave for Nossi-Bé, where he will certainly find a French man-of-war, which I shall order to be put at his entire disposition; only it is necessary that I receive a letter which you will transmit to me telegraphically.

If necessary, I will send and have the seals put on the archives and Mr. Stanwood's effects.

LE MYRE DE VILERS.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

Telegram No. 1 to the résident général de France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, December 9, 1888.

Thé RÉSIDENT GÉNÉRAL DE FRANCE,

Tannarrive:

An account was received at the United States consulate this morning of the shooting to death of Captain Stanwood, United States consular agent at Andakabe, by Captain Du Virgé, at Belo, on the west coast.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

*Du Virgé to the United States Consul-General, Tamatave, Madagascar.**

BELO, WEST COAST OF MADAGASCAR, October 30, 1888.

DEAR SIR: Although I have not the honor of knowing you except by name, which I believe is Campbell, I pen these lines to you and trust the same to Governor Rambakovrato, 13 vetra or honor, of Mahabo, who has so far shown me some kindness, as he did years ago, to forward at once.

I have here now all kinds of trouble raised by discontented young men, but above all by your subordinate, Mr. Stanwood, whose acts, etc., now are merely with intent to spoil a good and honorable business just at its infancy, for the simple reason that he is one of my worst enemies. I have faced many battles and enemies during the Italian war of 1859, and during the rebellion. Both sides were brave and fought as lions for their rights. I, a foreigner at that time, took the Northern side and defended the noble banner of the Stars and Stripes. I never was a traitor† to the Malagasy or French Gov-

* The Department will perceive that this letter was written on the 20th October, 1888, or five days before the shooting of Mr. Stanwood, and sent for transmission to this consulate through the agency of the governor of Mahabo. It was not received at the consulate until 4.30 p. m. Thursday, December 13, 1888.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

† The Department will note this remark, for I believe it can be proved that he has been such to both.—J. P. C. U. S. C.

ernments; records will prove the same. To-day by a machination—I deny it was by accident—as I truly believe it was a put-up job to have my vessel, the *Solitaire*, stranded in the inner harbor of Belo.

I can not write or say much except that the vessel is only insured to Madagascar, and that I, the master, own over \$2,000 in said schooner besides the addition of my services, etc., to sail this vessel here, where, per verbal agreement, I would have transferred the command of said vessel to some among the young men I would judge fit for said position, while remaining on shore as superintendent and executive officer of the enterprise, which was styled in Boston “the Madagascar Trading and Development Company.”

I would most respectfully beg of you as a gentleman, the United States consul, and a man of honor—and by what I have been told you are incapable to do any injustice—to come here by land or water and to see facts, not what you hear or read, but *facts, facts, facts*, in which the whole enterprise with a new vessel will, if not attended to at once, be spoiled and gone to pieces, for all whom it may concern, for the simple reason that ambitious, jealous, and revengeful persons wish to crush now the whole enterprise, for the reason that they hate bitterly the master or head of such enterprise, who has just been compelled to bow to the destiny and elements of God in the stranding of his vessel.

It will be useless to state that I can give you the best of references from Baltimore, Washington, New York, Georgia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, and Oregon, and proofs are now in my possession with papers from the State Department,* governors, ship-owners, yacht-owners, colonels, generals, etc., gave me, and that any man that has worked his name honorably, etc., as I have done in America, my loved and adopted country, and in France, the land of my fathers, would be proud of.

I beg most devoutly, sir, do please come, and as soon as you can. This is my name and that of my young wife and children. Take the whole place† I have in the vessel and enterprise, but please come and give me and us all justice, which can not be obtained‡ and bought for money or goods. May you feel and understand the feeling of one shamefully wronged. Come, this is all I ask for.

Very respectfully,

L. D. R. DU VIRGÉ.

Master and Executive Officer of the Madagascar Trading and Development Company, Membre de la Société Géographique de Paris.

[Inclosure No. 12.]

Du Virgé to United States Consul-General of Madagascar.‡

BELO, November 18, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor most respectfully to inclose herewith copy of a letter sent to the Malagasy governor-general at Mahabo concerning the shooting, etc., made in the house of a Frenchman, in which I was wounded by a man named McDade.

And I respectfully request that your presence is very much needed here,|| and as a guaranty I will give you my share in the *Solitaire* and enterprise which was and is intended to be an honest American one with little capital at the start.

Mr. Stanwood is, I am told, dead, and the vessel *Solitaire* instead of being afloat is getting daily worse and worse and will soon, if no proper steps are taken, be a complete wreck. For God's sake and the honor of the flag I have fought with honor and sailed with pride, please come or send some one to see justice done to the owners and to those shamefully wounded without cause.¶

I have, etc.,

L. D. R. DU VIRGÉ,
Master of Solitaire.

* The Department will know if this statement be correct.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

† I consider this remark as tantamount to a bribe.—J. P. C.

‡ This sentence may be intended to qualify the other remarks alluded to.—J. P. C.

§ Copy of Du Virgé's second letter to this consulate, which, it will be perceived, was written five days after the shooting of Mr. Stanwood and forwarded through the governor of Mahabo. Received at the consulate at 4.30 p. m., Thursday, December 13, 1888.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

|| The second repetition of the remark referred to in other letter.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

¶ The Department will see that many of the sentences of Du Virgé's letters are quite vague, but I have copied them as they are written.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

[Inclosure No. 13.]

*Copy of translation of a French letter sent by Captain Du Virgé to the governor of Mahabo.**

BELO, SOLITAIRE, November 8, 1888.

Mr. Rainizafrievrazaka, 13 honors, to P. M. Governor-General of Mahabo:

MR. GOVERNOR: It is already some time since the wreck of the *Solitaire*, which vessel I command and have raised up and floated with the aid of the Sacalavas.

I have the honor to write to you to ask your help and assistance. I believe you have had the goodness to send me two sacks of uncrushed rice by Mr. Stanwood, and also another sack by your son with a little sugar and two small measures of white rice for Madame Du Virgé.

You can not be without knowing that I had to feed a crew and more than twenty persons and that I could not obtain anything in Belo, and having been put to very great expense to save the vessel, which to-day would have been ready to put to sea instead of laying there to get rotten and go to ruin by the orders of Mr. Stanwood, which orders I have obeyed but have protested and have given notice of it to Messrs. Dole & Flint, the owners in Boston.

I am again to-day short of everything, and beg you to have the goodness to send me on the vessels' and owners' account some more rice and all other articles most necessary to live upon, reminding you, however, that Madame Du Virgé is not far from her accouchement and that she has also with her a daughter only thirteen months old and also that her young brother, Joseph Cailleres, is grievously wounded and that I can not give him anything to better his position, which is more than critical.

Since my last letter, in which I announced to you that (no matter what people say to the contrary) I was certain that the vessel had lost almost nothing and that a sum of \$50 would have been quite sufficient to cover its first losses, but to-day many things go to loss, not by the negligence of the Hovaguards but by the sun and rain and by sundry petty robberies which have been committed. I have already had the honor to address to your care a very important letter to be sent without delay to the United States consul-general for Madagascar.

I now regret to have to announce to you some facts which probably in themselves would be serious enough to complicate, for a time, some friendly nations.

The house or establishment situated at Belo belonging to Mr. Jean Baptiste Pargas (a Frenchman), † and which I some time ago bought but which was again retaken by mutual consent on October 8, 1888, by Mr. Pargas—this house, said I, is where my family, my crew, and myself have received hospitality since my vessel was put on the coast or reef, and was forcibly entered by armed force and by the orders of the American consular agent, Mr. Stanwood, followed by some Englishmen, some old hands from the vessel, some Hovas, and where took place quite an innocent massacre, of which here are the facts, taken at a bird's-eye view.

On November 5, 1888, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Stanwood, consular agent of the United States at Andakabe, armed and followed by some Englishmen, some old hands of the *Solitaire*, also arrived, and, with some Hovas bearing arms, by force entered the inclosure of the above-named place, and having repelled and passed Mr. Pargas, the owner, who was protesting against the inviolability of his house, Mr. Stanwood gave orders to arrest Joseph Cailleres, a young Frenchman, my brother-in-law. I was protesting against this unjust and groundless arrest and offering to take his place, ‡ when § I was immediately fired upon by Mr. Stanwood and wounded. At the same time shots were fired by the followers of Mr. Stanwood, one of which, fired by a man named McDade, wounded my brother-in-law very grievously in the abdomen.

This man McDade was engaged by myself at St. Helena as a prospector for mines or for any other employment to which I might assign him on my arrival here.

Mr. Stanwood having implored me very much to be good enough to leave with him the man McDade and the two Howe brothers, who are also miners, giving me the following reasons: Stating that the United States treaty permitted prospecting in the country and that he, Stanwood, had some great grants of land upon which he and Messrs. Emerson & Hullet had found much gold, and that he wished to mark up the grounds

* The Department will perceive that this letter was sent three days after the shooting of Stanwood.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

† I have learned from the commandant of the French man-of-war *du Boursaint* that this Jean Baptiste Pargas is a colored man from some of the French Islands.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

‡ I would respectfully call the attention of the Department to the account of the shooting given by the governor of Mahabo in the translation of his letter, dated November 7, 1888, which is quite different from Du Virgé's.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

§ Malgon's letter, No. 4.

so as to ask permission to work them, and that, having in his possession \$25,000, he himself would go with them, McDade and the Howe brothers. Upon the promise and advice of Mr. Stanwood I gave McDade and the Howe brothers the stuff and other goods, a list and receipt for which is herewith inclosed, and instead of following my instructions they have followed those of Mr. Stanwood. The Mangooko's River to which I was sending these gentlemen to visit is in the Sizebounzy's district, one of the two rivers which have been asked for from the Hova Government for twenty years with the right to navigate them with steamers, so as to open up the trade of the interior to the coast, where I have asked for the establishment of customs by the Hovas, with a promise upon my part to unite the independent and unruly tribes with the Hova Government.

Mr. Stanwood had assured me that he would indorse my demand and that he had written a letter to this effect to his friend, the prime minister, and that the latter had promised to help him.

It is necessary that you should know everything that has happened since the wreck of the *Solitaire*, and the annoyances without end that I have been put to and the many evil things that have been said against me, and also what I came to Madagascar for, and also that it was the pilot Mameke, recommended to me by Mr. Stanwood, whom I accuse of having put the *Solitaire* on the reef or coast, and this for motives which sooner or later will be known. I accuse him of having done more thieving since the wreck of this vessel than any other Sacalava in Belo, and wish that you would search his house, being convinced of what I advance.

I also ask you, on the part of Joseph Cailleres, that his assassin or murderer, MacDade, would be arrested and kept in safety or in sight up to the day when an inquiry will be made by Malagasy, French, and American authorities, and I ask you to come here in order to ascertain the facts which have taken place, or otherwise to send some competent officers, and your son as an interpreter. Hoping that you will remember our position here, I remain, etc.,

L. D. R. DU VIRGÉ,
*Captain of the Solitaire and Executive Officer of the
Madagascar Trading and Development Company.*

[Inclosure No. 14.]

Copy of MacDade's letter, No. 2.

[First letter of Mr. MacDade, inclosed in dispatch No. 45, dated December 9, 1888. This letter is the one forwarded through the governor of Mahabo. Received at consulate 4.30 p. m., December 13, 1888.]

MONANDAVA, November 9, 1888.

SIR: It is my painful duty to report to you information that V. F. W. Stanwood, United States consular agent for Andakabe, was shot dead by L. D. R. Du Virgé, master schooner *Solitaire*, on the night of November 5, 1888, while in the execution of his duty. An inventory of his effects has been taken, and the governor of Andakabe and Mahabo has taken charge of the premises. Hoping this serious matter will be attended to at your earliest convenience,

I remain, etc.,

DANIEL MACDADE.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
United States Consul, Tamatave.

[Inclosure No. 15.]

N. B.—I particularly call the attention of the Department to this letter, as it appears that in the beginning of the business connected with the schooner *Solitaire* the relations of Stanwood and Du Virgé were amicable, but it occurs to me that afterwards Stanwood, ascertaining the character of the cargo and the various difficulties connected with the venture from the start, must have changed his attitude toward Du Virgé, hence the commencement of difficulties.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, September 15, 1888.

SIR: Attached to this letter are three copies which will help to explain the matter to follow.

Asking your reference to these copies, I now give briefly the history of the matter to which they related.

The schooner *Solitaire*, of Boston, owned by the Madagascar Trading Company, is an American rigged vessel of a type hitherto unknown on this coast, and consequently the native seamen are next to useless on board of her so far as service is concerned. She has been on the coast for some time, and of course the employés of the English house have had free intercourse with the crew. That crew, as appears from the log-book, have been very turbulent and insubordinate ever since the ship left Boston, and more than once have threatened to scuttle or burn the vessel since they have been on the coast in order to get clear of the vessel and emulate some of the beach-combers.

The most bitter hostility has been developed toward the enterprise, and there is strong reason to believe that the men have been induced to take the step they have in order to (1) practically disable the vessel for want of a proper crew and (2) to give the employés of McCubbin an opportunity to send a complaint to the Department through the medium of the United States consular agent at Port Natal, and also to prefer a claim against our Government for subsistence and transportation. It is also believed that several members of said crew have been promised positions with Messrs. McCubbin of a much better class than they held on the *Solitaire*.

That willful damage is intended is shown by their exulting remarks that they "would have a man-of-war after her (the *Solitaire*) in less than ninety days." Mr. Pickersgill's protégé, Mr. John R. George, of slave-dealing notoriety, is the leader in the business and the uncontrolled lawlessness of the last four years, and the support of British consular offices in such lawlessness has had the effect of encouraging them to throw off all semblance of decency. There is a mass of other documents, letters, etc., connected with the case that can be produced if required. I think, however, there are enough herewith to answer the Department in case an explanation should be required of you, and I have strongly advised the master to send, not only the copies of the documents and correspondence on file in this office, but a full and circumstantial account of the affair to his company in case the Government should demand an explanation from the registered owners of the vessel.

The accounts of the deserting seamen are in this office. The balance (total) of wages due them was \$21, an average of \$3 each. The requirements of the law all appear to have been complied with, and furthermore, I was on board the vessel on both August 8 and 10, and no complaint whatever was made to me, although there was not the slightest hindrance put in the way of the men if they had wished to speak to me. Should the Department communicate with you upon the subject, I am at your service for any further information you may require.

I have, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar.

[Inclosure No. 16.]

Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Oman.

[Extract.]

J. OMAN, Esq.,
Nosbery (agent for H. & F. McCubbin):

ANDAKABE, September 6, 1888.

I have heard from the Captain Weeks about the seamen from the *Solitaire* and that you had furnished them or a part of them with transportation to Natal upon their written request. This is a matter that I must investigate, and therefore I shall be greatly obliged if you will send me a copy of any and all papers they may have handed you. Those men had ample opportunity to complain to me if they wished, but they made no complaint whatever, and I am much surprised at what has happened. The *Solitaire* has not yet arrived, but is daily expected. Probably some explanation will then be forthcoming of this very extraordinary occurrence.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

[Inclosure No. 17.]

Captain du Virgé to Mr. Stanwood.

SOLITAIRE, September 7, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of ship's log and official one (log), list of slop, chest, account with crew, and full statement of their leaving by force the vessel at

Nosbery or Sandy Island, instigated, as I felt convinced, by the members of H. & F. McCubbin, an English house, who wish to crush our competition.

I also call upon you to estimate the damage done to the vessel, cargo, and life, and what might have occurred if we had sustained any bad weather at that place and on passage to Mourandava having on board nothing but my cook and my wife and servant besides some natives that I hired to do the pulling. I also call upon you as an old shipman and one who has resided enough on this coast as a United States consul to see the danger where I am now placed with my vessel and cargo, and to use the full strength of the law against said seamen and the English trading house of H. & F. McCubbin, if possible.

I have, etc.,

L. DE R. DU VERGÉ,
Master.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD, Esq.,
United States Consular Agent, Andakabe.

[Inclosure No. 18.]

Declaration of Captain du Virgé and others.

ANDAKABE, September 8, 1888.

DECLARATION.

On Monday, August 20, 1888,* when crew of American schooner *Solitaire* were ordered to turn to work they requested to see the captain to complain about their food not being properly cooked. Afterwards they requested to be allowed to go on shore to see the United States consul, but were informed by the captain that no United States consul was there. They still insisted to be allowed to go on shore. At 3 p. m. the crew returned on board and demanded to be paid off. Captain du Virgé refused to do so, when A. B. McDonald used threatening language, telling Captain du Virgé that if he stopped in the ship he would make him sorry for it. Afterwards O. S. Pablo came aft and used the same kind of threatening language. Subsequently all the crew picked up their luggage and left the ship. Seaman Larsen was discharged at his own request as he had not signed for the voyage. When the crew returned on board they were under the influence of drink, which was provided for them by the employés of Messrs. McCubbin, and furthermore the crew were influenced by the people to stop on shore; also, they were told not to see United States consul at Andakabe. As this is a new enterprise the only reason which can be given is to do all the harm they can to damage our business on the west coast of Madagascar by thinking if they can influence the crew to stop on shore the vessel will not be able to proceed on business. On arriving here at Andakabe the United States consul informed Captain du Virgé that reports reached him that the crew were provided with food and a passage to Natal by Messrs. H. & F. McCubbin's employés providing they made these declarations which were dictated to them. It is reported that the crew made declarations at Nosbery that Captain du Virgé landed powder and fire-arms at Andakabe. This is an absolute falsehood. I must state that the United States consul was on board of vessel from July 25 to August 3, 1888, and not one of the men attempted to make a complaint, and all of them seemed to be satisfied.

It is also reported at Andalandy when we arrived there first, that Mr. Pepin was represented to the crew as being the chief United States representative on the west coast of Madagascar, which statement is entirely incorrect. It must be stated that on May 25, 1888, A. B. J. McDonald came abaft the mainmast in a state of drunkenness and used the most dirty language to the men, officers, and master, such as "you dirty black son-of-a-bitch, you damned Dutch son-of-a-bitch," the master went on deck and said "you damned French son-of-a-bitch, I can lick every one of you on board," and put his fists in the captain's face. The captain again ordered him forward and he refused to go, and turning on the master struck him on the breast, the captain ordered the mate to put him in irons. When the master and second mate attempted to do so the said J. McDonald fought both the officers, calling them in the meantime "you sons-of-bitches, you Dutch sons-of-whores, I can lick you all and will kill you yet." The captain then went to the assistance of his officers and was again struck by J. McDonald. The captain was then compelled to knock him down and finally he was secured and put in irons. The crew generally since they left Boston have been in a mutinous state and always been insubor-

*The vessel being then at Nosbery.

dinate. Through personal interest the long-established people here—I mean H. & F. McCubbin—have influenced the local chiefs to such an extent that no assistance could be obtained from them to make the crew return on board.

L. DE R. DU VIRGÉ.
DANIEL MCDADE.
HENRY P. HOWE.
DAVID L. HOWE.

[Inclosure No. 19.]

Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Campbell.

No. 85.†

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, October 13, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 5 dated August 30, 1888, covering inclosure.

I can only reply briefly to-day and to explain why I can not. I mention that the American schooner *Solitaire* stranded a few days ago at a place some distance south of here, and that my presence at the wreck has been and is constantly necessary to prevent a repetition of the plundering of the *Surprise*. As it is severe losses have occurred, which will be duly reported as soon as an official inventory can be taken in order to ascertain the precise amount. Your No. 4, covering stationery, has not yet reached me, but there is a schooner from here, now at Nossibé, which I hope will bring both dispatch and stationery forwarded.

Coming now to your remarks *re* my communication to the Insurance Company of North America,* I would say that copies of every communication addressed by that company to the Department are, and have been for a long time, in my hands. There is no such statement therein as that I had made the remark to which your reprimand would apply. The exact facts are, that the vice-resident stated on behalf of the company, referring to the chief consular officer, who, so far as we can understand, is taking no active steps in reference to this case. That letter was written in May, 1888 (I presume you have a copy thereof), and it stated the exact facts of the case as it stood at that time. Your letter to the Malagasy foreign minister, under date of August 30, 1888, gives the fullest proof of this. This being the case, I think your remarks are uncalled for. There has been very great delay in dealing with this case. I have been unable until now to elicit one single word in reference to this matter. Unless some explanation is given of the delay, it can only be ascribed to neglect and indifference. There is no other course possible. As for the information, the same particulars that have been given to the Department were not only sent to your office at a very early stage of this affair, but copies have been sent during your incumbency, and appeals made with the strongest emphasis for your attention, commencing on February 26, 1887 (copies sent with No. 48) and continued up to May 27, 1888 (No. 81).†

Again and again I have written regarding the extreme dissatisfaction on this coast, resulting from the want of proper attention, and now a gentleman has gone to the United States for the sole purpose of endeavoring to draw the attention of the Department to these matters. The fault is not mine. If it lays with my instructions from the Department, of course it is not yours, but in the absence of any specific information to that effect, there was but one inference possible. Up to this time, I had supposed that paragraph 687 of the Consular Regulations, covered the entire ground, and that if any special instructions had been received, that you would inform me thereof in order that I might acquaint the parties interested with the fact that the matters at issue were being attended to.

It is simply impossible to transact consular business with the coast from Tamatave,

* I here may remark, as I have before stated to Mr. Stanwood, that I could not present American claims to this Government before I received them, and up to this moment I have never received any statement of the North American Insurance Company but those forwarded by the Department, as you will perceive in Mr. Stanwood's last communication to the consulate, that the insurance papers were so bulky that he did not forward them, supposing the Department had already done so—J. P. C., U. S. C.

† By reference to Mr. Stanwood's No. 81, now in possession of the Department, it will be perceived that he merely states that of what the documents consist, and without sending one of them here. Mr. Stanwood also stated in his No. 80, dated May 3, and also in possession of the Department, that the documents came to hand, but had not examined them, but would give particulars by next opportunity—that opportunity was in No. 81, with merely the remainder of the papers received.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

unless communication is more frequent. I, in common with every one else here, can see no reason why either our personal interests or those of our correspondents should suffer for the want of the attention to which we believe we are as fully entitled as the people on the east coast.

It is imperative that I leave to-night for the wreck in order to protect the property saved. But I will reply more fully with the next means of communication and will also give the particulars of this wreck.

I am, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
United States Consular Agent.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar.

[Inclosure No. 20.]

Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Campbell.

No. 84.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, October 1, 1888.

SIR: Herewith the returns for the quarter ending September 30, 1888. In addition to the arrivals reported therein, I am informed that a ship belonging to George Ropes, esq., was at Maintyrans about the 10th of September, but particulars of the cargo have been refused by the agent in charge.

There is no improvement in the situation, and my latest dates from your office are more than six months old. Under these circumstances it appears useless to enter upon any further explanations or to make any requests. A sense of duty, however, impels me to again ask the question: Are we to understand that American interests on this side of Madagascar are absolutely abandoned? And if so, at whose bidding?

I have, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar.

[Inclosure No. 21.]

Copies of eight letters of Mr. Stanwood to different Malagasy officers, with their answers.

MORONDANA, *September 15, 1885.*

DEAR SIR: I have this day handed Razafindrazaka a copy of the report of the captain of the ship wrecked at Salara, and I have also explained to him the matter of the articles saved and brought to Ranopas and sold by Razafimbelo.

I have asked your son to speak to you privately on these matters and shall be glad to hear from you on the subject. The reason I have not written before is that I was too sick to write at that time, but must now report to my Government and shall be glad to hear you first, as the port of Ranopas is under your control.

Yours, very truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

To RAZAFINDRAZAKA, 13 *Vetra D. C. M. Sy.*, Governor at Mahabo.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, August 12, 1888.

To RAZAFINDRAZAKA,
Agent of the Government of Mahabo:

SIR: Your letter dated August 31 (?) has been received. In reply I have to say:

(1) The business in which Razafimbelo, 7 *vetra*, is concerned has been laid before the Government of the United States, and therefore I must decline to discuss said business with any one except special commissioner duly employed by Her Majesty of Madagascar and his excellency the prime minister.

(2) Four years ago the prime minister withdrew the port (*Grassana*) from the control of Mahabo. If the former arrangement is again reverted to the Government of the

United States will promptly and emphatically protest to Antananarivo. The chief consular officer has already protested, and the recent affair at Belo will be made the subject of a further complaint direct to America, with an earnest request to the Government to endeavor to remedy the shameful state of affairs that has existed in this district since Governor Rackald (Rakote?), vetra, D. P. M., was ordered to the capital.

I have, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

Avie Lianno Hoy Ramizafindrazaka, 13 Vetra, D. P. M. Sy. C. in Chief Governor Mahabo.

[Translation.]

SIR: As you wrote me I went with Ramanaka, 12 honor O. D. P., to bring Razafimbelo, 9 honor D. P. M., to look into the business you told me of on September 10, 1886. And Razafimbelo has arrived here then replied to this business you told me of. He has now gone because he had nothing to do with the people who lost the goods; but if we find any one who can be a true witness against him we will put them together for him (Razafimbelo) to reply.

I visit you with the officers and trust we shall be able to find out who is in the right.

Hoy RAMIZAFINDRAZAKA,
13 Honors, Officers of the Palace of Her Majesty, Governor in Chief of Mahabo.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, August 25, 1888.

SIR: I have your letter dated August 22, 1888, which letter was handed me by Ramarioka, 12 vetra, Off. D. P., and Raingorz, 10 vetra, acting governor of Andakabe. In reply thereto I have to say:

(1) I made no complaint to you respecting Razafimbelo, 9 vetra, D. P. M. My letter of September 16, 1886, distinctly requests that your son should speak privately upon the subjects of the wreck of the *Surprise*, and the conduct of Razafimbelo, 9 vetra, kapiten ladoan at Ranopas. The verbal answer to that letter given by your son Razafindrazaka was that the port of Ranopas was not under your control. As that statement was supported by documents in this office nothing more was said concerning the matter.

(2) I have in this office a letter from his excellency the prime minister, which distinctly states that the control of the port is not in the hands of the officers of Mahabo.

That letter was sent to me in consequence of many complaints which had been made on the management of the affair here. A careful translation thereof has been sent to the United States Government. The Natal officers of the United States have also recognized that pledge as a fact.

If the Malagasy Government has or shall withdraw that pledge it will become my duty to promptly notify the Government of the United States of the fact, but until that is promptly done I certainly can not accept my dictum from any officer which shall multiply or set aside the written word of his excellency the prime minister.

This being the case, I must positively decline to discuss any matters affecting the ports with the officers of Mahabo.

I have, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

To RAMIZAFINDRAZAKA,
13 Vetra, D. P. M. and Governor of Mahabo.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, August 25, 1888.

SIR: With reference to the business upon which you have come, as expressed in the letter of the commander at Mahabo, dated August 22, 1888, I have to say I have in this office a letter from his excellency, prime minister and commander-in-chief, in which his excellency distinctly withdraws a control of the ports from the officers of the Mahabo. This being the case I must decline to discuss officially any business relating to said ports with any officers from Mahabo.

I am very glad to see you and quite ready to transact any business relating to your district, but, as I have explained, I have been distinctly informed that matters relating to the ports are no longer in your hands.

I have, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

To RAMASIAKA,
12 *vetra*, O. D. P. and *Lefing as Mahabo*.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, August 25, 1888.

SIR: The business you wish to discuss has been in the hands of the Secretary of State for the United States, and I decline to enter upon it until I receive instructions from that office.

As for the letter of the commander of Mahabo, I showed you this morning an official letter from his excellency the prime minister and commander-in-chief, which letter distinctly states that the officers at Mahabo have nothing to do with the ports.

I will answer the letter of Rainizafindrazaka, 13 *vetra*, commander at Mahabo, but positively decline to discuss the business either with him or his officers.

I have, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

To RAINGAZ,
10 *vetra*, *Solen My Governor, Andakabe*.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, August 27, 1888.

To RAINITSIZENHA,
11 *vetra*, D. P. M. and Governor at Manja.

SIR: I have heard that Rainizafindrazaka, 13 *vetra*, has sent you a letter stating that I had preferred a complaint against you and had demanded that you should come here, etc.

I have now to inform you that such statement was an absolute and unqualified falsehood. I have never at any time made any complaint against you, either to Rainizafindrazaka or any one else.

As for Razafinibelo, 9 *vetra*, in September, 1886, I asked the governor of Mahabo to privately ascertain the connection of Razafinibelo, 2 *vetra*, with certain British subjects who had been engaged at plundering a cargo of ship *Surprise*. The answer that Rainizafindrazaka then gave was that he had a control, Ranopas, and could do nothing.

As that statement was verified by a letter from the prime minister now in this office nothing further was said upon the subject. This is not the first time that the governor of Mahabo has officially made false statements concerning myself. I now propose to ascertain from the capital direct how far he is justified in his late course of action. Should I have any business with your district you may be sure that I shall address you direct, but until that is done I should advise you to pay no heed to messages purporting to come from me.

I am, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure No. 22.]

Declaration made before Mr. Stanwood by a British subject.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, Madagascar, August 16, 1888.

On this day appeared at this office Jasaim Bear Singajee, a British subject, accompanied by the undersigned witness, and in presence of said witness said Jasaim Bear Singajee voluntarily made the following declaration, to wit:

That he, the said Singajee, was and is the last and only person who has supplied goods to Peerb-hoy Daodjee Jamal, alias Pera Bey, for any legitimate trade. That he, the said Singajee, advanced said Jamal, alias Pera Bey, goods in small quantities on the recommendation of John Donovan and H. N. Smith; that said advances commenced in Feb-

ruary, 1886; that from time to time he received small quantities of produce on account; that near the end of March, 1887, said advances had aggregated the sum of \$1,720, that there was at that time, *i. e.*, March, 1887, a balance due him from said Jamal, alias Pera Bey, in the sum of \$860; that he, the said Singajee, then embarked on board of John Donovan's boat and went with said Donovan to Ambato for the purpose of collecting his account from Jamal, alias Pera Bey, and Ambato, and there demanded payment of his account; that said Jamal, alias Pera Bey, then said that he had no assets whatever, and in proof thereof took him to the house of Osman Hamady (asomany), where he, the said Jamal, alias Pera Bey, lodged, and there showed him the small box with a little half-worn clothing therein, and reiterated his statement that he had nothing more. That then said Jamal, alias Pera Bey, told said Singajee that he was concerned in a project which would bring plenty of money, and that if he, the said Singajee, would wait a few months he should pay him; that at that time, March 28, 1887, there was no merchandise whatever in the house of Osman Hamady (asomany) except part of a barrel of rum; that he, the said Singajee, returned to the north, and that in a few days he heard of the crime and attempted arrest of Osman Hamady (asomany); that he heard also that it was expected to secure a large sum of money from the Malagasy Government; that Earle, Swenson, Butler, their governor of Mahabo, namely Razafindrazaka, evangelist, and Rajaina were concerned in the affair, and that Rakote, 11 *vetra*, governor of Andakabee, would be arrested, and that all the parties named would be arrested, and that all the parties named would share in the money that was to be paid by the Malagasy. That he, the said Singajee, was repeatedly urged to present a claim for \$5,000, but that he refused and only asked to have a small boat returned which had been seized as the property of Osman Hamady (asomany) but which boat really belonged to him, the said Singajee. That after the arrest of Governor Rakote, Razafindrazaka, evangelist, and Rajaina used their utmost efforts to induce him, the said Singajee, to prefer a claim upon the Malagasy Government for a large amount, but that he steadily refused, only making a claim for the boat by letter, which letter was answered by Rakote, telling him to come forward and prove ownership, and that if such ownership was proved he could then take the boat; that the reply of Rakote was handed to Jamal, alias Pera Bey, and that said Jamal suppressed said letter, and that he, the said Singajee, never heard of the letter or the contents until within the last month; that said Jamal, alias Pera Bey, is responsible for the suppression of said letter, it having been handed to said Jamal by Rainizanabelo, 6 *vetra* Kapiten la doane, in whose presence said Jamal, alias Pera Bey, broke open said letter addressed to him, the said Singajee; and he, the said Singajee, further says he knows and is prepared to prove that the said Peerb-hoy Daodjee Jamal, alias Pera Bey, has never had since September, 1885, \$300 worth of legitimate merchandise in his possession at any one time; that the claim he has made on the Malagasy Government is a fraud; that he has always borne a very bad character even among the Asiatics, and that the said Singajee was only induced to advance him goods by the urgent solicitation of John Donovan and H. N. Smith, both of whom have been concerned with said Jamal, alias Pera Bey, in sundry transactions, which he, the said Singajee, declines specifying, and the said Singajee further says that he has known Osman Hamady for several years; that the said Osman Hamady (asomany) for several years, that the said Osman Hamady had neither money, goods, or credit; that it was and is notoriously known that all he got hold of was spent in wild debauchery; that he is a thorough scoundrel, and that his present claim on the Malagasy Government is a shameless outrage; and he, the said Singajee further says that in consequence of the arrest of Governor Rakote and the demoralization resulting therefrom, he, the said Singajee, has suffered losses in business aggregating upwards of \$2,000 for the reason that ordinary trade debts are no longer collectible, the lawless element has the complete upper hand, and that the officers nominally representing the government are obliged to purchase immunity from certain of the Sakalava in order to move from place to place, in reality paying a tribute to the people they are supposed to govern.

That while Governor Rakote was in command here there were no crimes. Commerce was carried on under as safe conditions as in any other country, and that the only people who could possibly object to the just and upright rule of Governor Rakote were the criminals whose action has within the past year so completely demoralized the trade of the entire region from Cape St. Andrew southward, that there is not a single merchant over all that 780 miles of coast that has not lost money in his business this year, and that many of them are quitting the country in consequence of the savagery and barbarism now rampant.

RAINNIGIOM, 10 *vetra*.
 RAINIZANABELO, 6 *vetra*.
 RAINIPAIBAKA, 3 *vetra*.
 MARIKAISY, *
 GURITROYA, *
 MARIKAISY, *

I hereby certify that the above is a careful and conscientious translation of the statements of the said Y. B. Sinzajee, made in the Sakalava dialect. Here is my office, that three of the above witnesses were present when the said statements were made to me, and that the fourth witness declares that said Sinzajee made the same statements to him in another place.

I further certify that the major part of the matters related above are notoriously known facts and can be proved here at any time by dozens of competent witnesses.

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

[Inclosure No. 23.]

Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Campbell.

No. 83.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe September 2, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your inspection certain copies of recent correspondence. First asking your reference to said inclosures, I now give such further explanations as seem necessary.

From the time of the wreck of the *Surprise* Mr. Pickersgill has had full and complete information of all the circumstances, knowing well who the British subjects were who were concerned, and the extent of their operations. With dispatch No. 79, dated April 28, 1888, I sent a letter for transmission to the acting British consul, relating to a claim against the estate of John Peter Swenson on behalf of the underwriters of the cargo of said ship *Surprise*.

April 30, Mr. James Oman, agent for H. & F. McCubbin (British), with the assistance of Razafindrazaka, got possession of two small schooners and some other property belonging to said Swenson, and attempted to make off with said boat and property. I thereupon took such steps as resulted in the detention of said assets pending a legal adjustment of this case.

Information of all this was of course sent to Antananarivo, and Mr. Pickersgill, with a business-like promptitude which I can not but admire, even when exhibited in a bad cause, at once took steps to place the British subjects in a position to escape any consequences for their share in the transaction.

He first got the Malagasy authorities to send a letter to the governor of Mahabo empowering him to hear and adjust all complaints by foreigners. That done he sent his instructions here, and without the very slightest notice to me, not even a casual mention of the subject, the governor of Mahabo sent two high-rank officers and forty soldiers to the governor of the Manja district with a formal demand that he and the customs officer of whom the charges were preferred against said officers to him, the governor of Mahabo. The governor at Manja refused to come until he should hear further on the subject, but sent the customs officers and at once dispatched a courier to the capital to ascertain what it all means. The first intimation I had of the matter was the arrival of the party here. They went to Mahabo, and Hassan Ali and Nossajie with documents, purporting to be proxies for the rest of the Asiatics, were in attendance, and as they are partners of the sons of the governor it may be readily understood how the proceedings were conducted. As you will see by inclosures I refused to go to Mahabo and afterwards they came here and I refused to discuss the subject, and also sent a letter to the governor at Manja denouncing the imposition.

The Asiatics are very much disappointed and Razafindrazaka very indignant. I inclose a personal letter which will convey some idea of the admirable qualities of that very remarkable evangelist. Copies of the correspondence between the Department and the underwriters of *Surprise* reached me per June mail to Majunga. I do not send a transcript of said copies, for they are rather bulky, and I take it for granted you will have had copies also by the same mail that brought them to me.

Referring now to the trouble with the American vessel mentioned in the letter to the Malagasy foreign minister July 24, the American schooner *Solitaire* came here and on the 25th I went in that vessel to Belo, a tidal harbor twenty-eight miles from here, but included in this custom district. As the captain wished to inspect the bottom of the vessel I returned here on August 3, and on August 5 some of the crew got on shore and refused to obey orders or return on board.

After vainly endeavoring to obtain assistance from the Malagasy officer in charge (note Article VII, clause 4, of the treaty), the captain sent for me and I went to his assistance, and on asking the officer in charge why he would not comply with the plain letter of the treaty his answer was that he was a trader employed at Razafindrazaka and did not propose to assist any opposition dealers, and when I said I would report him he sneer-

ingly replied that Mr. Pickersgill would attend to all that. The matter was not finally finished before the 9th, having occurred five days, and necessitated my going to Belo. I do not know as it will be of any use to ask that this matter be presented to the Malagasy Government, still it is my duty to do so, and I hereby formally lay the complaint before you and respectfully ask for your action. I would also respectfully call your attention to the fact that any long delay is tantamount to absolute neglect of the business. The Malagasy are keen to note such particulars and to act accordingly.

I come now to commercial matters. Between July 25 and August 3 I was in consultation with six American traders, including the representative of the Madagascar Trading Company (an ex-United States consul).*

The official aspect of affairs in this district was fully gone over, as exhibited in my dispatches and letters to you, commencing with No. 48,† dated February 26, 1887, and continued up to date, and of your dispatches to this office, including copies. I have kept nothing back, and whatever action is taken it is done with a full knowledge of the damage we have suffered and the reason why. I now respectfully ask your attention to the letters addressed to the Malagasy foreign minister, and we venture to hope you will indorse and accentuate our plea for justice. One year is surely enough for even Malagasy (or British) time.

The reason why they are sent direct is that this is a business in which all the Americans of this side of the island have a share, and there is no denying that there is an extremely bitter feeling here in relation to the delays that have occurred. Besides, in 1882 I sent a complaint to Mr. Whitney, at that time acting as consul.

In 1884 I was in the capital, and in response to some kindly expressions of personal regard from the then minister I asked him how it was that they had passed that complaint by. They denied having ever heard of it, and a search among the records proved that it had never been presented. The matter was promptly adjusted, and the foreign minister said to me, impressively, "How can you expect us to transact business of which we have never heard?" These letters are now sent direct, for it is my impression that the merchants at home will be heard from on these subjects, and neither the Malagasy Government nor any one else shall have any loophole for escape from responsibility if I can prevent it. These copies show conclusively the state of commerce, but I mention the fact that John Donovan, whom Mr. Haggard quoted to you, returned here on July 8, and is again the leader of the lawlessness. Is it not time that that senior naval officer, whom Mr. Haggard referred to one year ago (!) as being the great adjuster, should make his appearance, and either disprove the charges or punish the criminals?

I close by requesting for the —th time that more frequent communication from your office be accorded. This without any vivid hope of results, but from a sense of duty owing to our countrymen here.

I have the honor, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar.

P. S.—Referring to a remark in your last dispatch I inclose a few extracts from a published dispatch of the honorable the Secretary of State.

As that dispatch was given to the press, it may be presumed, to assert a fixed principle, applicable at all times and in all places, singularly *apropos* to affairs in Tamatave and Antananarivo, and especially in reference to withholding answers to your official communications in deference to the notoriously known wishes of British officers and British subjects.—S.

*In my No. 45, dated December 9, 1882, which will be in the hands of the Department some time before the arrival of these letters, I mentioned in above numbered dispatch that there was a report current here of Du Virgé having been in the United States consular service somewhere on the southwest coast of Africa. You see here that Stanwood refers to him as an ex-United States consul.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

†Stanwood here stated his dispatches to me commenced with his No. 48, dated February 26, 1887. As I did not arrive in Madagascar until February 27, 1887, the Department will evidently see the fallacy of this statement, and I did not take official charge of the consulate until March 4, 1887. Stanwood's first dispatch to me was his No. 53, dated May 30, 1887, wherein he states that he had first heard of my arrival from Malagasy friends, and afterwards from Captain McGregor, of the *Alliance*. His No. 54 of same date is one of the dispatches forwarded the Department, and which I considered his first during my incumbency.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

[Inclosure No. 24.]

Extracts from published dispatch from Secretary Bayard to Hon. James Fenner Lee, secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires ad interim at Vienna.

By no act of mine, nor with my consent, can the Government of the United States be placed in an attitude of supplication for favor or become a petitioner for recognition on terms prescribed by any foreign power, and this expression meets the full approval of the Executive.

International comity, as understood and practiced by the United States, is substantial and sincere and applies to the public interests of governments and in the vast concerns embraced and controlled by governmental action. It is not the intention of the Government of the United States, as it can not be the wish of the people of this country, from whom the power of administration is derived, to allow the important and dignified objects which diplomatic intercourse was designed to promote to be lost sight of or subordinated to the prejudices and caprices of a limited social circle.

* * * * *

These conditions are simply intolerable, and are, in the case of the United States, not only exhibited by the plain letter and underlying spirit of our Constitution of government, but are inconsistent with that decent self-respect which forbids a nation of 60,000,000 of freemen to accept the position of a diplomatic dependency of the friendly power whose behests appear to have been acquiesced in and carried out by Austria-Hungary in the present instance.

[Date of above August 31, 1885.]

[Inclosure No. 25.]

Mr. Stanwood to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, September 14, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information copies of a correspondence which has recently passed between myself and Razafindrazaka, evangelist, and certain Malagasy officers relating to the affairs of the wrecked American ship *Surprise*.

I commence by explaining that certain correspondence has passed between this office and the United States upon the subject of the wreck and plundering of that ship, and that my latest advices are that the matter has been referred to the State Department of Washington with a request for the official attention of the chief consular officer of the United States. I now ask your special attention to the date of the first letter (inclosure No. 41), and would say that the reply of that letter is exactly described in inclosure No. 4 from that date; *i. e.*, September 16, 1886, until August 12, 1888, I had never mentioned the subject directly or indirectly to either the governor of Mahabo or any officer belonging to Mahabo.

As you will observe, I have declined to discuss the business with either Rainzafindrakaka, 13 vetras, or any person representing him. I have several reasons for that action.

(1) The business is now in the hands of the Department of State, and consequently I expect to receive all further instructions through the medium of the chief consular officer.

(2) Rainzafindrakaka, 13 vetras, has signally failed to conduct any business satisfactorily ever since he has been in command at Mahabo. His incapacity and mismanagement in several cases, occurring between the years 1880 and 1883, was the cause of heavy money losses to myself and other Americans, notably Mr. George Ropes, and was the reason for the complaints which resulted in a change of management here in 1884. In this connection I ask your reference to a letter addressed to me by his excellency, the prime minister, dated August 19, 1884, and numbered 94.

(3) It is notoriously known by the officers at Manja, and here also, that the surreptitious use of my name was for the purpose of calling the commander at Manja and Razafinidelo, 9 vetras, to Mahabo, in order to complete a scheme to protect Hassan Ali and Moosajee, both of whom were largely concerned in the appropriation of the cargo of the *Surprise*, and to throw all the blame and responsibility upon the Malagasy officers of the Manja districts. Hassan Ali and Moosajee are partners with Razafindrakaka and Rajoona. This fact speaks for itself.

(4) I can not believe that the Government of Her Majesty of Madagascar intends to withdraw the pledge given in 1884 and take a retrograde step to please the people of

Mahabo, who, with the exception of those engaged in illicit trade, *i. e.*, powder, guns, slaves, and the export of wood, have not a single friend over all that west coast.

Mr. Ropes has withdrawn his agency from this place, and will not return. An American ship (*Solitaire*) was here in July, and almost immediately had trouble, in consequence of the present shameful condition of affairs, which trouble resulted in a loss of \$80. The captain protested strongly; stated that he would report the matter to the United States, and sailed away without landing one dollar.

It seems incredible that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue, and I earnestly hope you will investigate at once.

Please note that there is no commander at all at Andakabe—no shadow of law or order. Powder and guns are brought here and sold openly, and scarcely a day passes without reports of robbery and murder. People who are concerned in trade with Razafindrazaka and Razana pay no duties whatever. All this disorder and lawlessness is utterly unnecessary. For three years, while Rakote, 11 vetras, was in command here, there was not a single robbery or murder anywhere in this district. These people can be controlled easily enough. The main cause of the crimes is that powder is furnished to the brigands by and with the consent of Malagasy officers themselves. Within a month after the arrest of Rakote, 11 vetras, 200 barrels of powder were landed at Ambald (Ambato), a port directly under the control of the governor of Mahabo. Four days after five soldiers were killed by the brigands and within two months more than twenty, and these murders have been continued up to now. August 31 came the report of one officer and two soldiers killed while carrying goods for Razafindrazaka. Yet the import of powder and guns goes on unchecked and legitimate commerce is completely killed.

Referring to inclosures, you will observe that Razafindrazaka signs himself as agent of the governor of Mahabo. It is generally understood that he is the person responsible for all the disorder; that he originated the conspiracy against Governor Rakote. He came to my office on August 30 in company with Razaopetra, 9 vetras, and Ratsetakesa, 6 vetras, and endeavored to get up a dispute because I had refused to prefer a charge against the governor at Manja, and thus free his friends, Hassan Ali and Moosajee. He was very overbearing and insolent, using threats and also language that I can not believe would have the approval of the officers of Her Majesty's Government, afterwards coming alone and making use of expressions which I forbear to repeat here, but which I shall report to the chief consular officer of the United States.

I now wish to say that I am fully aware, and have been for a very long time, of the efforts of Mr. Antony Tacchi and others in the capital to make it appear that these complaints are groundless; that there are no difficulties here. Those efforts, whether by Facchi or any and every other person, are simply the propagation of infamous calumnies and should be suppressed like any other piece of flat mendacity. The statements I have made, both to your Government and to the chief consular officer of the United States, are facts.

The French citizens have made some reports to their officers. Your own officers will verify every statement if you will but call them to the capital. Consider the fact that this state of affairs has been in existence more than one year.

If nothing else can be done, at least please send a strong governor to Andakabe and put an end to this murderous Mahabo business, so far as this place is concerned.

I send a copy of this communication and inclosures to the chief consular officer of the United States, and have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

ANDRIANIFIDY,
Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

[Inclosure No. 26.]

Mr. Stanwood to Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 1.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, September 1, 1888.

SIR: I regret to be obliged to again ask your attention to the following matters:

(1) Powder is now being openly brought into this port for sale to the brigands, who at present have complete control and are murdering, robbing, and burning at will.

(2) It is charged by Malagasy officers, by the well-behaved Sakalava, and by foreigners that Razafindrazaka, the evangelist of the London Missionary Society and the son of the

governor of Mahabo, and Rajasna, alias George Spergeon, also a son of the governor of Mahabo, are the parties who are selling this powder to the brigands.

(3) It is further charged that there is at present a house in Mahabo nearly full of powder and muskets, and that said powder and muskets are being daily distributed to the brigands by the son of the governor of Mahabo, viz, Razafindrazaka, evangelist, and Rajasna, in exchange for the proceeds of the plundering of said brigands.

It is a fact that powder is being landed here and sold to the brigands. It is a fact that Malagasy officers have complained at this office of that business and have asked that the Vazahas should report the matter to their respective officers. It is a fact that the Sakalava chiefs have also complained and have also asked that these matters be reported. It is a fact that Razafindrazaka and Rajasna are associated with John Donovan, Hassan Ali, Moosajee, and Abdul Kerim, who are the persons who import this powder and guns.

It is a fact that over 150 miles of coast, viz, from Ranapas to Maintyrano inclusive—it is a matter of public comment, stated and accepted as truth—that the governor of Mahabo and his sons are selling powder and guns to the brigands—Sakalavas. It is a fact that an American ship was at this port in July and went away without landing either goods or money in consequence of the present condition of affairs, viz, that the brigands are in complete control, and the governor of Mahabo and his sons are in collusion with them. It is a fact that no commerce can be done here at present, unless powder is furnished for the brigands; that all people who wish to keep to their treaties and the law can do no business.

It is a fact that no commerce whatever is being done except by the sons of the governor and the four persons who are importing the powder and guns, and who are partners with the said sons of the governor of Mahabo.

There is any amount of proof of the above statements, and of very much more.

I now respectfully ask your interested consideration of these important subjects and forward a copy of this letter and a full report to the chief consular officer of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

ANDRIANIFIDY,
Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

[Inclosure No. 27.]

Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Campbell.

[Personal.]

ANDAKABE, *September 2, 1888.*

SIR: I give herewith some further explanations of the subjects covered by inclosures sent herewith.

You will note in the letter to the foreign minister that I state that Razafindrazaka made use of threats. He had with him two of his henchmen, and the threat was that they would send a report that I had refused to recognize the Malagasy authority. I was alone in my office, and knowing the utterly villainous character of this person, and having the example of Rakote before me, and the present matter, I decided to send these papers.

This person, Razafindrazaka, while in my office repeated the slanders concerning yourself, of which I wrote you once before, and not only that, but he is in the habit of repeating said slanders everywhere to everyone who can be got to listen.* Now leaving

* I am of opinion that Mr. Stanwood in many particulars is correct concerning the persons aiding to propagate those slanders and calumnies, although I have no positive proof except in one case in which my personal character was attacked by a former protégé of this consulate, who made a demand upon the consulate for a passport for his wife and daughter who were going to their own country (Mauritius). I refused the request, stating that passports could be only granted to American citizens. Some time afterwards this man, who is a German by birth and for forty years has traveled over the world without the protection of his own land (on account, I understand, of his political offenses against his Government), attacked my personal character, and for his vile and filthy language I personally chastized him. I may state that this antagonism began to develop itself towards me about the time of the excitement created by the application for the renewal of my exequatur through the French President, and because I have opposed the English traders in their frauds upon our manufactures. (See my dispatch No. 21, dated December 12, 1887, and No. 40, dated October 6, 1888.)—J. P. C., U. S. C.

the question of the damage done to our countrymen generally by the propagation of such slanders among the natives, let me ask your opinion of the effect of this upon American citizens. Ought any American citizen in this country to believe for one moment that the responsible head of the representatives of the United States is such a character as this scoundrel describes? Ought American citizens to be compelled to listen to such slanders? I referred him to the written promise of the prime minister *re* the ports. To this he replied that it was not the first time that the prime minister had made promises that he never intended to keep in order to gain a temporary advantage, and then referred to the written promise made to our Government in 1881. (*Vide* Consul Robinson's No. 4, date May 2, 1882.) That promise he said was only made in order to get Robinson to make some official admissions concerning some disputed points, such as sovereignty-land law, etc., and was never intended to be kept.

He, Razafindrazaka, also referred to your letter concerning Rakote, of November last, and how Pickersgill and Mr. Laborde* had got a snub administered to you and said: We have Pickersgill with us and can do as we like in the capital. A volume would scarcely cover the subject, but I think I have written enough to show you the state of the case. I hope you will do something to right this business. It is gall to me to hear it and to hear the comments of people to the effect of the poor craven bridegroom said never a word.

Some of the persons concerned in the conspiracy with Osman and Pera Bey are disposed to round on their confederates. One of the persons who has always been supposed to be a leader was brought to my office by three officers, and I was requested to write an official statement of his deposition.

As I am not very sure of Malagasy I wrote the statement in English, and the officers took two copies. I took the precaution to date four copies in all, and enclose you one herewith, as there is reason to believe that the officers will manage in some way to convey a copy to Rakote, and he would at once send it to the government officers. I therefore send this copy.

The bulk of the officers here are personal friends, some of them enthusiastic Americans, and I have no difficulty in obtaining details of every scheme as soon as it begins to develop; but the fact is that all this is due to the calumnies concerning yourself in the capital, and the actions of the employés of American houses in assisting to give weight to the malicious efforts of the English clique.†

Yours, very truly,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
U. S. Consul for Madagascar.

P. S.—I should perhaps have stated that the hostility to you had developed long before any complaints had been sent from this side. It appears to have started very shortly after your arrival. This whelp, Razafindrazaka, says that both Pickersgill and Haggard, also the English missionaries, advised the Malagasy Government not to grant you any *exequatur*, and that the employés of the American houses were backing them up.

STANWOOD.

That statement of course comes from Pickersgill.

[Inclosure No. 28.]

Mr. Campbell to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 5.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
October 11, 1888.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Your dispatch No. 68, dated Prinjoanvy, September 17, 1888, and purporting to be an answer to my No. 4, dated August 30, 1888, was received at this consulate on the afternoon of Sunday, September 30, 1888. A note marked on the back of the envelope in blue penciling stated received at the office September 18, 9 a. m.

Whatever office this remark alludes to I know not, nor have I any conception why this postscript was written on the envelope, as I have not hitherto noticed any such remarks upon any previous communications received from your office. All I can say in reference to the remark referred to is that your dispatch was not received at this con-

*Mr. Laborde was the former agent for the American houses of Ropes & Co., Solem & Arnold, Cheney & Co., of New York, and a British subject, but recently died at the capital.—J. P. C., U. S. C.

† See my note on first page of this letter—J. P. C., U. S. C.

sulate until six days after the regular time of delivery, through whatever office it was forwarded, and as I have had on a previous occasion to call your attention to the delays assigned for the detention of (United States) dispatches, your excellency will know through what office your No. 68 was mailed to this consulate, and if the cause of delay interests you sufficiently you can very easily ascertain the reason of this delay.

Referring to your dispatch No. 68, the translation which I have had literally made by a gentleman conversant with your language and familiar with your style of diction surprises me as to the vagueness of the language used and purporting to be an answer to a most important dispatch.

If my communication No. 4, dated August 30, 1888, has been honestly translated and correctly read by your excellency, I am still further astonished how so much confusion could have occurred.

Not only the date stating correctly the year in which the American bark *Surprise* was wrecked, plundered, and answered in a mistaken manner, but also from the reading of the translation of your dispatch, it would appear that you confounded the name of the captain of the wrecked bark *Surprise* for the bark itself.

The translation of your dispatch reads: "I have received your letter written on the 30th August, 1888, saying the ship Cyrus B. Avrill and daughters was wrecked on the southwest coast of Madagascar on the 21st November, 1888."

Now, while Captain Cyrus B. Avrill and his daughter, who accompanied him on that voyage, escaped the personal violence of the natives and are now alive and living in America, the American bark *Surprise* was plundered and robbed, and afterwards the hull burned to the water's edge by the natives on the morning of the 21st November, 1885, and not, as stated in your answer, on the 21st November, 1888, a date which we have not as yet reached. Please read carefully my No. 4 again. I don't think you will be able to find any such mistakes made or language used as above quoted.

Again, the wording of your dispatch No. 68, according to the translation, would make it appear that your excellency was quite ignorant of the geography of your country, which I am sure must be a great mistake, as the translation again reads as follows:

"I do not understand clearly from your letter what place the pillaging took place. Your letter says on the southwest coast of Madagascar. I do not know what part that is.

I pray your excellency to have my dispatch No. 4, dated August 30, 1888, again well and correctly translated, and also have it very carefully and very cautiously read over, when I am sure your excellency will be able to transmit to this consulate a vastly different answer from the one received.

The subject-matter of the dispatch in question, and forwarded your department upon recent advices received by this consulate from the Department of State at Washington, treats upon an affair of serious and vital importance, as it contains the instructions from the Government of the United States of America to its consul at Tamatave, requesting him to present the claims of American citizens upon Her Majesty's Government for losses sustained and outrages committed by the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar.

If after the review asked for of my dispatch No. 4, August 30, 1888, and the intelligent and correct reading of this letter in explanation, there still remain any points your excellency does not clearly and distinctly comprehend, I would suggest, in order that to save time and any further delay in this matter, that you would have your translator to make notes of the same and send them to me in English, as translated by him, and if words can make matter clearer or more comprehensive to your excellency it will afford me much pleasure to furnish them.

Assuring your excellency of my distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be,
Your excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Consul.

His Excellency ADRIANIFIDY,
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Antananarivo.

[Inclosure No. 29.]

Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Campbell.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, June 7, 1888.

SIR: On May 31 I sent very full information on many of the matters that have recently been the subject of complaints from here.

I now ask your attention to inclosed press copy and explain the reasons for sending it.

First, I beg your reference to page 8 of inclosure No. 2, sent with supplement to dispatch No. 69. You will note that an old case was brought up at the time Governor Rakote was arrested. The history is too long for this opportunity, but the information in relation to it is that Mr. Pickersgill has informed his correspondents here that if that case could be fastened upon Rakote it would fetch the Yankee consul. What the particular "fetch" is to be is not stated, and the business is being manipulated, as its operators suppose, in profound secrecy.

Something is expected to result, but whether it is me or yourself that is to be "fetched" is yet involved in mystery.

Now, as a matter of fact, that affair happened before Rakote was in command here. The circumstances, if publicly proven, will shame every Englishman in this country and specially McCubbin's people, who were the parties concerned. I have no idea that Mr. Pickersgill intends for one moment that it shall be made public, or that I shall know of the attempt to manipulate it, but I think he has some plan to work the affair privately with the Malagasy Government to the detriment of either you or myself. Consequently I have sent the letter, copy of which is inclosed herewith, and as you will note have sent it in duplicate. I am no advocate of the policy of self effacement, and do not believe in the system of letting other people have their own way with us until mischief has resulted and then whining over it.

I have been publicly attacked, admittedly because I reported directly to you as my senior officer upon my affairs here. I do not propose to submit in silence nor even give them six months more for their machinations without letting them hear from me. I am very well aware that every possible scheme will be tried with the executive officers of the Malagasy Government, and I propose to give back blow for blow.

The conduct of this business thus far is difficult to describe. To speak of it as an outrage is to give it too mild a characterization. It is infamous. It is a clear denial of natural rights, and as such is utterly indefensible. By going into the service of their country men do not forfeit or surrender those rights which are the indispensable safeguards of honor. I believe that the Secretary of State will promptly insist upon an investigation that shall show up the whole business when the facts are brought to his knowledge. Therefore I do not mean to wait any unreasonable time for action in this country. I will refer the matter to the United States Government and ask for prompt justice.

When people are using the name of a British consular officer in connection with a scheme to "fetch" a consular officer of the United States—Yankee consul—it shows a state of affairs in this country that the head of the State Department ought at least to have an opportunity of giving an opinion upon.

I now formally request that upon the receipt of this you will send a courier overland at my expense, if you choose, and inform me what measures have been or are to be taken in this matter and when such measures may be supposed to show results.

The reason for asking for an overland courier is that when the *Leena* sailed on her last voyage Mr. Philippe carried off a young creole girl from here, and of course will not dare return, fearing the vengeance of the father. This will cause a break in the postal service to Majunga. I do not think anything more than a temporary stoppage inasmuch as the French traders speedily brought about a renewal when it stopped before, and as there is now a vice-resident at the south there is very much more necessity for a monthly mail. However, if there is any objection on the score of expense I will pay and thereby dispose of such objection.

Mr. Haggard quoted Mr. John Donovan in his letter to you on the quarantine case. You will now have seen Mr. Knott's letter *re* gold digging and the Malagasy comments thereon. Mr. Donovan managed that business. He is reported to be now in South Africa getting up an armed party to rush the Malagasy gold fields. These are to be all Englishmen, on the basis that Britons are amenable to no law or treaties in this country. Mr. Pickersgill's teaching may possibly bear more weighty fruit than even his egotism anticipated. No doubt the French would be pleased to see the country opened by any legitimate means, but an armed English invasion upon any pretext—?

In conclusion, I ask your consideration of the fact that all through this matter only two communications have been sent from your office.

Although by your position you are the most prominent officer in this case, still you are the only one that has been next to silent in the matter. I can find no possible reason except the ground of expense. I have now formally offered to meet that objection, and I therefore think I have a right to an answer in something less than a five months' interval.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar.

[Inclosure No. 30.]

*Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Campbell.*UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Andakabe, July 19, 1888.

SIR: Under same cover I send the quarterly returns for the June quarter, and Mr. Poupard advises me that he is leaving the capital I send under cover to the Catholic missionaries, not knowing any other reliable person in the capital.

By the papers which arrived yesterday I note that Mr. Laborde is dead, and I have no means of knowing whether or not any agent has taken his place. A special courier left here on June 7, and I inclose herewith a press copy of my letter to you sent at that time; this in case Mr. Poupard should be absent when the courier arrives. The Malagasy Government has at last sent for Rakote books and papers, but no witnesses are allowed to go to testify. Of course all the papers that were of any consequence were at once destroyed when Rakote was arrested, and every person that the governor of Mahabo could control was likely to be a witness for him has been sent out of the way, some to their long home. I fear it is only an excuse to whitewash Pickersgill, but the natives are now hopeful, and, possibly, it may do some good temporarily. I also send an extract of the French complaint of March last, and I shall be glad if you will show it to the vice-resident at your port.

There is no improvement in the situation, but the impression is gaining ground that efforts should be made to renew the commerce, that somebody is responsible if any loss occurs while commerce is being carried on on legitimate lines.

On the 16th instant I received a letter from the manager of one of the American companies, saying that he would come to Belotidal Harbor, 28 miles from here, on the coming spring tides, with the *Solitaire*, American schooner, and that he wished me to visit him there in order to consult upon the advisability of landing goods and cash in this district. I shall go on the 21st proximo and hear what he has to say. It is shameful that we should be deprived of our commercial privileges in deference to the poodle-dog arrogance of a few people who have always done their best to damage the commerce of this coast. If a direct loss of a few thousand dollars should occur it would probably have the effect of squaring up matters, as the company in question is influential enough to force a claim upon the attention of our Government.

A rumor is current here among the Karanys and their friends that Smith is coming back, and that he is bringing four hundred slaves from Africa; that he has completed arrangements for a further supply; that he has become a subject of the Sultan of Muscat, and will fly the Moslem flag, etc.

How much there is in it I can not say. The only thing certain about it appears to be that several of his former Mahommedan associates have lately received letters from him.

I have some further correspondence *re Surprise*, but as the underwriters inform me that they have communicated with the Department, of course you will have the copies from headquarters before the case can reach you. I am, of course, extremely anxious to hear from your office. The question of expense I have already provided for. Other interests beside my own are in question, and the irritation has nearly reached a culminating point.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar.

[Inclosure No. 31.]

Mr. Stanwood to Mr. Campbell.

No. 82.]

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY.

SIR: Herewith the returns for the quarter ending this day.

No commerce is being done in consequence of the total absence of any form of control. The circumstances have been fully reported in previous dispatches, and it appears unnecessary to refer to them here, further than to say that there is no improvement as yet. As you have been advised, petitions have been sent to the French authorities, and a representative has been sent to Majunga to personally press the appeal on behalf of the traders with the French vice-resident.

We hope such action will result as shall restore order here and enable us to carry on our trade as formerly. All the imports of this year are of American cottons, have been landed north and south of here, and are still in store. Ordinarily this district absorbs an average of one hundred and fifty bales per month all the working season. This year the total amount is only seventeen bales since April 1. Under these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that we are all wondering how much more time is to be given to the Malagasy Government before this matter is pressed upon their attention. I send the postage account of dispatch sent via Majunga; the amount is trifling, but I send the accounts in the usual form, although it seems absurd to stamp these petty items.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
U. S. Consular Agent.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul for Madagascar.

H. Ex. 166—3

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STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

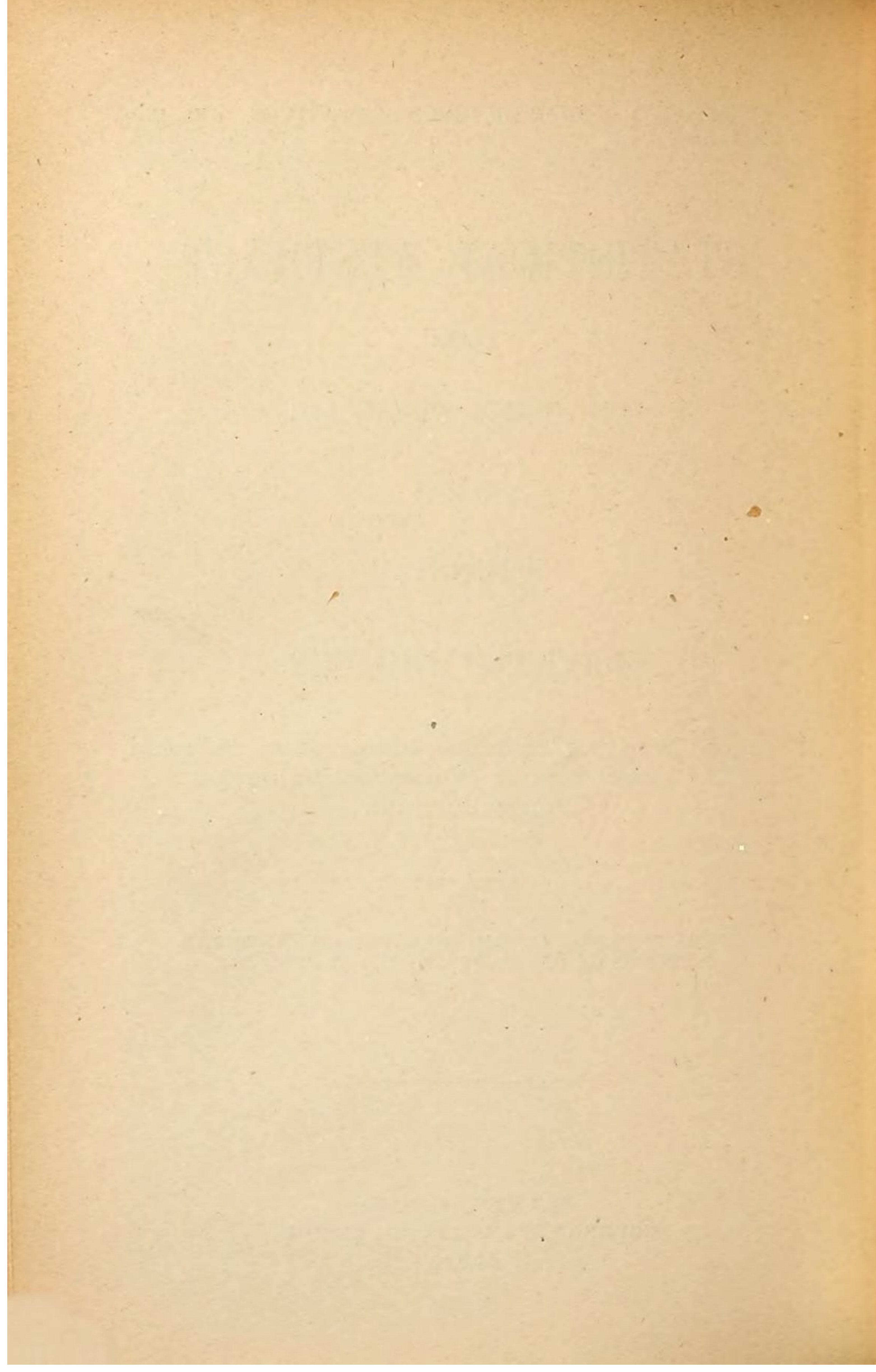
1888.

ELEVENTH NUMBER.

Finance, Coinage, Commerce, Immigration, Shipping,
The Postal Service, Population, Railroads,
Agriculture, etc.

PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS UNDER THE
DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1889.



STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

The Eleventh Number of Statistical Abstract, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics.

JANUARY 12, 1889.—Referred to the Committee on Printing.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith to the House of Representatives the eleventh number of the Statistical Abstract, prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics under my direction. This abstract embraces tables in regard to finance, coinage, commerce, immigration, tonnage and navigation, the postal service, public lands, population, education, railroads, agriculture, and mining.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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NO. 1.—AMOUNT OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EACH YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,
FROM 1863 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.					Excess of revenue over payments.	Excess of payments over revenue.
	Estimated by the Secretary of the Treas- ury.	Actually re- ceived into the Treasury.	More (+) or less (—) than es- timate.	Receipts per capita of popu- lation.	Estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury.	Actual payments.	More (+) or less (—) than es- timate.	Payments per capita of popu- lation.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1863.....	167,451,798.79	112,697,290.95	—54,754,507.84	3.38	893,346,321.48	a714,740,725.17	—178,605,596.31	21.42	.....	602,043,434.22
1864.....	156,239,456.14	264,626,771.60	+108,387,315.46	7.77	1,099,731,960.42	a865,322,641.97	—234,409,318.45	25.42	.....	600,695,870.37
1865.....	344,512,389.02	333,714,605.08	—10,797,783.94	9.60	1,245,729,135.75	a1,297,555,224.41	+51,826,088.66	37.34	.....	963,840,619.33
1866.....	467,686,200.55	558,032,620.06	+90,346,419.51	15.73	719,512,554.12	a520,809,416.99	—198,703,137.13	14.68	.....	.....
1867.....	475,061,386.57	490,634,010.27	+15,572,623.70	13.55	316,428,079.25	357,542,675.16	+41,114,595.91	9.87	.....	.....
1868.....	417,161,928.62	405,638,083.32	—11,523,845.30	10.97	393,269,226.18	377,340,284.86	—15,928,941.32	10.21	.....	.....
1869.....	341,392,868.77	370,943,747.21	+29,550,878.44	9.82	336,152,470.75	322,865,277.80	—13,287,192.95	8.55	.....	.....
1870.....	394,831,622.02	411,255,477.63	+16,423,855.61	10.67	294,730,514.59	309,653,560.75	+14,923,046.16	8.03	.....	.....
1871.....	359,101,230.75	383,323,944.89	+24,222,714.14	9.69	290,062,920.83	292,177,188.25	+2,114,267.42	7.39	.....	.....
1872.....	365,198,374.60	374,106,867.56	+8,908,492.96	9.22	293,403,382.92	277,517,962.67	—15,885,420.25	6.84	.....	.....
1873.....	319,315,134.07	333,738,204.67	+14,423,070.60	8.01	262,254,217.07	290,345,245.33	+28,091,028.26	6.97	.....	.....
1874.....	271,304,310.58	289,478,755.47	+18,174,444.89	7.13	290,650,524.99	287,133,873.17	—3,516,651.82	7.07	.....	.....
1875.....	284,318,285.99	288,000,051.10	+3,681,765.11	6.55	275,315,489.42	274,623,392.84	—692,096.78	6.25	.....	.....
1876.....	297,456,145.14	287,482,039.16	—9,974,105.98	6.52	268,447,543.76	258,459,797.33	—9,987,746.43	5.87	.....	.....
1877.....	264,292,449.59	269,000,586.62	+4,708,137.03	6.07	237,628,753.35	238,660,008.93	+1,031,255.58	5.21	.....	.....
1878.....	265,500,000.00	257,763,878.70	—7,736,121.30	5.41	232,430,643.72	236,964,326.80	+4,533,683.08	4.98	.....	.....
1879.....	264,500,000.00	273,827,184.46	+9,327,184.46	5.60	240,100,000.00	266,947,883.53	+26,847,883.53	5.46	.....	.....
1880.....	288,000,000.00	333,526,610.98	+45,526,610.98	6.65	264,000,000.00	267,642,957.78	+3,642,957.78	5.34	.....	.....
1881.....	350,000,000.00	360,782,292.57	+10,782,292.57	7.01	260,000,000.00	260,712,887.59	+712,887.59	5.07	.....	.....
1882.....	400,000,000.00	403,525,250.28	+3,525,250.28	7.64	270,000,000.00	257,981,439.57	—12,018,560.43	4.89	.....	.....
1883.....	415,000,000.00	398,287,581.95	—16,712,418.05	7.37	295,000,000.00	265,408,137.54	—29,591,862.46	4.90	.....	.....
1884.....	343,000,000.00	348,519,869.92	+5,519,869.92	6.27	258,000,000.00	244,126,244.33	—13,873,755.67	4.39	.....	.....
1885.....	330,000,000.00	323,690,706.38	—6,309,293.62	5.67	243,000,000.00	260,226,935.11	+17,226,935.11	4.56	.....	.....
1886.....	315,000,000.00	336,439,727.06	+21,439,727.06	5.76	290,750,000.00	242,483,138.50	—48,266,861.50	4.15	.....	.....
1887.....	356,000,000.00	371,403,277.66	+15,403,277.66	6.20	266,000,000.00	267,932,179.97	+1,932,179.97	4.47	.....	.....
1888.....	383,000,000.00	379,266,074.76	—3,733,925.24	6.32	270,000,000.00	267,924,801.13	—2,075,198.87	4.47	.....	.....
1889.....	377,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	b273,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a By warrants paid.

b Exclusive of premium on purchases of bonds.

NOTE.—The amounts of estimated revenue and expenditure given are those stated in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, prepared in each case about eight months prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which the estimates were made. Amounts received upon loans and payments upon account of the principal of the public debt are not included in this statement.

NO. 2.—AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EACH YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, FROM 1860 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

PUBLIC REVENUE.

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	a Customs.	b Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.	Net ordinary receipts.	Premiums.	Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.	Gross receipts.	Unavailable.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1860	33,193,248.60	53,187,511.87	.....	.....	1,778,557.71	1,088,530.25	56,054,599.83	10,008.00	20,776,800.00	76,841,407.83	.....
1861	32,979,530.78	39,582,125.64	.....	.....	870,658.54	1,023,515.31	41,476,299.49	33,630.90	41,861,709.74	83,371,640.13	.....
1862	30,963,857.83	49,056,397.62	.....	1,795,331.73	152,203.77	915,327.97	51,919,261.09	68,400.00	529,692,460.50	581,680,121.59	11,110.81
1863	46,965,304.87	69,059,642.40	37,640,787.95	1,485,103.61	167,617.17	3,741,794.38	112,094,945.51	602,345.44	776,682,361.57	889,379,652.52	6,000.01
1864	36,523,046.13	102,316,152.99	109,741,134.10	1,475,648.96	588,333.29	30,291,701.86	243,412,971.20	31,174,101.01	1,128,873,945.36	1,393,461,017.57	9,210.40
1865	134,433,738.44	84,928,260.60	209,464,215.25	1,200,573.03	996,553.31	25,441,556.00	322,031,158.13	11,683,446.89	1,472,224,740.85	1,805,939,345.93	6,095.11
1866	33,933,657.89	179,046,651.58	309,226,813.42	1,974,754.12	665,031.03	29,036,314.23	519,949,564.38	28,083,055.68	1,712,851,553.05	1,270,884,173.11	172,094.29
1867	160,817,099.73	176,417,810.88	266,027,537.43	4,200,233.70	1,163,575.76	15,037,522.15	462,846,670.92	27,787,330.35	640,426,910.29	1,131,060,920.56	721,827.93
1868	198,076,537.09	164,464,599.56	191,087,589.41	1,788,145.85	1,348,715.41	17,745,403.59	376,434,453.82	29,203,629.50	625,111,433.20	1,030,749,516.52	.....
1869	158,936,082.87	180,048,426.63	158,356,460.86	765,685.61	4,020,344.34	12,997,338.65	357,188,256.09	13,755,491.12	238,678,081.06	609,621,828.27	c2,070.73
1870	183,781,985.76	194,538,374.44	184,899,756.49	229,102.88	3,350,481.76	12,942,118.30	395,959,833.87	15,295,643.76	285,474,496.00	696,729,973.63	.....
1871	177,604,116.51	206,270,408.05	143,098,153.63	580,355.37	2,388,616.68	22,093,541.21	374,431,104.94	8,892,839.95	268,768,523.47	652,092,468.36	c3,396.18
1872	133,019,122.15	216,370,286.77	130,642,177.72	.....	2,388,616.68	15,106,051.23	364,694,229.91	9,412,637.65	305,047,054.00	679,153,921.56	c18,228.35
1873	134,666,001.85	188,089,522.70	113,729,314.14	315,254.51	2,882,312.38	17,161,270.05	322,177,673.78	11,560,530.89	214,931,017.00	548,668,221.67	c3,047.80
1874	159,293,673.41	163,103,833.69	102,409,784.90	.....	2,882,312.38	32,575,043.32	299,941,090.84	5,037,665.22	439,272,535.46	744,251,291.52	12,691.40
1875	178,833,339.54	157,167,722.35	110,007,493.58	.....	1,852,428.93	15,431,915.31	284,020,771.41	3,979,279.69	387,971,556.00	675,971,607.10	.....
1876	172,804,061.32	148,071,984.61	116,700,732.03	93,798.80	1,413,640.17	24,070,602.31	290,066,584.70	4,029,280.58	397,455,808.00	691,551,673.28	.....
1877	149,909,377.21	130,956,493.07	118,630,407.83	.....	1,129,466.95	30,437,487.42	281,000,642.00	405,776.58	348,871,749.00	630,278,167.58	.....
1878	214,887,645.88	130,170,680.20	110,581,624.74	.....	976,253.68	30,437,487.42	257,446,776.40	317,102.30	404,581,201.00	662,345,079.70	.....
1879	286,591,453.88	137,250,047.70	113,561,610.58	.....	1,079,743.37	15,614,728.09	272,322,136.83	1,505,047.63	792,807,643.00	1,066,634,827.46	.....
1880	386,832,588.65	186,522,064.60	124,009,373.92	30.85	924,781.06	20,585,697.49	333,526,500.98	110.00	211,814,103.00	545,340,713.98	.....
1881	231,940,064.44	198,159,676.02	135,264,385.51	1,516.89	1,016,506.60	21,978,525.01	360,782,292.57	.....	113,750,534.00	474,532,826.57	.....
1882	280,607,668.37	220,410,730.25	146,497,595.45	160,141.69	2,201,863.17	25,154,850.98	403,525,250.28	.....	120,945,724.00	524,470,974.28	.....
1883	247,349,258.62	214,706,496.93	144,720,368.98	108,156.60	4,753,140.37	31,703,642.52	398,287,581.95	.....	555,942,564.00	954,230,145.95	.....
1884	346,088,937.07	195,067,489.76	121,586,072.51	70,720.75	7,955,864.42	30,796,695.02	348,519,869.92	.....	206,877,886.00	555,397,755.92	c1,500.00
1885	396,839,758.16	181,471,939.34	112,498,725.54	.....	9,810,705.01	21,984,881.89	323,690,706.38	.....	245,196,303.00	568,887,009.38	47,097.65
1886	521,794,026.26	192,905,023.44	116,805,936.48	108,239.94	5,705,986.44	24,014,055.06	336,439,727.06	.....	116,314,850.00	452,754,577.06	.....
1887	526,848,755.46	217,286,893.13	118,823,391.22	32,892.05	5,620,999.34	20,989,527.86	371,403,277.66	.....	154,440,900.00	525,844,177.66	7,997.64
1888	512,851,434.36	219,091,173.63	124,296,871.98	1,565.82	9,254,286.42	26,005,814.84	379,266,074.76	.....	285,016,650.00	664,282,724.76	.....

a The amounts in this column include receipts from duties on imports, from tonnage tax, hospital dues, etc. b The amounts in this column represent the total receipts of money covered into the Treasury by warrant, whereas the internal-revenue receipts, as shown in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, represent amounts reported by collectors of internal revenue as having been collected during each fiscal year. c Amounts heretofore credited to the Treasurer as unavailable and since recovered and charged to his account.

No. 3.—AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EACH YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, FROM 1860 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.
 [Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Premiums.	Interest paid.	Public debt.	Gross expenditures.	Balance in Treasury at the end of the year.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1860	16,472,202.72	11,514,649.83	2,991,121.54	1,100,802.32	27,977,978.30	60,056,754.71	.....	3,144,120.94	13,854,250.00	77,055,125.65	32,979,530.78
1861	23,001,530.67	12,387,156.52	2,865,481.17	1,034,599.73	23,327,287.69	62,616,055.78	.....	4,034,157.30	18,737,100.00	85,387,313.08	30,963,857.83
1862	389,173,562.29	42,640,353.09	2,327,948.37	852,170.47	21,385,862.59	456,379,896.81	.....	13,190,344.84	96,097,322.09	565,667,563.74	46,965,304.87
1863	603,314,411.82	63,261,235.31	3,152,032.70	1,078,513.36	23,198,382.37	694,004,575.56	.....	24,729,700.62	181,081,635.07	899,815,911.25	36,523,046.13
1864	690,391,048.66	85,704,963.74	2,629,975.97	4,985,473.90	27,572,216.87	811,283,679.14	.....	53,685,421.69	430,572,014.03	1,295,541,114.86	134,433,738.44
1865	1,030,690,400.06	122,617,434.07	5,059,360.71	16,347,621.34	42,989,383.10	1,217,704,199.28	1,717,900.11	77,395,090.30	609,616,141.68	1,906,433,331.37	33,933,657.89
1866	283,154,676.06	43,285,662.00	3,295,729.32	15,605,549.88	40,613,114.17	385,954,731.43	58,476.51	133,067,624.91	620,263,249.10	1,139,344,081.95	165,301,654.76
1867	95,224,415.63	31,034,011.04	4,642,531.77	20,936,551.71	51,110,223.72	202,947,733.87	10,813,349.38	143,781,591.91	735,536,980.11	1,093,079,655.27	198,076,537.09
1868	123,246,648.62	25,775,502.72	4,100,682.32	23,782,386.78	53,009,867.67	220,915,088.11	7,001,151.04	140,424,045.71	692,549,685.88	1,069,889,970.74	158,936,082.87
1869	78,501,990.61	20,000,757.97	7,042,923.06	28,476,621.78	56,474,061.53	190,496,354.95	1,674,680.05	130,694,242.80	261,912,718.31	584,777,996.11	183,781,985.76
1870	57,655,675.40	21,780,729.87	3,407,938.15	28,340,202.17	53,237,461.56	164,421,507.15	15,996,555.60	129,235,498.00	393,254,282.13	702,907,842.88	177,604,116.51
1871	35,799,991.82	19,431,027.21	7,426,997.44	34,443,894.88	60,481,916.23	157,583,827.58	9,016,794.74	125,576,565.93	399,503,670.65	691,680,858.90	138,019,122.15
1872	35,372,157.20	21,249,809.99	7,061,728.82	28,533,402.76	60,984,757.42	153,201,856.10	6,958,266.76	117,357,839.72	405,007,307.54	682,525,270.21	134,666,001.85
1873	46,323,138.31	23,526,256.79	7,951,704.88	29,259,426.86	73,328,110.06	180,488,636.90	5,105,919.99	104,750,688.44	233,699,352.58	524,044,597.91	159,293,673.41
1874	42,313,927.22	30,932,587.42	6,692,462.09	29,038,414.66	85,141,593.61	194,118,985.00	.....	107,119,815.21	422,065,060.23	724,698,933.99	178,833,339.54
1875	41,120,645.98	21,497,626.27	8,384,656.82	29,456,216.22	71,070,929.98	171,529,848.27	.....	103,093,544.57	407,377,492.48	682,000,885.32	172,804,061.32
1876	38,070,888.64	18,963,309.82	5,966,558.17	28,257,395.69	73,599,661.04	164,857,813.36	.....	100,243,271.23	449,345,272.80	714,446,357.39	149,909,377.21
1877	37,082,735.90	14,959,935.36	5,277,007.22	27,963,752.27	58,926,532.53	144,209,963.28	.....	97,124,511.58	323,965,424.05	565,299,898.91	214,887,645.88
1878	32,154,147.85	17,365,301.37	4,629,280.28	27,137,019.08	53,177,703.57	134,463,452.15	.....	102,500,874.65	353,676,944.90	590,641,271.70	286,591,453.88
1879	40,425,660.73	15,125,126.84	5,206,109.08	35,121,482.39	65,741,555.49	161,619,934.53	.....	105,327,949.00	699,445,809.16	966,393,692.69	386,832,588.65
1880	38,116,916.22	13,536,984.74	5,945,457.09	56,777,174.44	54,713,529.76	169,090,062.25	2,795,320.42	95,757,575.11	432,590,280.41	700,233,238.19	231,940,064.44
1881	40,466,460.55	15,686,671.66	6,514,161.09	50,059,279.62	64,416,324.71	177,142,897.63	1,061,248.78	82,508,741.18	165,152,335.05	425,865,222.64	280,607,668.37
1882	43,570,494.19	15,032,046.26	9,736,747.40	61,345,193.95	57,219,750.98	186,904,232.78	.....	71,077,206.79	271,646,299.55	529,627,739.12	275,450,903.53
1883	48,911,382.93	15,283,437.17	7,362,590.34	66,012,573.64	68,678,022.21	206,248,006.29	.....	59,160,131.25	590,083,829.96	855,491,967.50	374,189,081.98
1884	39,429,603.36	17,292,601.44	6,475,999.29	55,429,228.06	70,920,433.70	189,547,865.85	.....	54,578,378.48	260,520,690.50	504,646,934.83	424,941,403.07
1885	42,670,578.47	16,021,079.67	6,552,494.63	56,102,267.49	87,494,258.38	208,840,678.64	.....	51,386,256.47	211,670,353.43	471,897,238.54	521,794,026.26
1886	34,324,152.74	13,907,887.74	6,099,158.17	63,404,864.03	74,166,929.85	191,902,992.53	.....	50,580,145.97	205,216,709.36	447,699,847.86	526,848,755.46
1887	38,561,025.85	15,141,126.80	6,194,522.69	75,029,101.79	85,264,825.59	220,190,602.72	.....	47,741,577.25	271,901,321.15	539,833,501.12	512,851,434.36
1888	38,522,436.11	16,926,437.65	6,249,307.87	80,288,508.77	72,952,260.80	214,938,951.20	8,270,842.46	44,715,007.47	249,760,258.05	517,685,059.18	659,449,099.94

NOTE.—This statement is made from warrants paid by the Treasurer to June 30, 1866, and by warrants issued after that date. The balance in the Treasury June 30, 1887, as shown by this statement, includes the amount deposited with the States, \$28,101,644.91.

No. 4.—AMOUNT OF THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1879 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE, TOGETHER, WITH THE COIN VALUE OF SUCH APPROPRIATIONS COMPUTED UPON THE AVERAGE PRICE OF GOLD FOR EACH YEAR IN QUESTION.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

Appropriated for—	1st and 2d sessions 45th Congress.	3d session 46th Congress, and 1st session 46th Congress	2d session 46th Congress.	3d session 46th Congress.	1st session 47th Congress.	2d session 47th Congress.	1st session 48th Congress.	2d session 48th Congress.	1st session 49th Congress.	2d session 49th Congress.	1st session 50th Congress.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
To supply deficiencies for the service of the various branches of the Government	15, 213, 259.21	4, 633, 824.55	6, 118, 085.10	5, 110, 862.39	9, 853, 869.30	2, 832, 680.04	4, 385, 836.10	3, 332, 717.30	13, 572, 882.61	137, 000.00	21, 190, 995.61
For legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government.....	15, 868, 694.50	16, 136, 230.31	16, 532, 008.93	17, 797, 397.61	20, 322, 907.65	20, 763, 842.55	21, 556, 901.65	21, 495, 660.70	20, 809, 781.46	20, 772, 720.67	20, 924, 492.42
For sundry civil expenses of the Government	24, 968, 589.68	19, 724, 868.56	22, 503, 508.23	22, 011, 222.87	25, 425, 479.45	23, 713, 404.22	22, 346, 749.74	25, 961, 904.12	22, 650, 658.49	22, 369, 840.96	26, 316, 529.85
For support of the Army	51, 279, 679.39	26, 797, 300.00	26, 425, 800.00	26, 687, 800.00	27, 032, 099.18	24, 681, 250.00	24, 454, 450.00	24, 014, 052.50	23, 753, 057.21	23, 724, 718.69	24, 474, 710.97
For the naval service.....	14, 153, 431.70	14, 028, 468.95	14, 405, 797.70	14, 566, 037.55	14, 903, 558.98	15, 954, 247.23	16, 831, 856.12	21, 280, 766.93	16, 489, 556.72	25, 786, 847.79	19, 938, 281.05
For the Indian service	4, 734, 875.72	4, 713, 478.58	4, 657, 262.72	4, 587, 866.80	5, 219, 603.91	5, 388, 655.91	5, 903, 151.26	5, 773, 328.56	5, 561, 262.84	5, 234, 397.66	5, 401, 330.51
For rivers and harbors	8, 322, 700.00	9, 577, 494.61	8, 976, 500.00	11, 451, 300.00	18, 988, 875.00	.....	14, 948, 300.00	.....	14, 464, 900.00	.....	22, 397, 616.90
For forts and fortifications	275, 000.00	275, 000.00	550, 000.00	575, 000.00	375, 000.00	670, 000.00	700, 000.00	725, 000.00	59, 876.69	.....	3, 972, 000.00
For support of Military Academy	292, 805.00	319, 547.33	316, 234.28	322, 435.37	335, 557.04	318, 657.50	314, 563.50	309, 902.14	297, 805.00	419, 936.93	315, 043.81
For service of Post-Office Department.....	4, 222, 274.72	5, 872, 376.10	3, 883, 420.00	2, 152, 258.00	1, 902, 177.90	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
For invalid and other pensions, including deficiencies.....	29, 371, 574.00	56, 233, 200.00	41, 644, 000.00	68, 282, 306.68	116, 000, 000.00	286, 575, 000.00	20, 810, 000.00	60, 000, 000.00	76, 075, 200.00	83, 152, 500.00	81, 758, 700.00
For consular and diplomatic service.....	1, 087, 535.00	1, 097, 735.00	1, 180, 335.00	1, 191, 435.00	1, 256, 655.00	1, 296, 255.00	1, 225, 140.00	1, 242, 925.00	1, 364, 065.00	1, 429, 942.44	1, 428, 465.00
For service of Agricultural Department .....	.....	.....	253, 300.00	335, 500.00	427, 280.00	405, 640.00	430, 190.00	580, 790.00	654, 715.00	1, 028, 730.00	1, 715, 826.14
For expenses of the District of Columbia .....	.....	.....	3, 425, 257.35	3, 379, 571.44	3, 496, 060.47	3, 505, 494.97	3, 594, 255.54	3, 622, 683.20	3, 721, 050.99	4, 284, 590.66	5, 056, 678.98
For miscellaneous.....	2, 226, 390.29	2, 995, 123.77	4, 959, 332.01	1, 128, 006.15	5, 888, 993.69	1, 806, 438.75	7, 800, 003.86	2, 268, 383.15	10, 184, 570.90	4, 694, 635.33	10, 129, 501.65
Totals.....	172, 016, 809.21	162, 404, 647.76	155, 830, 841.32	179, 578, 999.86	251, 428, 117.57	187, 911, 566.17	137, 451, 397.77	170, 608, 113.60	209, 659, 382.91	193, 035, 861.13	245, 020, 172.29
Coin value of one dollar paper currency.....	.998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Coin value of amount appropriated	171, 672, 775.59	162, 404, 647.76	155, 830, 841.32	179, 578, 999.86	251, 428, 117.57	187, 911, 566.17	137, 451, 397.77	170, 608, 113.60	209, 659, 382.91	193, 035, 861.13	245, 020, 172.89

a Includes re-appropriation of unexpended balances, estimated at \$38,000,000.

b For six months ending December 31, 1884.

c Includes re-appropriation of unexpended balances, estimated at \$66,000,000.

d Includes \$6,150,061.98 for six months ending June 30, 1885.

No. 5.—ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1860 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

Year ending—	3 per cents.	3½ per cents.	4 per cents.	4½ per cents.	5 per cents.	6 per cents.	7½ per cents.	Total interest-bearing debt.	Annual interest charge.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1860—July 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,476,300.00	21,164,538.11	.....	64,640,838.11	3,443,687.29
1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,022,200.00	57,358,673.95	.....	90,380,873.95	5,092,630.43
1862	.....	.....	57,926,116.57	.....	30,483,000.00	154,313,225.01	122,582,485.34	365,304,826.92	22,048,509.59
1863	.....	.....	105,629,385.30	.....	30,483,000.00	431,444,813.83	139,974,435.34	707,531,634.47	41,854,148.01
1864	.....	.....	77,547,696.07	.....	300,213,480.00	842,882,652.09	139,286,935.34	1,359,950,763.50	78,853,487.24
1865	.....	.....	90,496,930.74	.....	245,709,420.63	1,213,495,169.90	671,610,397.02	2,221,311,918.29	137,742,617.43
1865—August 31	.....	.....	618,127.98	.....	269,175,727.65	1,281,736,439.33	830,000,000.00	2,381,530,294.96	150,977,697.87
1866—July 1	.....	.....	121,341,879.62	.....	201,982,665.01	1,195,546,041.02	813,460,621.95	2,332,331,207.60	146,068,196.29
1867	.....	.....	17,737,025.68	.....	198,533,435.01	1,543,452,080.02	488,344,846.95	2,248,067,387.66	138,892,451.39
1868	64,000,000.00	.....	801,361.23	.....	221,586,185.01	1,878,303,984.50	37,397,196.95	2,202,088,727.69	128,459,598.14
1869	66,125,000.00	.....	.....	.....	221,588,300.00	1,874,347,222.39	.....	2,162,060,522.39	125,523,998.34
1870	59,550,000.00	.....	.....	.....	221,588,300.00	1,765,317,422.39	.....	2,046,455,722.39	118,784,960.34
1871	45,885,000.00	.....	678,000.00	.....	274,236,450.00	1,613,897,300.00	.....	1,934,696,750.00	111,949,330.50
1872	24,665,000.00	.....	678,000.00	.....	414,567,300.00	1,374,883,800.00	.....	1,814,794,100.00	103,988,463.00
1873	14,000,000.00	.....	678,000.00	.....	414,567,300.00	1,281,238,650.00	.....	1,710,483,950.00	98,049,804.00
1874	14,000,000.00	.....	678,000.00	.....	510,628,050.00	1,213,624,700.00	.....	1,738,930,750.00	98,796,004.50
1875	14,000,000.00	.....	678,000.00	.....	607,132,750.00	1,100,865,550.00	.....	1,722,676,300.00	96,855,690.50
1876	14,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	711,685,800.00	984,999,650.00	.....	1,710,685,450.00	95,104,269.00
1877	14,000,000.00	.....	98,850,000.00	140,000,000.00	703,266,650.00	854,621,850.00	.....	1,711,888,500.00	93,160,643.50
1878	14,000,000.00	.....	741,522,000.00	240,000,000.00	703,266,650.00	738,619,000.00	.....	1,794,735,650.00	94,654,472.50
1879	14,000,000.00	.....	739,347,800.00	250,000,000.00	508,440,350.00	283,681,350.00	.....	1,797,643,700.00	83,773,778.50
1880	14,000,000.00	.....	739,347,800.00	250,000,000.00	484,864,900.00	235,780,400.00	.....	1,723,993,100.00	79,633,981.00
1881	14,000,000.00	.....	739,347,800.00	250,000,000.00	439,841,350.00	196,378,600.00	.....	1,639,567,750.00	75,018,695.50
1882	14,000,000.00	460,461,050.00	739,349,350.00	250,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,463,810,400.00	57,300,110.75
1883	318,204,350.00	32,082,600.00	737,942,200.00	250,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,338,229,150.00	51,436,709.50
1884	238,612,150.00	.....	737,951,700.00	250,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,226,563,850.00	47,926,432.50
1885	208,109,500.00	.....	737,960,450.00	250,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,196,150,950.00	47,014,133.00
1886	158,046,600.00	.....	737,967,500.00	250,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,146,014,100.00	45,510,098.00
1887	33,716,500.00	.....	737,975,850.00	250,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,021,692,350.00	41,780,529.00
1888	14,000,000.00	.....	714,315,450.00	222,207,050.00	.....	.....	.....	950,522,500.00	38,991,935.25

NOTE 1.—The interest charge is computed upon the amount of outstanding principal at the close of the fiscal year, and is exclusive of interest charge on Pacific Railway bonds.

NOTE 2.—The temporary loan per act of July 11, 1862, is included in the four per cents. from 1862 to 1868, inclusive, with the exception of the amount outstanding for August 31, 1865, the date at which the public debt reached its highest point. This loan bore interest from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., redeemable on ten days' notice after thirty days, but being constantly changing, it has been considered more equitable to include the whole amount outstanding as bearing 4 per cent. interest on an average for the year.

NOTE 3.—The total interest-bearing debt, as above, is exclusive of Pacific Railway bonds.

No. 5.—ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC., 1860-1888—Continued.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Year ending—	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the Treasury.	Principal of debt less cash in Treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1860—July 1	201,449.77	.....	64,842,287.88	4,877,885.87	59,964,402.01	31,443,321	1.91	.11
1861	199,999.77	.....	90,580,873.72	2,862,212.92	87,718,660.80	32,064,000	2.74	.16
1862	230,195.21	.....	524,176,412.13	18,863,659.96	505,312,752.17	32,704,000	15.45	.67
1863	473,048.16	158,591,390.00	1,119,772,138.63	8,421,401.22	1,111,350,737.41	33,365,000	33.31	1.25
1864	416,335.86	411,767,456.00	1,815,784,370.57	106,332,093.53	1,709,452,277.04	34,046,000	50.21	2.32
1865	1,245,771.20	455,437,271.21	2,680,647,869.74	5,832,012.98	2,674,815,856.76	34,748,000	76.98	3.97
1865—August 31	1,503,020.09	458,090,180.25	2,844,649,626.56	88,218,055.13	2,756,431,571.43	35,228,000	78.25	4.29
1866—July 1	935,092.05	461,616,311.51	2,773,236,173.69	137,200,009.85	2,636,036,163.84	35,469,000	74.32	4.12
1867	1,840,615.01	439,969,874.04	2,678,126,103.87	169,974,892.18	2,508,151,211.69	36,211,000	69.26	3.84
1868	1,197,340.89	428,218,101.20	2,611,687,851.19	130,834,437.96	2,480,853,413.23	36,973,000	67.10	3.48
1869	5,260,181.00	408,401,782.61	2,588,452,213.94	155,680,340.85	2,432,771,873.09	37,756,000	64.43	3.32
1870	3,708,641.00	421,131,510.55	2,480,672,427.81	149,502,471.60	2,331,169,956.21	38,558,371	60.46	3.08
1871	1,948,902.26	430,508,064.42	2,353,211,332.32	106,217,263.65	2,246,994,068.67	39,555,000	56.81	2.83
1872	7,926,797.26	416,565,680.06	2,253,251,328.78	103,470,798.43	2,149,780,530.35	40,595,000	52.96	2.56
1873	51,929,710.26	430,530,431.52	2,234,482,993.20	129,020,932.45	2,105,462,060.75	41,676,000	50.52	2.35
1874	3,216,590.26	472,069,332.94	2,251,690,468.43	147,541,314.74	2,104,149,153.69	42,795,000	49.17	2.31
1875	11,425,820.26	509,543,128.17	2,232,284,531.95	142,243,361.82	2,090,041,170.13	43,949,000	47.56	2.20
1876	3,902,420.26	465,807,196.89	2,180,395,067.15	119,469,726.70	2,060,925,340.45	45,135,000	45.66	2.11
1877	16,648,860.26	476,764,031.84	2,205,301,392.10	186,025,960.73	2,019,275,431.37	46,351,000	43.56	2.01
1878	2,594,560.26	455,875,682.27	2,256,205,892.53	256,823,612.08	1,999,382,280.45	47,595,000	42.01	1.99
1879	37,015,630.26	410,835,741.78	2,245,495,072.04	249,080,167.01	1,996,414,905.03	48,863,000	40.86	1.71
1880	7,621,455.26	388,800,815.37	2,120,415,570.63	201,088,622.88	1,919,326,747.75	50,155,783	38.27	1.59
1881	6,723,865.26	422,721,954.32	2,069,013,569.58	249,363,415.35	1,819,650,154.23	51,462,000	35.36	1.46
1882	16,260,805.26	438,244,788.77	1,918,312,994.03	243,289,519.78	1,675,023,474.25	52,799,000	31.72	1.09
1883	7,831,415.26	538,111,162.81	1,884,171,728.07	345,389,902.92	1,538,781,825.15	54,163,000	28.41	.95
1884	19,656,205.26	584,308,868.31	1,830,528,923.57	391,985,928.18	1,438,542,995.39	55,554,000	25.90	.86
1885	4,100,995.26	663,712,927.88	1,863,964,873.14	488,612,429.23	1,375,352,443.91	57,093,000	24.09	.82
1886	9,704,445.26	619,344,468.52	1,775,063,013.78	492,917,173.34	1,282,145,840.44	58,420,000	21.95	.78
1887	6,115,165.26	629,795,077.37	1,657,602,592.63	482,433,917.21	1,175,168,675.42	60,018,000	19.58	.70
1888	2,496,055.26	739,840,389.32	1,692,858,984.58	629,854,089.85	1,063,004,894.73	60,018,000	17.71	.65

NOTE 1.—The statement of population for 1860, 1870, and 1880 is by enumeration, and for other years from estimates prepared by the late Mr. E. B. Elliott, of this Department.

NOTE 2.—The figures for July 1, 1879, were made up assuming pending funding operations to have been completed.

NOTE 3.—The column of "debt bearing no interest" includes certificates held in the Treasurer's cash.

No. 6.—AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING ACCRUED INTEREST THEREON, LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY OF EACH YEAR, FROM 1871 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

Years.	Outstanding principal.	Accrued interest.	Cash in the Treasury.	Debt less cash in the Treasury.
July 1—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1871.....	2,353,211,332.32	45,036,766.23	106,217,263.65	2,292,030,834.90
1872.....	2,253,251,328.78	41,705,813.27	103,470,798.43	2,191,486,343.62
1873.....	*2,234,482,993.20	42,356,652.82	129,020,932.45	2,147,818,713.57
1874.....	*2,251,690,468.43	38,939,087.47	147,541,314.74	2,143,088,241.16
1875.....	*2,232,284,531.95	38,047,556.19	142,243,361.82	2,128,688,726.32
1876.....	*2,180,395,067.15	38,514,004.54	119,469,726.70	2,099,439,344.90
1877.....	*2,205,301,392.10	40,882,791.89	186,025,960.73	2,060,158,223.26
1878.....	*2,256,205,892.53	36,404,551.37	256,823,612.08	2,035,786,831.82
1879.....	*2,349,567,487.04	30,792,351.34	249,080,167.01	2,131,279,671.37
1880.....	*2,120,415,370.63	22,845,547.59	201,088,622.88	1,942,172,295.34
1881.....	*2,069,013,569.58	20,948,657.75	249,363,415.35	1,840,598,811.98
1882.....	*1,918,312,994.03	13,890,986.47	243,289,519.78	1,688,914,460.72
1883.....	*1,884,171,728.07	12,309,382.33	345,389,902.92	1,551,091,207.48
1884.....	*1,830,528,923.57	11,507,240.41	391,985,928.18	1,450,050,235.80
1885.....	†1,876,424,275.14	11,203,083.25	488,612,429.23	1,399,014,929.16
1886.....	†1,756,445,205.78	13,084,535.30	492,917,173.34	1,276,612,567.74
1887.....	†1,688,229,591.63	12,542,357.05	482,433,917.21	1,218,338,031.47
1888.....	1,705,992,320.58	11,792,473.14	629,854,089.85	1,087,930,703.87

NOTE.—For the outstanding principal of the public debt prior to 1871, see foregoing Table No. 5.

*In the amount here stated as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on the 30th of June, issued under act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption, and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption, should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

†Exclusive of gold, silver, and currency certificates held in the Treasury as cash, and including \$64,623,512 bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads.

No. 7.—STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL DEBTS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1870 AND 1880, AND THE TOTAL DEBT PER CAPITA OF POPULATION IN 1880.

[From the returns of the Tenth Census, 1880.]

States and Territories.	1870.	1880.				Total debt per capita of population, 1880.
	Total debt.	Net State debt.	Net county debt. ^a	Net municipal debt. ^b	Total debt. ^a	
<i>States.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Alabama.....	13,277,154	9,071,765	1,703,266	3,953,514	14,728,545	11.67
Arkansas.....	4,151,152	4,039,737	3,135,749	763,298	7,938,784	9.89
California.....	18,089,082	3,306,614	7,312,489	6,136,585	16,755,688	19.38
Colorado.....	681,158	212,814	2,492,441	889,041	3,594,296	18.49
Connecticut.....	17,088,906	4,967,600	101,409	16,932,661	22,001,661	35.33
Delaware.....	526,125	889,750	44,000	1,421,835	2,346,585	16.01
Florida.....	2,185,838	1,134,880	435,993	1,055,636	2,626,509	9.75
Georgia.....	21,753,712	9,951,500	181,790	9,548,613	19,681,903	12.76
Illinois.....	42,191,869	No debt.	14,181,134	30,999,788	45,189,922	14.68
Indiana.....	7,818,710	4,998,178	4,048,054	9,307,505	18,353,737	9.28
Iowa.....	8,043,133	370,435	2,992,573	4,599,759	7,962,767	4.90
Kansas.....	6,442,282	1,087,700	7,959,921	6,967,232	16,005,853	16.07
Kentucky.....	18,953,484	1,089,856	5,877,043	8,010,982	14,977,881	9.08
Louisiana.....	53,087,441	23,437,640	1,107,951	18,320,361	42,865,952	45.60
Maine.....	16,624,624	4,682,741	451,809	17,272,300	22,406,850	34.53
Maryland.....	29,032,577	7,627,668	1,377,325	1,891,013	10,890,006	11.65
Massachusetts.....	69,211,538	20,159,478	1,371,219	69,753,222	91,283,913	51.19
Michigan.....	6,725,231	No debt.	896,700	7,936,444	8,803,144	5.38
Minnesota.....	2,788,797	2,565,000	901,412	5,009,652	8,476,064	10.86
Mississippi.....	2,594,415	379,485	1,134,763	498,942	2,013,190	1.78
Missouri.....	46,909,865	16,259,000	11,923,312	29,249,010	57,431,322	26.48
Nebraska.....	2,089,264	375,582	5,120,362	1,929,813	7,425,757	16.41
Nevada.....	1,986,093	.....	891,017	133,506	1,024,523	16.45
New Hampshire.....	11,153,373	3,561,200	779,034	6,383,936	10,724,170	30.91
New Jersey.....	22,854,304	813,675	6,668,463	42,064,964	49,547,102	43.80
New York.....	159,808,234	7,536,732	12,399,308	198,787,274	218,723,314	43.03
North Carolina.....	32,474,036	5,706,616	1,524,654	963,336	8,194,606	5.85
Ohio.....	22,241,988	5,732,500	2,962,649	40,058,805	48,753,954	15.24
Oregon.....	218,486	511,376	211,767	125,359	848,502	4.86
Pennsylvania.....	89,027,131	20,716,285	9,781,384	83,537,090	114,034,759	26.63
Rhode Island.....	5,938,642	1,832,463	.....	11,270,327	13,102,790	47.38
South Carolina.....	13,075,229	6,639,171	1,573,859	5,132,908	13,345,938	13.41
Tennessee.....	48,827,191	27,440,431	3,060,545	6,886,924	37,387,900	24.25
Texas.....	1,613,907	5,566,928	2,499,287	3,538,698	11,604,913	7.29
Vermont.....	3,594,700	4,000	23,421	4,224,747	4,352,168	13.10
Virginia.....	55,921,255	29,345,226	1,283,574	11,471,002	42,099,802	27.83
West Virginia.....	561,767	No debt.	592,780	920,644	1,513,424	2.45
Wisconsin.....	5,903,532	2,252,057	2,292,254	7,331,681	11,875,992	9.03
The States.....	865,466,225	234,257,083	121,285,696	675,348,407	1,030,891,186	.....
<i>Territories.</i>						
Arizona.....	10,500	.....	353,217	24,284	377,501	9.33
Dakota.....	5,761	.....	961,570	37,290	998,860	7.39
District of Columbia.....	2,596,545	.....	.....	22,675,459	22,675,459	127.66
Idaho.....	222,621	88,381	143,742	3,196	235,319	7.22
Montana.....	278,719	64,677	659,696	35,552	759,925	19.41
New Mexico.....	7,560	.....	84,872	.....	84,872	.71
Utah.....	.....	9,120	15,132	91,999	116,251	.81
Washington.....	88,827	.....	204,384	34,927	239,311	3.19
Wyoming.....	.....	17,000	169,377	19,085	205,462	9.88
The Territories.....	3,210,533	179,178	2,591,990	22,921,792	25,692,960	.....
The United States ..	868,676,758	234,436,261	123,877,686	698,270,199	1,056,584,146	21.07

^a The aggregate of debt after deducting sinking fund.

^b Including township and school district debt.

^c Old debt (1814) now being refunded.

No. 8.—FUNDED AND UNFUNDED STATE DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RATES OF STATE TAXES, AND AMOUNTS OF TAXES RAISED, IN EACH STATE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LATEST OBTAINABLE YEAR.

[From A. R. Spofford's American Almanac, 1889.]

States.	Date of statement.	Amount of State debt.		Amount raised by taxation last year.	Amount of taxable property as assessed.		State tax on \$100.
		Funded.	Unfunded.		Real.	Personal.	
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Alabama	Oct. 1, 1888	9,214,300	275,200	1,468,727	123,207,168	88,357,492	55
Arkansas	Oct. 1, 1888	2,029,100	2,832,015	425,000	78,444,227	48,382,167	40
California ^a	July 1, 1887	2,698,000	None.	4,455,383	816,446,700	195,689,132	56
Colorado	Dec. 1, 1888	None.	.....	586,318	130,000,000	.....	40
Connecticut	Jan. 1, 1888	3,740,600	None.	437,157	243,858,712	104,916,167	12
Delaware ^b	Dec. 22, 1887	465,000	None.	117,458	.....	.....	.....
Florida	Jan. 1, 1888	1,275,000	.....	367,197	76,611,409	.....	40
Georgia	Oct. 1, 1888	8,752,305	.....	1,372,605	192,654,744	164,512,714	35
Illinois	Oct. 1, 1888	None.	None.	3,004,951	576,584,907	221,188,095	44
Indiana	Nov. 1, 1888	6,470,608	.....	1,270,000	566,521,981	227,004,098	12
Iowa ^c	July 1, 1888	245,435	.....	2,593,095	360,981,885	140,397,859	25
Kansas ^d	July 1, 1888	1,161,776	.....	1,210,961	243,977,400	109,270,927	41
Kentucky ^e	July 1, 1888	674,000	.....	3,572,434	361,468,728	198,051,604	47½
Louisiana	Jan. 1, 1887	11,982,621	.....	1,565,120	149,145,874	63,579,590	60
Maine	Jan. 1, 1888	3,959,000	.....	1,021,021	265,978,716	.....	27½
Maryland ^f	Oct. 1, 1887	10,960,535	.....	910,949	485,839,772	.....	18½
Massachusetts ^g	Jan. 1, 1888	31,429,681	.....	5,321,234	1,407,660,086	524,888,721	11½
Michigan	July 1, 1888	239,993	.....	1,950,085	710,633,545	140,003,173	15½
Minnesota ^h	Aug. 1, 1887	3,965,000	.....	642,883	382,337,464	87,494,000	15
Mississippi ⁱ	Jan. 1, 1888	1,105,150	1,830,108	831,124	87,282,454	35,454,384	35
Missouri	Jan. 1, 1889	9,525,000	.....	2,839,523	552,946,000	289,097,700	40
Nebraska	Nov. 1, 1888	449,267	.....	2,287,093	96,358,889	64,147,377	75
Nevada	Jan. 5, 1888	380,000	.....	236,305	10,790,670	20,003,121	90
New Hampshire	June 1, 1887	2,798,600	167,763	400,000	117,454,597	129,635,254	13½
New Jersey	Nov. 1, 1887	1,396,300	.....	2,743,754	620,685,082	.....	25½
New York ^j	Oct. 1, 1888	6,842,660	122,695	9,075,046	3,025,229,788	335,898,389	26½
North Carolina	Dec. 1, 1888	12,627,045	1,913,100	515,674	121,618,200	81,134,422	30
Ohio	Nov. 15, 1887	3,416,465	.....	4,943,574	1,185,010,625	520,172,094	29
Oregon	Jan. 1, 1889	.....	.....	315,000	84,888,000	.....	40
Pennsylvania ^k	Dec. 1, 1888	14,738,921	113,668	6,495,704	1,697,202,153	1,463,814,762	30
Rhode Island	Jan. 1, 1888	1,341,000	None.	394,237	243,658,190	84,872,369	12
South Carolina	Nov. 1, 1887	7,012,741	398,280	766,878	87,649,142	62,324,223	52½
Tennessee	Jan. 1, 1886	12,500,000	4,500,000	954,903	211,267,498	60,644,438	30
Texas ^l	Aug. 31, 1887	4,237,730	.....	2,027,518	347,846,953	214,256,270	25
Vermont	Aug. 1, 1888	135,500	.....	457,658	110,676,818	49,911,339	12
Virginia	Oct. 1, 1888	23,550,696	8,312,347	1,783,702	260,609,930	118,449,052	40
West Virginia	Oct. 1, 1888	Debt prohibited.	.....	766,205	119,414,434	59,654,875	25
Wisconsin	Oct. 1, 1888	No debt.	.....	868,453	455,342,066	125,922,683	15½
Aggregate .....	.....	201,320,029	20,465,176	.....	22,637,383,298	.....	.....

^a California holds in trust for her school and university funds \$2,690,000 of her bonded debt, on which interest only is payable, reducing the debt to zero.

^b Delaware has no State tax on property, and no State valuation of taxable property. The State holds interest-paying securities of over one million, and is really out of debt.

^c All of Iowa's debt is invested in the school fund, the interest only being payable.

^d Kansas holds \$607,925 of its bonds in school fund.

^e Kentucky had \$922,676 in sinking fund, and is practically out of debt.

^f The State of Maryland held \$5,239,302 in interest-paying securities of corporations, besides \$27,723,287 in unproductive securities.

^g Massachusetts held \$23,184,033 in sinking fund.

^h Of Minnesota's debt, \$2,849,000 is held as permanent investment by school funds.

ⁱ Mississippi's debt was due the school fund to the amount of \$2,404,566, on which interest only is payable, leaving net debt, less cash in treasury, \$331,725.

^j New York held in sinking fund, October 1, 1888, \$4,236,129.

^k Pennsylvania held \$2,077,074 in sinking fund; also in stocks of incorporated companies, interest-paying, \$7,300,000.

^l Of the debt of Texas \$2,991,900, is held by special State funds, leaving the net debt \$1,245,830.

No. 9.—AMOUNT OF REVENUE DERIVED FROM, AND EXPENSES OF COLLECTING, INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1858 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared in the office of the Register of the Treasury.]

Year ending June 30—	Internal revenue.			Customs revenue.		
	Revenue.	Expenses of collecting. <i>a</i>	Expenses of collect- ing.	Revenue.	Expenses of collecting. <i>b</i>	Expenses of collect- ing.
	<i>Dollars.</i> (No data.)	<i>Dollars.</i> (No data.)	<i>Per cent.</i> (No data.)	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1858	(No data.)	(No data.)	(No data.)	41,789,620.96	2,903,336.89	6.94
1859	"	"	"	49,565,824.38	3,407,931.77	6.85
1860	"	"	"	53,187,511.87	3,337,188.15	6.27
1861	"	"	"	39,582,125.64	2,843,455.84	7.18
1862	"	"	"	49,056,397.62	3,276,560.39	6.67
1863	37,640,787.95	108,685.00	.29	69,059,642.40	3,181,026.17	4.60
1864	109,741,134.10	253,372.99	.23	102,316,152.99	4,192,582.43	4.09
1865	209,464,215.25	385,239.52	.18	84,928,260.60	5,415,449.32	6.39
1866	309,226,813.42	5,783,128.77	1.87	179,046,651.58	5,342,469.99	2.98
1867	266,027,537.43	7,335,029.81	2.77	176,417,810.88	5,763,979.01	3.26
1868	191,087,589.41	8,705,366.36	4.55	164,464,599.56	7,641,116.68	4.65
1869	158,356,460.86	7,257,176.11	4.59	180,048,426.63	5,388,082.31	2.99
1870	184,899,756.49	7,253,439.81	3.92	194,538,374.44	6,233,747.68	3.20
1871	143,008,153.63	7,593,714.17	5.30	206,270,408.05	6,568,350.61	3.18
1872	130,642,177.72	5,694,116.86	4.36	216,370,286.77	6,950,173.88	3.21
1873	113,729,314.14	5,340,230.00	4.69	188,089,522.70	7,077,864.70	3.76
1874	102,409,784.90	4,509,976.05	4.40	163,103,833.69	7,321,469.94	4.49
1875	110,007,493.58	4,289,442.71	3.89	157,167,722.35	7,028,521.80	4.47
1876	116,700,732.03	3,942,613.72	3.38	148,071,984.61	6,704,858.09	4.53
1877	118,630,407.83	3,556,943.85	2.99	130,956,493.07	6,501,037.57	4.96
1878	110,581,624.74	3,280,162.22	2.96	130,170,680.20	5,826,974.32	4.47
1879	113,561,610.58	3,527,956.56	3.10	137,250,047.70	5,477,421.52	3.99
1880	124,009,373.92	3,657,105.10	2.95	186,522,064.60	6,023,253.53	3.23
1881	135,264,385.51	4,327,793.24	3.20	198,159,676.02	6,383,288.10	3.22
1882	146,497,595.45	4,097,241.34	2.80	220,410,730.25	6,506,359.26	2.95
1883	144,720,368.98	4,424,707.39	3.06	214,706,496.93	6,593,509.43	3.07
1884	121,586,072.51	4,216,847.26	3.47	195,067,489.76	6,709,485.76	3.44
1885	112,498,725.54	3,853,035.94	3.42	181,471,939.34	6,494,847.29	3.58
1886	116,805,936.48	3,578,679.42	3.06	192,905,023.44	6,427,613.67	3.33
1887	118,823,391.22	3,826,507.98	3.22	217,286,893.13	6,855,801.74	3.16
1888	124,296,871.98	3,626,038.91	2.92	219,091,173.63	7,156,187.77	3.27

a The cost of collecting the internal revenue embraces the following items: Salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors, clerks, etc., and including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of law taxing oleomargarine; salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors of distilleries, gaugers, storekeepers, and miscellaneous expenses; paper for internal-revenue stamps, and expenses of detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws.

b The expense of collecting the revenue from customs includes all sums drawn from the appropriation made by Congress for that purpose. The money is expended for salaries, rents, labor in weighing, gauging, and measuring imported merchandise, revenue boatmen, repairs, and other expenses incident to rented buildings, stationery, and the traveling expenses of special agents, but does not include expenditures for revenue cutters; fuel, lights, water, furniture, janitors, etc., for buildings owned by the Government, nor expenditures for erecting new buildings, all of which are paid for from specific appropriations made for those purposes.

The expenses of collecting internal and customs revenue do not include the expenditures for salaries, etc., incident to auditing these accounts in the Departments at Washington.

No. 10.—VALUES OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, IMPORTS, FOREIGN EXPORTS, AND NET IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNTS AND ANNUAL AVERAGE AD VALOREM RATES OF DUTY COLLECTED, FROM 1791 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year end- ing—	Domestic exports.	Imports.			Foreign exports.			Net imports.			Amounts of duty collected.	Average ad valorem rates of duty on—	
		Free.		Dutiable.	Total.	Free.		Dutiable.	Total.	Duti- able.		Free and duti- able.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.			Dollars.	Dollars.						
Sept. 30—	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per ct.	Per ct.	
1791	18,500,000	.....	.....	29,200,000	.....	.....	512,041	.....	.....	28,687,959	6,494,225.52	.....	22.24
1792	19,000,000	.....	.....	31,500,000	.....	.....	1,753,098	.....	.....	29,746,902	4,938,074.66	.....	15.68
1793	24,000,000	.....	.....	31,100,000	.....	.....	2,109,572	.....	.....	28,990,428	6,598,445.31	.....	21.22
1794	26,517,492	.....	.....	34,600,000	.....	.....	6,526,233	.....	.....	28,073,766	8,588,382.98	.....	24.82
1795	39,500,400	.....	.....	69,756,268	.....	.....	8,489,472	.....	.....	61,266,796	9,738,455.43	.....	13.96
1796	32,274,625	.....	.....	81,436,164	.....	.....	26,300,000	.....	.....	55,136,164	12,581,167.12	.....	15.45
1797	24,294,710	.....	.....	75,379,406	.....	.....	27,000,000	.....	.....	48,379,406	12,866,984.69	.....	17.07
1798	28,327,411	.....	.....	68,551,700	.....	.....	33,000,000	.....	.....	35,551,700	11,402,185.17	.....	16.63
1799	33,142,522	.....	.....	79,069,148	.....	.....	45,523,000	.....	.....	33,546,148	15,251,952.68	.....	19.29
1800	31,840,903	.....	.....	91,252,768	.....	.....	59,130,877	.....	.....	52,121,891	16,003,779.77	.....	17.54
1801	46,377,792	.....	.....	111,363,511	.....	.....	46,642,721	.....	.....	64,720,790	20,594,396.42	.....	26.57
1802	36,182,173	.....	.....	76,333,333	.....	.....	35,774,971	.....	.....	40,558,362	14,843,132.91	.....	19.45
1803	42,205,961	.....	.....	64,666,666	.....	.....	13,594,072	.....	.....	51,072,594	14,265,346.48	.....	22.06
1804	41,467,477	.....	.....	85,000,000	.....	.....	36,231,597	.....	.....	48,768,403	19,888,622.50	.....	23.40
1805	42,387,002	.....	.....	120,600,000	.....	.....	53,179,019	.....	.....	67,420,981	22,299,968.49	.....	18.49
1806	41,253,727	.....	.....	129,410,000	.....	.....	60,283,236	.....	.....	69,126,764	24,825,592.10	.....	19.18
1807	48,699,592	.....	.....	138,500,000	.....	.....	59,643,558	.....	.....	78,856,442	25,530,980.99	.....	18.43
1808	69,433,546	.....	.....	56,990,000	.....	.....	12,997,414	.....	.....	43,992,586	10,662,507.59	.....	18.71
1809	31,405,702	.....	.....	59,400,000	.....	.....	20,797,531	.....	.....	38,602,469	10,845,756.40	.....	18.26
1810	42,366,675	.....	.....	85,400,000	.....	.....	24,391,295	.....	.....	61,008,705	15,268,356.40	.....	17.88
1811	45,294,042	.....	.....	53,400,000	.....	.....	16,022,790	.....	.....	37,377,210	9,880,868.09	.....	18.50
1812	30,032,109	.....	.....	77,030,000	.....	.....	8,495,127	.....	.....	68,534,873	14,373,782.46	.....	18.66
1813	25,008,152	.....	.....	22,005,000	.....	.....	2,847,865	.....	.....	19,157,135	7,200,583.28	.....	32.72
1814	6,782,272	.....	.....	12,965,000	.....	.....	145,100	.....	.....	12,819,831	4,241,482.06	.....	32.72
1815	45,974,403	.....	.....	113,041,274	.....	.....	6,583,350	.....	.....	106,457,924	38,050,760.87	.....	33.66
1816	64,781,896	.....	.....	147,103,000	.....	.....	17,138,156	.....	.....	129,964,844	32,829,923.48	.....	22.32
1817	68,313,500	.....	.....	99,250,000	.....	.....	19,358,069	.....	.....	79,891,931	22,134,078.46	.....	22.30
1818	73,854,437	.....	.....	121,750,000	.....	.....	19,426,696	.....	.....	102,323,304	25,860,327.64	.....	21.24
1819	50,976,838	.....	.....	87,125,000	.....	.....	19,165,683	.....	.....	67,959,317	21,345,915.76	.....	24.50
1820	51,683,640	.....	.....	74,450,000	.....	.....	18,008,029	.....	.....	56,441,971	16,591,215.03	.....	22.29
1821	43,671,894	2,017,423	52,503,411	54,520,834	286,698	10,537,731	10,924,429	1,730,725	41,965,680	43,696,405	18,883,252.36	35.97	34.64
1822	49,874,079	3,928,862	75,942,833	79,871,695	374,716	11,101,306	11,476,022	3,554,146	64,841,527	68,395,673	24,095,336.87	31.73	30.17
1823	47,155,408	3,950,392	68,530,979	72,481,371	1,323,762	19,846,873	21,170,635	2,626,630	48,684,106	51,310,736	22,416,277.19	32.71	30.93
1824	50,649,500	4,183,938	67,985,234	72,169,172	1,100,530	17,222,075	18,322,605	3,083,408	50,763,159	53,846,567	25,516,966.48	37.53	35.36
1825	66,944,745	4,796,745	85,392,565	90,189,310	1,088,785	22,704,803	23,793,588	3,707,960	62,687,762	66,395,722	31,683,096.15	37.10	35.13

^a Exports from Savannah, Ga., not included, which are estimated at about \$2,500,000.

^b Exportations were suspended by the embargo until May 15, 1809.

No. 10.—VALUES OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, IMPORTS, FOREIGN EXPORTS, NET IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, ETC., 1791-1888—Cont'd.

Year ending—	Domestic exports.	Imports.			Foreign exports.			Net imports.			Amounts of duty collected.	Average ad valorem rates of duty on—	
		Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		Dutiable.	Free and dutiable.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per ct.	Per ct.
Sept. 30—													
1826	52,449,855	5,686,803	72,406,708	78,093,511	1,036,430	19,404,504	20,440,934	4,650,373	53,002,204	57,652,577	26,108,254.74	36.06	33.43
1827	57,878,117	3,703,974	67,628,964	71,332,938	813,844	15,617,986	16,431,830	2,890,130	52,010,978	54,901,108	27,962,145.43	41.35	39.20
1828	49,976,632	4,889,435	76,130,648	81,020,083	877,239	13,167,339	14,044,578	4,012,196	62,963,309	66,975,505	29,966,472.23	39.36	36.99
1829	55,087,307	4,401,889	62,687,026	67,088,915	919,943	11,427,401	12,347,344	3,481,946	51,259,625	54,741,571	27,769,769.03	44.30	41.39
1830	58,524,878	4,590,281	58,130,675	62,720,956	1,078,695	12,067,162	13,145,857	3,511,586	46,063,513	49,575,099	28,417,055.96	48.88	45.31
1831	59,218,583	6,150,680	89,734,499	95,885,179	642,586	12,434,483	13,077,069	5,508,094	77,300,016	82,808,110	36,623,270.48	40.81	38.19
1832	61,726,529	8,341,949	86,779,813	95,121,762	1,345,217	18,448,857	19,794,074	6,996,732	68,330,956	75,327,688	29,356,056.74	33.83	30.86
1833	69,950,856	25,377,582	75,670,361	101,047,943	5,165,907	12,411,969	17,577,876	20,211,675	63,258,392	83,470,067	24,196,103.67	31.96	23.95
1834	80,623,662	50,481,548	58,128,152	108,609,700	10,757,033	10,879,520	21,636,553	39,724,515	47,248,632	86,973,147	18,987,952.77	32.67	17.48
1835	100,459,481	64,809,046	71,955,249	136,764,295	7,012,666	7,743,655	14,756,321	57,796,380	64,211,594	122,007,974	25,931,233.16	36.04	18.95
1836	106,570,942	78,653,600	97,923,554	176,579,154	8,534,895	9,232,867	17,767,762	70,120,705	88,690,687	158,811,392	30,991,510.93	31.65	17.55
1837	94,280,895	58,733,617	71,739,186	130,472,803	7,756,189	9,406,043	17,162,232	50,977,428	62,333,143	113,310,571	18,191,605.31	25.36	13.94
1838	95,560,880	43,112,889	52,857,399	95,970,288	4,951,306	4,466,384	9,417,690	38,161,583	48,391,015	86,552,598	19,998,861.98	37.84	20.84
1839	101,625,533	70,806,616	85,690,340	156,496,956	5,618,442	5,007,698	10,626,140	65,188,174	80,682,642	145,870,816	25,631,888.13	29.90	16.38
1840	111,660,561	48,313,391	49,945,315	98,258,706	6,202,562	5,805,809	12,008,371	42,110,829	44,139,506	86,250,335	15,178,975.46	30.37	15.45
1841	103,636,236	61,031,098	61,926,446	122,957,544	3,953,054	4,228,181	8,181,235	57,078,044	57,698,265	114,776,309	19,941,090.29	32.20	16.22
1842	91,799,242	26,540,470	69,534,601	96,075,071	3,194,299	4,884,454	8,078,753	23,246,171	64,650,147	87,996,318	16,686,341.92	24.00	17.37
June 30—													
1843	77,686,354	13,254,249	29,179,215	42,433,464	1,682,763	3,456,572	5,139,335	11,571,486	25,722,643	37,294,129	7,508,627.19	25.73	17.70
1844	99,531,774	18,936,452	83,608,154	102,604,606	2,251,550	3,962,508	6,214,058	16,684,902	79,705,646	96,390,548	29,395,762.56	35.13	28.65
1845	98,455,330	18,077,598	95,106,724	113,184,322	2,413,050	5,171,731	7,584,781	15,664,548	89,934,993	105,599,541	30,978,558.44	32.57	27.37
1846	101,718,042	20,990,007	96,924,058	117,914,065	2,342,629	5,522,577	7,865,206	18,647,378	91,401,481	110,048,859	30,484,716.34	31.45	25.85
1847	150,574,844	17,651,347	104,773,002	122,424,349	1,812,847	4,353,907	6,166,754	15,838,500	100,419,095	116,257,595	28,137,922.86	26.86	22.98
1848	130,203,709	16,356,319	132,282,325	148,638,644	1,410,307	6,576,499	7,986,806	14,946,012	125,705,826	140,651,838	33,034,306.09	24.97	22.22
1849	131,710,081	15,726,425	125,479,774	141,206,199	2,015,815	6,625,276	8,641,091	13,710,610	118,854,498	132,565,108	31,027,772.46	24.73	21.97
1850	134,900,233	18,081,590	155,427,936	173,509,526	2,099,132	7,376,361	9,475,493	15,982,458	148,051,575	164,034,033	40,181,813.04	25.85	23.16
1851	178,620,138	19,653,084	191,118,345	210,771,429	1,742,154	8,552,967	10,295,121	17,910,930	182,565,378	200,476,308	48,626,600.08	25.44	23.07
1852	154,931,147	24,187,890	183,252,508	207,440,398	2,538,159	9,514,925	12,053,084	21,649,731	173,737,583	195,387,314	47,577,633.19	25.96	22.94
1853	189,869,162	27,182,152	236,595,113	263,777,265	2,449,539	11,170,581	13,620,120	24,732,613	225,424,532	250,157,145	58,467,814.85	25.93	23.37
1854	215,328,300	25,760,447	272,043,347	297,803,794	3,207,612	18,507,852	21,715,464	22,532,835	253,535,495	276,088,330	64,931,607.09	25.61	23.52
1855	192,751,135	36,430,524	221,378,184	257,808,708	6,516,550	19,641,818	26,158,368	29,913,974	201,736,366	231,650,340	54,119,676.91	26.82	23.36
1856	266,438,051	52,748,074	257,684,236	310,432,310	3,144,604	11,636,768	14,781,372	49,603,470	246,047,468	295,650,938	64,084,400.56	26.05	21.68
1857	278,906,713	54,267,507	294,160,835	348,428,342	4,325,400	10,591,647	14,917,047	49,942,107	283,569,188	333,511,295	63,664,863.56	22.45	19.09
1858	251,351,033	61,044,779	202,293,875	263,338,654	5,751,850	14,908,391	20,660,241	55,292,929	187,385,484	242,678,413	42,046,722.31	22.44	17.83
1859	278,392,080	72,286,327	259,047,014	331,333,341	5,429,921	9,080,050	14,509,971	66,856,406	249,966,964	316,823,370	48,894,683.55	19.56	15.43
1860	316,242,423	73,741,479	279,874,640	353,616,119	5,350,441	11,983,193	17,333,634	68,391,038	267,891,447	336,282,485	52,692,421.02	19.67	15.67
1861	204,899,616	71,130,351	218,180,191	289,310,542	3,709,329	10,944,888	14,654,217	67,421,022	207,235,303	274,656,325	39,038,269.16	18.84	14.21

1862	179,644,024	52,721,653	136,635,024	189,356,677	2,878,706	8,147,771	11,026,477	49,842,947	128,487,253	178,330,200	46,509,214.66	36.19	26.09
1863	186,003,912	35,241,924	208,093,891	243,335,815	5,215,168	12,745,367	17,960,535	30,026,756	195,348,524	225,375,280	63,729,203.24	32.62	28.28
1864	143,504,027	41,126,332	275,320,951	316,447,283	2,963,767	12,370,194	15,333,961	38,162,565	262,950,757	301,113,322	96,465,957.27	36.69	32.03
1865	136,940,248	44,519,516	194,226,064	238,745,580	4,422,308	24,666,747	29,089,055	40,097,208	169,559,317	209,656,525	80,635,169.78	47.56	38.46
1866	337,518,102	59,028,526	375,783,540	434,812,066	1,907,157	9,434,263	11,341,420	57,121,369	366,349,277	423,470,646	177,056,523.27	48.33	41.81
<i>Imported merchandise entered for consumption. (b)</i>													
1867	279,786,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,033,130	361,125,553	378,158,683	168,503,749.58	46.67	44.56
1868	269,389,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,147,618	329,661,302	344,808,920	160,532,778.78	48.63	46.49
1869	275,166,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,692,532	372,756,642	394,440,174	176,557,583.72	47.22	44.65
1870	376,616,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	191,513,974.45	47.08	42.23
1871	428,398,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,619,064	459,597,058	500,216,122	202,446,673.32	43.95	38.94
1872	428,487,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,683,747	512,735,287	560,419,034	212,619,105.45	41.35	37.00
1873	505,033,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,399,796	484,746,861	663,146,657	184,929,041.74	38.07	26.95
1874	569,433,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151,694,834	415,748,693	567,443,527	160,522,284.63	38.53	26.88
1875	499,284,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,465,463	379,795,113	526,260,576	154,554,982.55	40.62	28.20
1876	525,582,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,561,381	324,024,926	464,586,307	145,178,602.75	44.74	30.19
1877	583,670,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,840,149	298,989,240	439,829,389	128,428,343.44	42.89	26.68
1878	680,709,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,339,059	297,083,409	438,422,468	127,195,158.99	42.75	27.13
1879	698,340,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,550,159	296,742,215	439,292,374	133,395,435.90	44.87	28.97
1880	823,946,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208,049,180	419,506,091	627,555,271	182,747,653.55	43.48	29.07
1881	833,925,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202,557,412	448,061,588	650,619,000	193,800,879.67	43.20	29.75
1882	733,239,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210,721,981	505,491,967	716,213,948	216,138,916.09	42.66	30.11
1883	804,223,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206,913,289	493,916,384	700,829,673	210,637,293.37	42.45	29.92
1884	724,964,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,280,265	456,295,124	667,575,389	190,282,835.88	41.61	28.44
1885	726,682,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,912,234	386,667,820	579,580,054	178,151,601.11	45.86	30.59

a Nine months.

b. Entered for immediate consumption and withdrawn from warehouse for consumption.

NOTE 1.—There are no data prior to 1821 showing the values of free and dutiable foreign merchandise separately.

NOTE 1.—There are no data prior to 1821 showing the values of free and dutiable foreign merchandise separately.

NOTE 2.—In the table of receipts from all sources, published annually in the Finance Report, the column headed "Customs" shows the total annual customs collections from all sources covered by warrant into the Treasury, after deducting expenses of collection. From 1791 to 1850 collectors paid from customs receipts all expenses of their offices and turned the net amount remaining into the Treasury, but from 1850 to the present time they have been compelled by law to turn into the Treasury all amounts collected, while the expenses of their offices are paid by warrants from the Treasury of the United States. The figures in the column of the above table headed "Amounts of duty collected" from 1791 to 1856, inclusive, show the annual amounts of duty collected *on merchandise only*, without any deductions for expenses of collection, and omitting the collections from tonnage, light-houses, fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc. (Explanation given by Register of Treasury.) For these reasons the figures of "duties collected" prior to 1851 in the above table largely exceed in many cases the amount of receipts from customs as shown in the Finance Report, inasmuch as the expenses of collection were of considerable magnitude during the years when the net receipts only were covered into the Treasury. From 1850 to 1866 the receipts in the table in the Finance Report should exceed the duties collected in the above table by amounts of collections from sources other than duties on merchandise, such as tonnage dues, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, hospital dues, etc. Since 1866, the duties collected as shown by the above table are taken from the accounts of this office. While these data showing the duties collected on merchandise from 1791 to the present time are somewhat diverse in character, they are the best attainable.

NOTE 3.—The annual average ad valorem rates of duty prior to 1853 are based upon the values of the gross imports; from 1853 to include 1866 upon the values of the net imports and after 1866 upon the values of imported merchandise entered for consumption, as returned by collectors of customs, considering ordinary duties only. The reason for basing the average ad valorem rates of duty prior to 1853 upon the values of the gross imports is that the amounts of "duty collected" for those years include the duties afterwards refunded upon exports of foreign merchandise.

NO. 11.—VALUES OF, AND AMOUNTS OF DUTY COLLECTED ON, THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER DUTIABLE IMPORTED COMMODITIES
AND CLASSES OF COMMODITIES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1875 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Breadstuffs.		Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.		Cotton, manufactures of.		Earthen, stone, and china ware.		Fancy articles, per- fumery, etc.		Fruits, including nuts.	
	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.
1875.....	Dollars. 7,531,230	Dollars. 1,189,655	Dollars. 12,795,437	Dollars. 3,289,200	Dollars. 24,199,793	Dollars. 9,043,654	Dollars. 4,555,579	Dollars. 1,878,735	Dollars. 5,290,797	Dollars. 2,287,261	Dollars. 12,104,760	Dollars. 2,944,200
1876.....	8,097,100	1,600,187	10,658,525	2,901,879	19,850,107	7,984,686	4,230,335	1,757,729	4,362,632	1,867,990	11,915,267	3,115,230
1877.....	5,769,845	1,131,096	11,500,576	3,082,557	16,456,296	6,554,826	3,875,498	1,610,668	3,543,423	1,534,331	9,524,247	2,578,979
1878.....	4,323,228	1,029,314	9,815,386	2,811,061	16,464,305	6,496,961	4,087,727	1,696,256	3,729,298	1,557,777	10,084,839	2,691,104
1879.....	6,059,528	1,007,896	11,178,307	3,433,701	16,933,768	6,576,253	4,142,623	1,733,338	3,572,850	1,466,182	10,295,775	3,004,780
1880.....	5,944,684	1,356,541	13,499,085	4,079,818	25,723,252	9,976,418	5,614,204	2,356,330	5,383,477	2,258,650	12,695,779	3,401,414
1881.....	7,857,623	1,663,527	14,888,493	4,635,261	28,084,117	10,825,115	6,534,125	2,761,292	7,084,302	2,934,851	12,511,806	3,341,849
1882.....	13,457,049	2,369,032	14,161,116	4,981,453	31,285,306	12,227,103	7,020,109	3,600,745	9,654,979	3,913,245	18,047,937	4,427,135
1883.....	9,617,434	1,905,675	16,134,204	6,053,574	32,359,344	12,234,371	8,926,415	3,795,586	7,908,102	3,039,083	18,157,687	4,603,455
1884.....	6,229,665	907,125	13,089,656	3,716,490	28,638,479	11,479,942	4,613,607	2,570,507	8,052,914	2,898,444	16,500,859	4,420,556
1885.....	6,584,752	1,030,556	11,699,594	3,795,525	27,242,512	10,932,256	4,843,106	2,731,655	5,449,375	2,079,902	13,005,595	3,672,293
1886.....	7,164,362	1,042,404	12,796,388	4,347,626	29,236,071	11,752,207	4,992,215	2,829,540	5,934,380	2,456,399	12,973,308	3,498,569
1887.....	6,386,561	1,075,811	13,285,226	4,654,165	29,150,059	11,710,720	5,708,093	3,251,881	7,185,999	2,949,360	15,088,074	4,210,099
1888.....	8,215,337	1,115,811	12,814,526	4,622,442	28,706,703	11,491,897	6,262,338	3,568,277	7,237,822	3,022,742	15,106,551	4,477,535
Year ending June 30—	Flax, hemp, jute, etc., and manufactures of—		Glass, and manufact- ures of.		Iron and steel, and manufactures of.		Jewelry and precious stones.		Leather, and manufact- ures of.			
	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.
1875.....	Dollars. 5,307,495	Dollars. 825,721	Dollars. 19,190,664	Dollars. 6,834,889	Dollars. 5,756,706	Dollars. 2,398,787	Dollars. 33,037,958	Dollars. 8,830,874	Dollars. 3,805,500	Dollars. 466,311	Dollars. 9,849,483	Dollars. 3,249,140
1876.....	6,050,882	1,056,445	16,607,799	5,909,607	4,804,544	2,166,355	23,099,869	6,836,190	2,904,818	365,007	8,787,930	3,051,572
1877.....	5,649,347	959,060	16,460,147	5,843,262	3,952,751	1,931,408	20,040,290	6,211,234	2,616,354	337,799	8,088,351	2,668,084
1878.....	5,254,773	832,229	16,203,558	5,724,848	3,331,980	1,700,877	18,422,882	5,949,988	3,141,877	340,154	7,338,127	2,529,211
1879.....	6,797,954	1,146,246	16,842,860	6,004,842	3,281,453	1,891,023	19,943,299	6,745,153	4,011,777	429,524	7,532,194	2,620,471
1880.....	8,871,485	1,415,540	23,276,964	8,245,270	5,133,285	2,811,368	61,994,614	23,244,800	6,841,928	707,736	11,769,482	3,411,437
1881.....	9,659,780	1,524,446	21,928,917	7,721,927	5,862,270	3,296,541	66,096,303	25,610,391	8,493,513	875,913	10,522,601	3,337,034
1882.....	11,342,807	1,664,502	23,222,506	8,138,234	6,753,537	3,845,710	70,551,497	29,012,931	8,792,453	942,339	12,215,203	3,785,327
1883.....	11,245,584	1,650,094	24,458,700	8,499,809	7,597,897	4,182,617	57,529,466	21,582,554	8,196,731	909,678	12,653,722	3,770,547
1884.....	11,211,618	1,672,079	22,562,653	7,746,405	7,553,185	4,205,638	442,917,747	214,799,117	9,377,546	1,024,246	11,362,891	3,158,854
1885.....	11,980,115	1,947,459	20,706,298	7,122,297	6,340,721	3,714,068	233,903,258	211,973,908	6,114,361	682,232	10,262,615	2,869,224
1886.....	10,242,118	1,841,726	21,370,523	7,406,090	6,341,058	3,694,924	238,631,777	214,631,876	8,367,838	900,474	11,466,414	3,262,233
1887.....	11,880,121	1,930,340	21,927,162	7,567,642	7,301,340	4,510,312	250,618,986	220,713,234	10,981,192	1,162,309	10,933,570	3,286,862
1888.....	16,597,150	2,388,002	23,015,588	7,914,093	7,721,453	4,799,252	251,079,970	221,283,832	11,032,311	1,182,334	11,671,497	3,479,249

^a Includes tin plates, sheets, and terne tin, and galvanized tin plates.

No. 11.—DUTIABLE IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTIES COLLECTED, ETC., 1875-1888—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Liquors.										Sugar, confectionery, and molasses.	
	Silk, manufactures of.		Malt liquors.		Distilled spirits.		Wines.		Total liquors.			
	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.	Values.	Ordinary duty.		
1875.....	Dollars. 24,516,416	Dollars. 14,037,998	Dollars. 1,589,189	Dollars. 577,499	Dollars. 2,161,206	Dollars. 3,391,415	Dollars. 5,506,664	Dollars. 3,393,264	Dollars. 9,257,059	Dollars. 7,362,178	Dollars. 82,209,853	Dollars. 37,157,246
1876.....	23,709,220	13,872,984	1,131,951	425,318	1,861,315	2,947,644	4,697,986	2,981,352	7,691,252	6,354,314	75,742,467	41,898,576
1877.....	21,749,828	12,800,603	859,706	317,769	1,751,483	2,762,055	4,205,930	2,755,005	6,817,119	5,834,829	81,116,024	37,086,992
1878.....	20,548,583	12,151,042	640,546	240,292	1,538,193	2,459,490	4,069,014	2,468,444	6,247,753	5,168,226	87,237,898	38,759,288
1879.....	23,630,411	14,016,209	668,688	254,099	1,569,471	2,511,136	4,349,645	2,597,494	6,587,804	5,362,729	74,077,046	40,280,957
1880.....	31,460,947	18,556,398	678,507	283,296	1,751,134	2,788,531	5,649,033	3,091,926	8,078,674	6,163,753	77,039,788	42,210,410
1881.....	32,377,226	19,038,666	748,270	321,048	2,034,223	2,965,707	6,519,994	3,376,901	9,302,487	6,663,656	89,811,785	47,984,033
1882.....	38,328,251	22,633,137	937,806	417,202	2,215,064	3,161,522	7,238,530	3,604,929	10,391,400	7,183,653	94,523,797	49,207,279
1883.....	33,307,112	19,654,946	1,146,797	511,383	2,303,176	3,374,507	10,283,693	5,367,451	13,733,666	9,253,341	91,406,718	46,172,379
1884.....	38,030,574	18,962,210	1,119,200	533,241	1,987,069	3,141,391	4,805,040	2,589,255	7,911,309	6,263,887	94,392,570	48,923,465
1885.....	28,106,798	14,000,210	1,111,407	546,999	1,873,926	2,943,773	6,340,415	3,665,792	9,325,748	7,156,564	73,517,063	52,184,744
1886.....	28,055,855	13,938,097	1,206,257	585,102	1,826,059	2,834,696	6,753,472	3,774,349	9,785,788	7,194,147	76,746,461	51,778,948
1887.....	31,264,277	15,540,301	1,267,309	614,187	1,909,900	2,939,923	7,013,737	3,848,133	10,190,946	7,402,243	74,242,279	58,016,686
1888.....	32,942,629	16,351,685	1,353,890	666,666	1,972,287	2,981,772	7,310,190	4,014,806	10,636,367	7,663,244	68,973,214	52,007,880

Year ending June 30—	Total dutiable merchandise.										Per capita.			
	Wool, and manufactures of—					All other dutiable arti- cles.								
	Tobacco, and manufact- ures of.		Wood, and manufact- ures of.		Unmanufactured.		Manufactures of.		Values.				Total.	Dollars.
1875.....	Values. Dollars. 7,142,890	Ordinary duty. 5,269,042	Values. Dollars. 5,757,995	Ordinary duty. 1,114,840	Values. Dollars. 10,228,622	Ordinary duty. 3,631,859	Values. Dollars. 45,627,923	Ordinary duty. 27,282,178	Values. Dollars. 51,637,953	Ordinary duty. 15,178,037	Dollars. 154,271,805	3.50		
1876.....	6,187,481	4,701,516	4,725,592	585,173	7,887,616	2,787,208	34,372,726	22,519,106	42,338,764	14,250,688	144,982,442	3.20		
1877.....	5,734,370	4,364,143	3,908,186	865,535	7,012,972	2,657,997	26,452,207	17,600,041	38,721,407	12,560,763	128,223,207	2.75		
1878.....	6,073,322	4,604,606	3,782,710	849,951	6,995,367	2,714,396	25,703,392	17,176,549	38,296,404	12,231,347	127,015,185	2.65		
1879.....	5,675,407	4,254,947	3,978,982	933,449	5,516,813	1,966,276	25,037,110	16,839,064	41,646,254	13,445,985	133,159,025	2.70		
1880.....	6,179,239	4,681,400	6,159,086	1,336,952	17,913,666	7,374,217	31,834,547	21,864,153	54,091,905	16,962,557	182,415,162	3.64		
1881.....	6,474,939	4,655,592	7,496,816	1,536,025	12,060,827	4,860,815	33,103,322	22,424,810	57,910,336	17,869,267	193,561,011	3.76		
1882.....	8,216,132	6,000,961	8,967,291	1,696,867	10,333,359	3,854,653	37,284,823	25,398,363	70,939,415	21,335,000	215,617,669	4.08		
1883.....	10,516,806	7,661,638	9,530,364	1,703,096	8,491,988	3,174,628	42,552,456	29,146,265	69,591,988	20,666,363	209,659,699	3.87		
1884.....	8,697,751	6,945,652	9,387,833	1,609,810	13,593,299	4,522,826	41,484,872	27,478,400	60,646,096	16,539,342	189,844,995	3.42		
1885.....	9,121,869	7,356,369	8,250,809	1,469,849	9,474,264	3,164,296	36,176,705	24,294,939	54,562,262	15,141,204	177,319,550	3.11		
1886.....	10,315,311	8,311,114	7,772,442	1,423,301	13,794,213	5,126,108	40,536,509	27,278,528	57,255,024	15,665,086	188,379,397	3.23		
1887.....	10,955,125	9,127,758	8,223,504	1,503,184	16,351,370	5,899,816	44,235,244	29,729,718	64,416,194	17,789,992	212,032,424	3.54		
1888.....	12,314,429	9,734,987	9,381,281	1,685,060	14,062,100	4,729,487	47,158,048	32,213,121	73,214,460	19,778,872	213,509,802	3.47		

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

No. 12.—AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNED FROM EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1878 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

Year ending June 30—

States and Territories.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Alabama.....	137,969.57	122,234.38	135,890.38	130,651.39	140,532.92	108,673.85	85,398.33	73,315.34	81,038.08	78,542.76	79,617.65
2 Arizona.....	20,371.01	24,470.87	26,984.10	38,008.21	45,464.31	40,007.72	2,714.91				
3 Arkansas.....	115,735.77	115,219.57	126,089.12	132,086.94	109,039.36	97,715.53	91,009.87	87,292.48	94,893.08	97,630.38	106,541.78
4 California a.....	2,146,789.46	2,217,498.69	2,783,634.64	3,613,390.86	4,127,177.51	4,002,373.14	799,751.22	2,379,770.63	2,090,784.84	2,081,221.57	
5 California b.....							2,585,014.73	233,389.50			2,199,415.11
6 Colorado c.....	83,507.90	114,936.39	168,259.54	215,051.06	247,264.09	216,100.47	20,918.02				
7 Colorado d.....							175,081.48	195,194.89	201,482.46	260,154.86	280,053.19
8 Connecticut e.....	580,335.59	523,258.67	461,180.13	579,690.02	565,801.28	506,990.84	428,370.93	412,626.19	461,971.84	481,405.47	
9 Connecticut f.....											804,708.30
10 Dakota.....	29,954.20	33,692.79	41,653.29	48,603.66	67,436.83	86,874.58	9,664.22				
11 Delaware g.....											
12 Delaware h.....											
13 Delaware i.....	480,937.00	378,684.39	304,398.21	311,066.76	350,906.37	293,636.48	210,327.24	244,184.44	244,476.25	263,297.80	
14 District of Columbia k.....											
15 Florida.....	183,823.38	200,424.73	204,590.53	254,889.51	280,227.32	243,545.33	178,562.09	218,837.09	237,271.82	322,903.20	349,335.86
16 Georgia.....	333,519.90	322,770.60	322,074.18	364,133.48	359,360.88	395,661.03	379,741.84	316,441.40	304,384.29	336,705.86	380,673.22
17 Idaho.....	19,777.61	21,883.88	22,665.54	25,800.17	31,908.27	35,079.88	2,634.11				
18 Illinois.....	19,668,791.32	19,470,641.75	23,035,614.49	25,784,681.51	28,252,417.37	25,977,525.39	23,520,484.80	23,075,864.61	23,852,252.60	24,825,704.34	30,130,995.31
19 Indiana.....	5,710,837.56	5,851,103.83	6,213,636.49	7,281,253.48	6,485,356.94	5,592,719.85	5,618,512.22	4,031,866.00	4,873,230.48	4,259,038.68	4,139,159.32
20 Iowa.....	958,851.13	839,445.39	854,859.78	923,776.98	1,843,904.74	4,062,720.07	2,757,416.53	2,222,059.15	2,547,340.94	1,951,124.89	518,911.17
21 Kansas.....	153,857.50	176,935.57	252,734.01	239,527.33	264,013.95	239,762.97	167,351.37	170,202.02	204,145.48	211,120.11	193,849.15
22 Kentucky.....	6,880,614.15	7,672,945.94	8,885,544.90	8,719,162.21	10,531,236.14	15,387,077.63	18,583,172.16	14,842,475.44	15,746,940.59	12,417,529.63	14,182,687.12
23 Louisiana l.....	850,641.46	588,595.99	712,049.65	760,618.92	918,899.19	738,666.46	560,184.89	538,814.89	552,115.30	543,748.98	
24 Louisiana m.....											603,915.11
25 Maine.....	70,695.78	75,531.22	76,767.87	82,457.05	85,259.83	72,893.32	56,599.19	53,950.16	57,800.79	50,286.45	
26 Maryland n.....	2,320,795.24	2,266,672.15	2,393,957.01	2,483,463.41	2,822,238.28	3,429,152.74	3,146,491.15	2,774,384.20	2,462,092.46	2,875,597.06	
27 Maryland o.....											3,389,377.19
28 Massachusetts.....	2,424,363.77	2,435,668.66	2,635,653.10	2,699,681.20	2,937,359.07	2,753,661.97	2,396,590.05	2,287,453.96	2,292,678.83	2,471,131.00	2,580,071.78
29 Michigan.....	1,602,803.34	1,654,043.34	1,611,757.99	1,787,275.27	2,003,191.05	1,882,451.69	1,419,380.97	1,528,155.16	1,671,994.45	1,801,907.37	1,774,319.01
30 Minnesota.....	275,002.75	305,708.76	364,689.64	445,140.33	528,491.94	535,461.96	493,982.05	492,704.97	534,532.31	554,088.98	510,492.15
31 Mississippi.....	86,824.03	87,271.68	91,233.50	96,122.19	94,098.90	60,479.64	50,449.53	47,951.13	47,062.35	42,608.16	
32 Missouri.....	5,071,233.42	5,026,806.48	5,449,654.08	6,470,349.39	7,542,487.94	7,680,411.40	6,473,806.51	6,276,165.85	7,060,651.99	7,858,789.27	7,910,083.57
33 Montana p.....	27,103.88	30,084.53	33,714.17	44,881.67	68,001.31	75,542.81	6,986.55				
34 Montana q.....							118,383.13	8,272.09			145,835.38
35 Montana r.....								82,293.11	90,840.37	101,158.38	
36 Nebraska s.....	699,821.37	876,309.81	912,734.86	962,064.86	1,108,191.15	1,320,517.24	153,668.18				
37 Nebraska t.....							1,362,148.25	1,971,296.12	1,674,013.12	2,393,404.70	2,778,269.38
38 Nevada u.....	59,017.46	61,263.06	60,455.19	53,421.41	49,103.93	40,870.72	3,827.20				
39 Nevada v.....								55,938.66	62,148.42	70,419.50	

29	New Hampshire <i>w</i>	228, 188.11	322, 898.88	278, 139.08	309, 720.94	349, 942.04	352, 998.08	390, 136.72	383, 478.83	378, 787.72	377, 562.37	466, 994.36	29
30	New Jersey <i>x</i>	5, 095, 325.19	4, 670, 215.14	4, 207, 807.81	4, 873, 676.31	5, 451, 633.60	5, 424, 457.78	3, 477, 222.72	3, 661, 358.75	3, 951, 675.75	4, 596, 161.56	4, 072, 246.48	30
31	New Mexico <i>y</i>	19, 325.36	18, 898.42	31, 850.93	47, 463.89	55, 903.38	54, 037.46	3, 874.89	66, 969.85	65, 123.81	63, 565.42	59, 055.19	31
32	New Mexico <i>z</i>	14, 951, 519.56	15, 445, 801.99	16, 249, 877.34	17, 233, 267.76	19, 455, 040.09	17, 967, 187.00	13, 760, 384.10	13, 823, 644.60	14, 365, 208.96	15, 101, 203.03	15, 417, 202.95	32
33	New York	1, 818, 459.92	2, 413, 368.77	2, 354, 006.71	2, 476, 440.35	2, 867, 414.52	2, 377, 126.97	1, 760, 966.74	1, 686, 828.95	1, 744, 959.29	1, 950, 701.71	2, 185, 168.75	33
34	North Carolina	14, 770, 506.37	15, 894, 567.08	18, 018, 998.99	19, 295, 835.69	18, 359, 299.31	15, 704, 047.82	13, 520, 264.56	12, 565, 516.62	12, 921, 349.10	13, 898, 226.86	12, 446, 312.98	34
35	Ohio	60, 682.89	68, 471.12	76, 981.70	85, 004.14	88, 679.82	101, 450.73	10, 890.36	119, 723.07	124, 034.27	152, 318.15	176, 235.93	35
36	Oregon <i>aa</i>	5, 917, 421.76	5, 946, 782.36	6, 869, 930.65	7, 660, 214.01	8, 775, 106.23	8, 703, 679.23	7, 888, 700.02	7, 371, 209.62	7, 847, 230.56	8, 120, 282.73	8, 317, 359.74	36
37	Oregon <i>bb</i>	246, 759.65	230, 583.17	210, 883.98	209, 079.27	229, 258.48	395, 319.43	130, 468.11	127, 587.62	132, 081.72	226, 231.11	226, 231.11	37
38	Pennsylvania	119, 241.69	105, 233.91	111, 960.78	135, 907.16	119, 099.79	117, 092.80	93, 896.95	94, 518.23	100, 014.30	100, 146.85	102, 456.19	38
39	Rhode Island	844, 485.08	908, 924.44	1, 003, 735.86	1, 146, 763.64	997, 728.00	1, 173, 890.29	1, 249, 975.96	1, 057, 189.43	1, 024, 912.62	1, 012, 516.05	1, 009, 290.34	39
40	South Carolina	265, 932.14	251, 062.32	233, 106.55	248, 635.61	258, 432.93	263, 650.61	210, 149.02	181, 829.61	196, 850.59	209, 343.92	211, 927.37	40
41	Tennessee	43, 936.23	47, 413.02	74, 352.48	43, 116.79	48, 523.08	53, 895.18	4, 560.49	29, 889.83	32, 503.17	30, 119.75	30, 119.75	41
42	Texas	44, 339.49	50, 159.59	50, 545.74	53, 145.83	56, 444.58	46, 062.27	30, 904.88	3, 052, 639.72	2, 982, 727.70	2, 923, 394.64	3, 253, 165.72	42
43	Utah	6, 501, 730.29	6, 448, 546.88	5, 781, 409.58	6, 063, 105.75	6, 226, 308.30	5, 078, 196.35	3, 232, 726.10	543, 188.59	486, 062.88	538, 266.42	565, 278.66	43
44	Vermont	23, 011.00	30, 277.11	27, 018.34	32, 763.73	40, 202.57	49, 207.54	6, 938.73	543, 188.59	486, 062.88	538, 266.42	565, 278.66	44
45	Virginia	326, 471.57	322, 975.85	370, 672.15	452, 596.33	502, 276.56	546, 483.49	560, 328.28	3, 033, 017.78	3, 095, 316.63	3, 179, 964.01	2, 985, 446.09	45
46	Washington	2, 431, 301.23	2, 627, 602.20	2, 698, 516.79	2, 910, 095.01	3, 193, 115.22	3, 197, 499.12	2, 993, 755.62	112, 419, 490.58	116, 894, 982.21	118, 829, 523.98	124, 326, 451.50	46
47	West Virginia	15, 207.28	14, 197.44	15, 947.95	18, 551.18	20, 385.65	17, 434.54	1, 202.68	112, 419, 490.58	116, 894, 982.21	118, 829, 523.98	124, 326, 451.50	47
1	Wisconsin	104, 717, 320.36	107, 212, 082.81	116, 848, 219.80	127, 851, 634.66	138, 954, 165.02	137, 500, 291.40	121, 368, 620.05	112, 419, 490.58	116, 894, 982.21	118, 829, 523.98	124, 326, 451.50	1
2	Wyoming	6, 380, 405.13	6, 706, 384.06	7, 668, 394.22	7, 924, 707.95	8, 139, 217.96	7, 658, 630.75	183, 145.69	1, 630.49	7, 887.23	7, 777.08	23, 821	2
	Aggregate receipts by States and Territories	111, 397, 725.49	113, 918, 466.87	124, 516, 614.02	135, 779, 364.53	147, 093, 382.98	145, 158, 922.15	121, 607, 393.38	112, 421, 121.07	116, 902, 869.44	118, 837, 301.06	124, 326, 475.32	
	Aggregate receipts from all sources												

a State of California.
b California and Nevada.
c State of Colorado.
d State of Colorado and Territory of Wyoming.
e State of Connecticut.
f Connecticut and Rhode Island.
g State of Delaware.
h State of Delaware and nine counties of Maryland.
i State of Delaware, nine counties of Maryland, and two counties of Virginia.
k Part of the district of Maryland.
l State of Louisiana.
m Louisiana and Mississippi.
n State of Maryland, except nine counties, which are included in the district of Delaware.
o States of Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia.
p Territory of Montana.
q Territories of Montana, Idaho, and Utah.
r Territories of Montana and Idaho.
s State of Nebraska.
t State of Nebraska and Territory of Dakota.
u State of Nevada. Part of the fourth district of California from October 1, 1883, to August 1, 1884.
v State of Nevada and Territory of Utah.
w State of New Hampshire.
x New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.
y Territory of New Mexico.
z Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.
aa State of Oregon and Territory of Alaska.
bb State of Oregon and Territories of Alaska and Washington.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

No. 13.—AMOUNTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FROM 1863 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

Year ending June 30—	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented liquors.	Oleomargarine.	Bank circulation. ^a	Penalties, etc.	Articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now exempt.	Total. ^b
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1863.....	5,176,531	3,097,620	1,628,934	.....	.....	27,170	31,072,938	41,003,193
1864.....	30,329,150	8,592,099	2,290,009	.....	2,056,996	193,600	73,683,895	117,145,749
1865.....	18,731,422	11,401,373	3,734,928	.....	1,993,662	520,363	174,747,781	211,129,529
1866.....	33,268,172	16,531,008	5,220,553	.....	990,278	1,142,853	253,754,120	310,906,984
1867.....	33,542,952	19,765,148	6,057,501	.....	214,299	1,459,171	204,881,404	265,920,475
1868.....	18,655,631	18,730,095	5,955,869	.....	28,670	1,256,882	146,553,417	191,180,564
1869.....	45,071,231	23,430,708	6,099,879	.....	16,565	877,089	84,543,872	160,039,344
1870.....	55,606,094	31,350,708	6,319,127	.....	15,420	827,905	91,116,614	185,235,868
1871.....	46,281,848	33,578,907	7,389,502	.....	22,782	636,980	56,101,157	144,011,176
1872.....	49,475,516	33,736,171	8,258,498	.....	8,865	442,205	39,849,692	131,770,947
1873.....	52,099,372	34,386,303	9,324,938	.....	24,779	461,653	17,778,411	114,075,456
1874.....	49,444,090	33,242,876	9,304,680	.....	16,738	364,216	10,272,147	102,644,747
1875.....	52,081,991	37,303,462	9,144,004	.....	22,746	281,108	11,711,843	110,545,154
1876.....	56,426,365	39,795,340	9,571,281	.....	17,948	409,284	11,016,869	117,237,087
1877.....	57,469,430	41,106,547	9,480,789	.....	5,430	419,999	10,512,989	118,995,184
1878.....	50,420,816	40,091,755	9,937,052	.....	1,118	346,008	10,300,976	111,097,725
1879.....	52,570,285	40,135,003	10,729,320	.....	13,903	279,498	10,190,458	113,918,467
1880.....	61,185,509	38,870,140	12,829,803	.....	28,773	383,755	11,218,634	124,516,614
1881.....	67,153,975	42,854,992	13,700,241	.....	4,295	231,078	11,834,784	135,779,365
1882.....	69,873,408	47,391,989	16,153,920	.....	4,286	199,830	16,469,950	147,093,383
1883.....	74,368,775	42,104,250	16,900,616	.....	.....	305,804	11,478,695	145,158,922
1884.....	76,905,385	26,062,400	18,084,954	.....	.....	289,144	265,068	121,607,393
1885.....	67,511,209	26,407,088	18,230,782	.....	.....	222,681	24,361	112,421,121
1886.....	69,092,266	27,907,363	19,676,731	.....	.....	194,422	32,087	116,902,869
1887.....	65,829,322	30,108,067	21,922,188	.....	.....	220,205	29,283	118,837,301
1888.....	69,306,166	30,662,432	23,324,218	.....	.....	155,548	9,768	124,326,475

^a The tax on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers was repealed by act of March 3, 1883.^b See explanatory note on page 2.

No. 14.—AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION; GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES; UNITED STATES NOTES, AND NATIONAL AND STATE BANK NOTES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND DISTRIBUTION THEREOF AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1860 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

Date.	Gold.				Gold certificates.			Silver certificates.	
	In Treasury, including bullion.	In national banks.	In circulation; in other banks and in individual hands.	Total.	In Treasury.	In national banks.	In circulation; in other banks and in individual hands.	Total.	In Treasury.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
June 30—									
1860.....	72,281,687.36	3,370,378.40	59,347,933.74	135,000,000.00	442,640.00	8,082,800.00	2,422,420.00	10,947,860.00	.....
1861.....	68,431,388.80	5,019,638.53	73,928,465.67	147,379,493.00	95,470.00	7,122,350.00	11,555,760.00	18,773,580.00	.....
1862.....	50,688,448.36	3,663,993.46	60,782,464.18	121,134,906.00	35,260.00	13,283,790.00	4,359,590.00	17,678,640.00	.....
1863.....	55,217,604.05	4,839,240.54	70,000,062.41	130,056,907.00	533,680.00	11,953,680.00	18,002,280.00	30,489,640.00	.....
1864.....	89,390,471.88	5,306,262.69	72,804,737.43	167,501,472.00	2,462,320.00	18,660,920.00	13,423,880.00	34,547,120.00	.....
1865.....	128,460,202.87	8,191,952.67	76,547,821.46	213,199,977.00	2,096,620.00	9,161,160.00	8,628,520.00	19,886,300.00	.....
1866.....	135,236,474.62	21,530,846.05	88,974,516.33	245,741,837.00	5,674,640.00	11,412,160.00	14,999,500.00	32,086,300.00	.....
1867.....	126,145,427.20	76,959,509.73	148,736,269.07	351,841,206.00	5,208,680.00	22,139,090.00	12,112,230.00	39,460,000.00	.....
1868.....	163,171,661.25	101,901,276.45	213,411,600.30	478,484,538.00	4,809,720.00	13,671,660.00	4,343,720.00	22,825,100.00	.....
1869.....	148,506,389.95	91,223,770.74	267,027,554.31	506,757,715.00	4,247,500.00	12,642,180.00	4,906,620.00	21,796,300.00	.....
1870.....	198,078,567.68	67,002,816.21	277,650,679.11	542,732,063.00	4,506,420.00	16,872,780.00	7,302,200.00	28,681,400.00	.....
1871.....	204,876,594.15	65,835,738.50	274,788,464.35	545,500,797.00	9,274,560.00	12,179,520.00	20,118,520.00	41,572,600.00	.....
1872.....	247,028,625.25	83,268,947.07	258,399,463.68	588,697,036.00	19,469,320.00	16,021,460.00	8,876,220.00	44,367,000.00	.....
1873.....	232,554,886.49	104,530,587.67	253,688,986.84	590,774,461.00	133,880.00	13,975,600.00	1,304,220.00	15,413,700.00	.....
1874.....	277,979,653.61	98,137,439.47	278,403,241.92	654,520,335.00	40,700.00	7,939,560.00	622,020.00	8,004,600.00	.....
1875.....	314,704,822.46	95,709,782.84	295,404,249.70	705,818,855.00	23,400.00	5,137,500.00	588,620.00	5,782,920.00	.....
1876.....					8,100.00	4,440,400.00	27,015,780.00	82,378,640.00	.....
1877.....					22,571,270.00	32,791,590.00	44,509,530.00	98,392,660.00	.....
1878.....					27,246,020.00	26,637,110.00	51,912,810.00	140,323,140.00	.....
1879.....					13,593,410.00	74,816,920.00	34,597,945.00	131,174,245.00	.....
1880.....					55,129,870.00	41,446,430.00	36,950,497.00	121,486,817.00	.....
1881.....					30,261,380.00	54,274,940.00	52,332,720.00	142,023,150.00	.....
1882.....					20,928,500.00	68,761,930.00			.....
1883.....									1,455,520.00
1884.....									2,052,470.00
1885.....									6,584,701.00
1886.....									12,055,801.00
1887.....									854,040.00
1888.....									3,121,130.00
									2,861,000.00
									3,139,270.00
									1,812,290.00
									3,535,479.00
									7,094,854.00

CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

No. 14.—AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1860 TO 1888, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Silver certificates.		Silver dollars.				Subsidiary silver.			
	In circulation; in other banks and in individ- ual hands.	Total.	In Treasury, including silver bullion.	In national banks.	In circulation; in other banks and in individ- ual hands.	Total.	In Treasury.	In national banks.	In circulation; in other banks and in individ- ual hands.	Total.
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
June 30—										
1860.....			1, 149, 305. 00			α1, 149, 305. 00	905, 344. 88	2, 440, 618. 32	1, 654, 036. 80	5, 000, 000. 00
1861.....			1, 592, 261. 00			α1, 592, 261. 00	1, 414, 267. 17	3, 634, 908. 74	3, 714, 041. 09	8, 763, 217. 00
1862.....			2, 742, 548. 00			α2, 742, 548. 00	5, 329, 577. 71	2, 653, 408. 84	8, 642, 460. 45	16, 625, 447. 00
1863.....			3, 997, 258. 00			α3, 997, 258. 00	6, 363, 605. 72	3, 506, 449. 38	22, 548, 678. 90	32, 418, 734. 00
1864.....			4, 626, 921. 00			α4, 626, 921. 00	2, 952, 653. 04	3, 850, 213. 37	45, 034, 639. 59	651, 837, 506. 00
1865.....			15, 059, 827. 84	175, 250. 00	1, 034, 001. 16	16, 269, 079. 00	6, 860, 505. 97	4, 862, 807. 10	60, 055, 514. 93	671, 778, 828. 00
1866.....			33, 239, 916. 91	4, 739, 120. 00	3, 297, 319. 09	41, 276, 356. 00	8, 903, 401. 36	2, 031, 051. 39	65, 315, 532. 25	676, 249, 985. 00
1867.....			49, 549, 851. 42	4, 689, 628. 00	15, 420, 928. 58	69, 660, 408. 00	24, 350, 481. 80	1, 172, 407. 53	53, 339, 380. 67	678, 862, 270. 00
1868.....			65, 954, 671. 10	5, 711, 137. 00	23, 631, 274. 90	93, 297, 083. 00	27, 247, 696. 93	1, 771, 424. 05	52, 067, 940. 02	680, 087, 061. 00
1869.....			90, 384, 724. 36	6, 077, 153. 00	26, 326, 666. 64	122, 788, 544. 00	28, 048, 630. 58	820, 868. 80	51, 559, 080. 62	680, 428, 580. 00
1870.....			116, 396, 235. 29	6, 351, 004. 00	29, 300, 445. 71	152, 047, 685. 00	28, 486, 004. 05	857, 854. 41	51, 616, 444. 54	680, 960, 300. 00
1871.....			139, 616, 414. 27	8, 032, 811. 00	32, 657, 388. 73	180, 306, 614. 00	29, 600, 720. 05	1, 085, 022. 61	44, 575, 785. 34	c75, 261, 528. 00
1872.....	7, 080. 00	1, 462, 600. 00	15, 059, 827. 84	4, 739, 120. 00	3, 297, 319. 09	41, 276, 356. 00	8, 903, 401. 36	2, 031, 051. 39	65, 315, 532. 25	74, 939, 820. 00
1873.....	357, 810. 00	2, 466, 950. 00	33, 239, 916. 91	4, 689, 628. 00	15, 420, 928. 58	69, 660, 408. 00	24, 350, 481. 80	1, 172, 407. 53	53, 339, 380. 67	75, 060, 937. 00
1874.....	4, 794, 169. 00	12, 374, 270. 00	49, 549, 851. 42	5, 711, 137. 00	23, 631, 274. 90	93, 297, 083. 00	27, 247, 696. 93	1, 771, 424. 05	52, 067, 940. 02	75, 547, 799. 00
1875.....	38, 165, 139. 00	51, 166, 530. 00	65, 954, 671. 10	6, 077, 153. 00	26, 326, 666. 64	122, 788, 544. 00	28, 048, 630. 58	820, 868. 80	51, 559, 080. 62	76, 406, 376. 00
1876.....	53, 652, 050. 00	66, 096, 710. 00	90, 384, 724. 36	6, 351, 004. 00	29, 300, 445. 71	152, 047, 685. 00	28, 486, 004. 05	857, 854. 41	51, 616, 444. 54	
1877.....	69, 499, 556. 00	88, 616, 831. 00	116, 396, 235. 29	6, 351, 004. 00	29, 300, 445. 71	152, 047, 685. 00	28, 486, 004. 05	857, 854. 41	51, 616, 444. 54	
1878.....	93, 566, 011. 00	119, 811, 691. 00	139, 616, 414. 27	8, 032, 811. 00	32, 657, 388. 73	180, 306, 614. 00	29, 600, 720. 05	1, 085, 022. 61	44, 575, 785. 34	
1879.....	98, 391, 676. 00	139, 904, 646. 00	169, 451, 997. 52	7, 797, 925. 00	31, 289, 044. 48	208, 538, 967. 00	31, 236, 899. 49	1, 059, 300. 95	42, 643, 529. 56	
1880.....	86, 303, 935. 00	115, 977, 675. 00	184, 523, 282. 97	6, 757, 263. 00	45, 911, 360. 03	237, 191, 906. 00	28, 886, 946. 97	2, 913, 304. 82	43, 260, 685. 21	
1881.....	138, 582, 538. 00	145, 543, 150. 00	221, 897, 045. 77	6, 343, 213. 00	49, 205, 508. 23	277, 445, 767. 00	26, 963, 934. 20	2, 813, 138. 80	45, 770, 726. 00	
1882.....	193, 664, 803. 00	229, 491, 772. 00	254, 639, 063. 35	6, 906, 432. 00	48, 620, 964. 00	310, 166, 459. 35	26, 044, 061. 55	2, 819, 277. 92	47, 543, 036. 53	
1883.....										
1884.....										
1885.....										
1886.....										
1887.....										
1888.....										
a Bullion in the mints and New York assay office.			b Includes trade-dollars.				c Trade-dollars (\$6,000,000) deducted.			

No. 15.—AMOUNT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS IN OPERATION AT THE DATES NAMED FROM 1878 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE (EXPRESSED IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS).

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

	Oct. 1, 1878.	Jan. 1, 1879.	Oct. 2, 1879.	Oct. 1, 1880.	Oct. 3, 1882.	Oct. 2, 1883.	Sept. 30, 1884.	Oct. 1, 1885.	Oct. 7, 1886.	Oct. 5, 1887.	Oct. 4, 1888.
Resources and liabilities.	2,053 banks.	2,051 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,090 banks.	2,269 banks.	2,501 banks.	2,664 banks.	2,714 banks.	2,852 banks.	3,049 banks.	3,140 banks.
RESOURCES.	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans.....	\$834.0	\$823.9	\$875.5	\$1,041.0	\$1,243.2	\$1,309.2	\$1,245.3	\$1,306.1	\$1,451.0	\$1,587.5	\$1,684.2
Bonds for circulation.....	347.6	347.1	357.3	357.8	357.6	351.4	327.4	307.7	258.5	189.1	171.8
Other United States bonds.....	94.7	110.8	71.2	43.6	37.4	30.7	30.4	31.8	32.4	34.7	60.7
Other stocks, bonds, etc.....	36.9	35.6	39.7	48.9	66.2	71.1	71.4	77.5	81.8	88.8	99.7
Due from other banks.....	138.9	134.0	167.3	213.5	198.9	208.9	194.2	235.3	241.4	256.3	294.0
Real estate.....	46.7	47.1	47.8	48.0	46.5	48.3	49.9	51.3	54.1	58.0	62.6
Specie.....	30.7	41.5	42.2	109.3	102.9	107.8	128.6	174.9	156.4	165.1	178.8
Legal-tender notes.....	64.4	70.5	69.2	56.6	63.2	70.7	77.0	69.7	62.8	73.7	81.1
National-bank notes.....	16.9	19.5	16.7	18.2	20.7	22.7	23.3	23.1	22.7	22.0	21.6
Clearing-house exchanges.....	82.4	100.0	113.0	121.1	208.4	96.4	66.3	84.9	95.5	88.7	102.4
United States certificates of deposit.....	32.7	28.9	26.8	7.7	8.7	10.0	14.2	18.8	5.9	6.2	8.9
Due from United States Treasurer.....	16.5	17.2	17.0	17.1	17.2	16.6	17.7	14.9	14.0	9.3	8.5
Other resources.....	24.9	24.5	22.1	23.0	28.9	28.9	33.8	36.9	37.4	40.8	41.4
Totals	1,767.3	1,800.6	1,868.8	2,105.8	2,399.8	2,372.7	2,279.5	2,432.9	2,513.9	2,620.2	2,815.7
LIABILITIES.											
Capital stock.....	466.2	462.0	454.1	457.6	483.1	509.7	524.3	527.5	548.2	578.5	592.6
Surplus fund.....	116.9	116.2	114.8	120.5	132.0	142.0	147.0	146.6	157.2	173.9	185.5
Undivided profits.....	40.9	36.8	41.3	46.1	61.2	61.6	63.2	59.4	66.5	71.4	77.4
Circulation.....	301.9	303.9	313.8	317.3	315.0	310.5	289.8	269.0	228.7	167.3	151.7
Due to depositors.....	668.4	712.4	734.2	888.2	1,134.9	1,063.6	993.0	1,120.1	1,191.8	1,274.7	1,409.0
Due to other banks.....	165.1	162.4	201.2	267.6	259.9	270.4	246.4	299.5	308.6	329.6	375.6
Other liabilities.....	7.9	6.9	9.4	8.5	13.7	14.9	15.8	10.8	12.9	24.8	23.9
Totals	1,767.3	1,800.6	1,868.8	2,105.8	2,399.8	2,372.7	2,279.5	2,432.9	2,513.9	2,620.2	2,815.7

No. 16.—AMOUNT OF THE CASH RESERVE HELD BY THE NATIONAL BANKS, AND ALSO THE AMOUNT REQUIRED TO BE HELD BY THEM, ON OCTOBER 5, 1887 AND OCTOBER 4, 1888.

[From the Report of Comptroller of the Currency.]

1887.

	New York City.	Other reserve cities.	States and Territories.	United States.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Specie	63,622,929	50,641,447	50,821,078	165,085,454
Legal-tender notes	14,464,861	27,156,458	32,129,936	73,751,255
United States certificates of deposit	1,605,000	4,110,000	475,000	6,190,000
Amount held	79,692,790	81,907,905	83,425,014	245,026,709
Amount required	70,662,876	103,357,196	103,593,301	278,035,273

a Of this specie \$73,782,489.62 was gold coin, \$53,961,690 gold Treasury certificates, \$23,981,000 gold clearing-house certificates, \$6,683,368 silver coin (dollars), \$2,715,526.76 silver coin (fractional), and \$3,961,380 silver Treasury certificates.

1888.

Specie	73,907,196	54,002,284	50,188,336	178,097,816
Legal-tender notes	17,763,440	29,546,274	33,789,747	81,099,461
United States certificates of deposit	4,345,000	3,930,000	680,000	8,955,000
Amount held	96,015,636	87,478,558	84,658,083	268,152,277
Amount required	85,539,988	115,520,371	110,898,802	311,959,161

a Of this specie \$70,222,885.95 was gold coin, \$79,883,810 gold Treasury certificates, \$10,385,000 gold clearing-house certificates, \$7,051,931 silver coin (dollars) \$3,255,891.69 silver coin (fractional), and \$7,298,298 silver Treasury certificates.

No. 17.—AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, SURPLUS, DIVIDENDS, AND TOTAL EARNINGS OF ALL THE NATIONAL BANKS FOR EACH HALF YEAR FROM 1870 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Report of Comptroller of the Currency.]

Period of six months ending—	Num-ber of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total divi-dends.	Total net earnings.	Ratios.		
						Divi-dends to capi-tal.	Divi-dends to capital and sur-plus.	Earn-ings to capital and surplus.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Mar. 1, 1870	1,571	416,366,991	86,118,210	21,479,095	28,996,934	5.16	4.27	5.77
Sept. 1, 1870	1,601	425,317,104	91,630,620	21,080,343	26,813,885	4.96	4.08	5.19
Mar. 1, 1871	1,605	428,699,165	94,672,401	22,205,150	27,243,162	5.18	4.24	5.21
Sept. 1, 1871	1,693	445,999,264	98,286,591	22,125,279	27,315,311	4.96	4.07	5.02
Mar. 1, 1872	1,750	450,693,706	99,431,243	22,859,826	27,502,539	5.07	4.16	5.00
Sept. 1, 1872	1,852	465,676,023	105,181,942	23,827,289	30,572,891	5.12	4.17	5.36
Mar. 1, 1873	1,912	475,918,683	114,257,288	24,826,061	31,926,478	5.22	4.21	5.41
Sept. 1, 1873	1,955	488,100,951	118,113,848	24,823,029	33,122,000	5.09	4.09	5.46
Mar. 1, 1874	1,967	489,510,323	123,469,859	23,529,998	29,544,120	4.81	3.84	4.82
Sept. 1, 1874	1,971	489,938,284	128,364,039	24,929,307	30,036,811	5.09	4.03	4.86
Mar. 1, 1875	2,007	493,568,831	131,560,637	24,750,816	29,136,007	5.01	3.96	4.66
Sept. 1, 1875	2,047	497,864,833	134,123,649	24,317,785	28,800,217	4.88	3.85	4.56
Mar. 1, 1876	2,076	504,209,491	134,467,595	24,811,581	23,097,921	4.92	3.88	3.62
Sept. 1, 1876	2,081	500,482,271	132,251,078	22,563,829	20,540,231	4.50	3.57	3.25
Mar. 1, 1877	2,080	496,651,580	130,872,165	21,803,969	19,592,962	4.39	3.47	3.12
Sept. 1, 1877	2,072	486,324,860	124,349,254	22,117,116	15,274,028	4.54	3.62	2.50
Mar. 1, 1878	2,074	475,609,751	122,373,561	18,982,390	16,946,696	3.99	3.17	2.83
Sept. 1, 1878	2,047	470,231,896	118,687,134	17,959,223	13,658,893	3.81	3.04	2.31
Mar. 1, 1879	2,043	464,413,996	116,744,135	17,541,054	14,678,660	3.78	3.02	2.53
Sept. 1, 1879	2,045	455,132,056	115,149,351	17,401,867	16,873,200	3.82	3.05	2.96
Mar. 1, 1880	2,046	454,080,090	117,226,501	18,121,273	21,152,784	3.99	3.17	3.70
Sept. 1, 1880	2,072	454,215,062	120,145,649	18,290,200	24,033,250	4.03	3.18	4.18
Mar. 1, 1881	2,087	456,844,865	122,481,788	18,877,517	24,452,021	4.13	3.26	4.22
Sept. 1, 1881	2,100	458,934,485	127,238,394	19,499,694	29,170,816	4.25	3.33	5.00
Mar. 1, 1882	2,137	460,354,485	131,291,889	19,915,375	27,083,599	4.33	3.37	4.56
Sept. 1, 1882	2,197	473,947,715	133,570,931	20,876,553	26,237,635	4.40	3.44	4.32
Mar. 1, 1883	2,267	483,091,342	137,570,105	20,285,103	26,432,934	4.20	3.27	4.25
Sept. 1, 1883	2,359	494,640,140	141,232,187	20,393,577	27,574,214	4.12	3.21	4.34
Mar. 1, 1884	2,491	507,969,300	145,600,849	21,082,806	27,994,764	4.15	3.23	4.29
Sept. 1, 1884	2,582	518,605,725	147,721,475	20,171,668	24,368,019	3.89	3.03	3.66
Mar. 1, 1885	2,650	522,899,715	148,771,121	20,437,650	21,601,202	3.91	3.04	3.20
Sept. 1, 1885	2,665	524,599,602	146,903,495	20,218,471	22,024,294	3.85	3.01	3.28
Mar. 1, 1886	2,708	527,356,195	152,996,992	21,265,661	27,252,667	4.03	3.13	4.00
Sept. 1, 1886	2,784	537,563,648	157,064,778	21,147,142	27,912,719	3.93	3.04	4.02
Mar. 1, 1887	2,855	548,355,770	163,731,900	22,148,587	31,698,795	4.04	3.11	4.45
Sept. 1, 1887	2,942	558,544,541	171,254,553	22,003,820	32,808,075	3.94	3.01	4.50
Mar. 1, 1888	3,044	577,136,748	179,397,148	23,088,607	32,601,295	4.00	3.05	4.31
Sept. 1, 1888	3,093	583,539,145	184,416,991	23,443,051	32,759,192	4.02	3.05	4.26

No. 18.—AMOUNT OF SPECIE HELD BY THE NATIONAL BANKS AT THE DATES OF THEIR REPORTS, FROM 1875 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE; THE COIN, COIN CERTIFICATES, AND GOLD CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES HELD BY THE NEW YORK CITY BANKS BEING STATED SEPARATELY.

[From the Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

Dates.	Held by National Banks in New York City.				Held by other National Banks.	Total.
	Coin.	United States coin certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.	Total.		
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mar. 1, 1875	1,084,555.54	10,622,160	.....	11,706,715.54	4,960,390.63	16,667,106.17
May 1, 1875	930,105.76	5,753,220	.....	6,683,325.76	3,937,035.88	10,620,361.64
June 30, 1875	1,023,015.86	12,642,180	.....	13,665,195.86	5,094,386.44	18,959,582.30
Oct. 1, 1875	753,904.90	4,201,720	.....	4,955,624.90	3,094,704.83	8,050,329.73
Dec. 17, 1875	869,436.72	12,532,810	.....	13,402,246.72	3,668,659.18	17,070,905.90
Mar. 10, 1876	3,261,131.36	19,086,920	.....	22,348,051.36	6,729,294.49	29,077,345.85
May 12, 1876	832,313.70	15,183,760	.....	16,016,073.70	5,698,520.66	21,714,594.36
June 30, 1876	1,214,522.92	16,872,780	.....	18,087,302.92	7,131,167.00	25,218,469.92
Oct. 2, 1876	1,129,814.34	13,446,760	.....	14,576,574.34	6,785,079.69	21,361,654.03
Dec. 22, 1876	1,434,701.83	21,602,900	.....	23,037,601.83	9,962,046.06	32,999,647.89
Jan. 20, 1877	1,669,284.94	33,629,660	.....	35,298,944.94	14,410,322.61	49,709,267.55
Apr. 14, 1877	1,930,725.59	13,899,180	.....	15,829,905.59	11,240,132.19	27,070,037.78
June 22, 1877	1,423,258.17	10,324,320	.....	11,747,578.17	9,588,417.89	21,335,996.06
Oct. 1, 1877	1,538,486.47	11,409,920	.....	12,948,406.47	9,710,413.84	22,658,820.31
Dec. 28, 1877	1,955,746.20	19,119,080	.....	21,074,826.20	11,832,924.50	32,907,750.70
Mar. 15, 1878	2,428,797.44	35,003,220	.....	37,432,017.44	17,290,040.58	54,722,058.02
May 1, 1878	2,688,092.06	25,397,640	.....	28,085,732.06	17,938,024.00	46,023,756.06
June 29, 1878	1,905,705.22	11,954,500	.....	13,860,205.22	15,391,264.55	29,251,469.77
Oct. 1, 1878	1,779,792.43	11,514,810	.....	13,294,602.43	17,394,004.16	30,688,606.59
Dec. 6, 1878	4,009,299.01	12,277,180	.....	16,286,479.01	18,068,771.35	34,355,250.36
Jan. 1, 1879	5,421,552.49	12,739,540	.....	18,161,092.49	23,338,664.83	41,499,757.32
Apr. 4, 1879	5,312,966.90	12,220,940	.....	17,533,906.90	23,614,656.51	41,148,563.41
June 14, 1879	6,058,472.34	12,291,270	.....	18,349,742.34	23,983,545.10	42,333,287.44
Oct. 2, 1879	7,218,967.69	12,130,900	.....	19,349,867.69	22,823,873.54	42,173,741.23
Dec. 12, 1879	20,096,249.64	8,366,140	21,569,000	50,031,389.64	28,981,651.95	79,013,041.59
Feb. 21, 1880	12,252,541.44	7,464,650	35,855,000	55,572,191.44	33,869,860.31	89,442,051.75
Apr. 23, 1880	12,595,720.49	6,914,250	25,458,000	44,967,970.49	41,461,761.72	86,429,732.21
June 11, 1880	16,682,226.40	7,810,200	33,337,000	57,829,426.40	41,677,078.86	99,506,505.26
Oct. 1, 1880	16,104,855.38	7,489,700	36,189,000	59,783,555.38	49,562,954.11	109,346,509.49
Dec. 31, 1880	19,773,859.01	6,709,900	28,246,000	54,729,759.01	52,443,141.91	107,172,900.92
Mar. 11, 1881	15,924,683.90	4,825,300	30,809,000	51,558,983.90	53,597,211.36	105,156,195.26
May 6, 1881	26,242,108.60	4,625,900	34,176,000	65,044,008.60	57,584,553.48	122,628,562.08
June 30, 1881	20,822,790.87	4,813,400	41,858,000	67,194,190.87	61,444,736.63	128,638,927.50
Oct. 1, 1881	15,317,168.04	4,486,600	31,721,000	51,524,768.04	62,809,968.08	114,334,736.12
Dec. 31, 1881	16,352,630.49	4,037,600	33,852,000	54,242,230.49	59,438,409.11	113,680,639.60
Mar. 11, 1882	17,093,447.39	4,075,800	29,907,000	51,076,247.39	58,907,863.65	109,984,111.04
May 19, 1882	15,541,956.93	4,034,300	31,783,000	51,359,256.93	61,056,549.80	112,415,806.73
July 1, 1882	14,278,290.77	4,005,100	32,854,000	51,137,390.77	60,556,871.77	111,694,262.54
Oct. 3, 1882	14,391,783.74	3,098,100	26,224,000	43,713,883.74	58,333,894.53	102,047,778.27
Dec. 30, 1882	10,811,726.69	17,720,100	22,020,000	50,551,826.69	55,875,332.71	106,427,159.40
Mar. 13, 1883	10,060,551.05	10,813,320	21,818,000	42,691,871.05	55,270,495.29	97,962,366.34
May 1, 1883	9,891,636.15	16,094,210	21,334,000	47,319,846.15	56,287,420.17	103,607,266.32
June 22, 1883	8,219,744.22	26,477,760	22,139,000	56,836,504.22	58,517,890.40	115,354,394.62
Oct. 2, 1883	9,388,073.83	20,541,100	20,345,000	50,274,173.82	57,543,809.71	107,817,983.53
Dec. 31, 1883	10,793,481.17	20,525,270	21,693,000	53,011,751.17	61,274,406.87	114,276,158.04
Mar. 7, 1884	12,948,092.34	21,582,060	25,912,000	60,442,152.34	62,637,974.90	123,080,127.33
Apr. 24, 1884	8,929,064.27	20,093,380	20,527,000	49,549,444.27	65,195,262.82	114,744,707.09
June 20, 1884	7,446,696.82	20,397,590	15,690,000	43,534,286.82	66,127,395.29	109,661,682.11
Sept. 30, 1884	7,296,178.39	40,765,140	15,052,000	63,113,318.39	65,496,153.34	128,609,474.73
Dec. 20, 1884	11,314,080.57	44,193,870	17,331,000	72,838,950.57	66,908,128.96	139,747,079.53
Mar. 10, 1885	11,802,276.48	61,114,080	17,579,000	90,495,356.48	76,620,517.19	167,115,873.67
May 6, 1885	11,479,763.87	67,646,060	17,374,200	96,500,023.87	80,933,095.43	177,433,119.30
July 1, 1885	14,417,675.25	65,400,390	16,709,000	96,527,065.25	81,085,426.77	177,612,492.02
Oct. 1, 1885	11,290,427.74	62,249,740	17,914,000	91,454,167.74	83,418,409.80	174,872,577.54
Dec. 24, 1885	13,826,637.74	46,588,780	17,164,000	77,579,417.74	87,774,934.63	165,354,352.37
Mar. 1, 1886	13,559,142.08	48,322,120	15,340,000	77,221,262.08	94,394,657.31	171,615,919.39
June 3, 1886	12,643,619.92	28,069,380	17,174,000	57,886,999.92	99,572,870.57	157,459,870.49
Aug. 27, 1886	11,819,590.77	29,325,930	17,086,000	58,231,520.77	90,768,971.33	149,000,492.10
Oct. 7, 1886	11,942,492.07	36,369,130	15,795,000	64,106,622.07	92,281,073.93	156,387,696.00
Dec. 28, 1886	12,853,614.67	42,976,299	17,651,000	73,475,913.67	93,507,642.34	166,983,556.01
Mar. 4, 1887	10,356,485.65	46,326,549	18,195,000	74,878,034.65	96,800,871.50	171,678,906.15
May 13, 1887	8,537,861.17	40,161,633	14,939,000	63,638,494.17	103,677,171.45	167,315,665.62
Aug. 1, 1887	8,304,877.59	39,652,579	17,039,000	64,996,456.59	100,107,753.69	165,104,210.28
Oct. 5, 1887	8,731,137.94	38,705,792	16,186,000	63,622,928.94	101,462,525.44	165,085,454.38
Dec. 7, 1887	8,952,291.83	31,735,515	17,890,000	58,577,806.83	100,662,836.65	159,240,643.48
Feb. 14, 1888	9,002,398.36	43,177,280	19,123,000	71,302,678.36	102,527,936.26	173,830,614.62
Apr. 30, 1888	8,992,809.75	43,176,794	17,245,000	69,414,603.75	102,659,407.44	172,074,011.19
June 30, 1888	8,462,977.94	56,958,437	7,999,000	73,420,414.94	107,871,861.82	181,292,276.76
Oct. 4, 1888	7,720,728.14	64,871,468	1,315,000	73,907,196.14	104,190,620.50	178,097,816.64

No. 19.—AMOUNT OF TAXES PAID BY THE NATIONAL BANKS YEARLY TO THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SYSTEM TO JULY 1, 1883.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

Year ending June 30—	On circulation.	On deposit.	On capital.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1864.....	53,193.32	95,911.87	18,432.07	167,537.26
1865.....	733,247.59	1,087,530.86	133,251.15	1,954,029.60
1866.....	2,106,785.30	2,633,102.77	406,947.74	5,146,835.81
1867.....	2,868,636.78	2,650,180.09	321,881.36	5,840,698.23
1868.....	2,946,343.07	2,564,143.44	306,781.67	5,817,268.18
1869.....	2,957,416.73	2,614,553.58	312,918.68	5,884,888.99
1870.....	2,949,744.13	2,614,767.61	375,962.26	5,940,474.00
1871.....	2,987,021.69	2,802,840.85	385,292.13	6,175,154.67
1872.....	3,193,570.03	3,120,984.37	389,356.27	6,703,910.67
1873.....	3,353,186.13	3,196,569.29	454,891.51	7,004,646.93
1874.....	3,404,483.11	3,209,967.72	469,048.02	7,083,498.85
1875.....	3,283,450.89	3,514,265.39	507,417.76	7,305,134.04
1876.....	3,091,795.76	3,505,129.64	662,296.16	7,229,221.56
1877.....	2,900,957.53	3,451,965.38	660,784.90	7,013,707.81
1878.....	2,948,047.08	3,273,111.74	560,296.83	6,781,455.65
1879.....	3,009,647.16	3,309,668.90	401,920.61	6,721,236.67
1880.....	3,153,635.63	4,058,710.61	379,424.19	7,591,770.43
1881.....	3,121,374.33	4,940,945.12	431,233.10	8,493,552.55
1882.....	3,190,981.98	5,521,927.47	437,774.90	9,150,684.35
1883.....	3,132,006.73	^a 2,773,790.46	^a 269,976.43	6,175,773.62
1884.....	3,024,668.24	.....	.....	3,024,668.24
1885.....	2,794,584.01	.....	.....	2,794,584.01
1886.....	2,592,021.33	.....	.....	2,592,021.33
1887.....	2,044,922.75	.....	.....	2,044,922.75
1888.....	1,616,127.53	.....	.....	1,616,127.53
Aggregate.....	67,457,848.83	60,940,067.16	7,855,887.74	136,253,803.73

^a Six months.

No. 20.—AMOUNT OF TAXES, STATE AND NATIONAL, PAID BY THE NATIONAL BANKS, FROM 1866 TO 1881, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

Year ending June 30—	Capital stock.	Amount of taxes.			Ratio of tax to capital.		
		United States. ^a	State.	Total.	United States.	State.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
1866.....	410,593,435	7,949,451	8,069,938	16,019,389	1.9	2.0	3.9
1867.....	422,804,666	9,525,607	8,813,127	18,338,734	2.2	2.1	4.3
1868 ^b	420,143,491	9,465,652	8,757,656	18,223,308	2.2	2.1	4.3
1869.....	419,619,860	10,081,244	7,297,096	17,378,340	2.4	1.7	4.1
1870 ^b	429,314,041	10,190,682	7,465,675	17,656,357	2.4	1.7	4.1
1871 ^b	451,994,133	10,649,895	7,860,078	18,509,973	2.4	1.7	4.1
1872 ^b	472,956,958	6,703,910	8,343,772	15,047,682	1.4	1.8	3.2
1873 ^b	488,778,418	7,004,646	8,499,748	15,504,394	1.4	1.8	3.2
1874.....	493,751,679	7,256,083	9,620,326	16,876,409	1.5	2.0	3.5
1875.....	503,687,911	7,317,531	10,058,122	17,375,653	1.5	2.0	3.5
1876.....	501,788,079	7,076,087	9,701,732	16,777,819	1.4	2.0	3.4
1877.....	485,250,694	6,902,573	8,829,304	15,731,877	1.4	1.9	3.3
1878.....	471,064,238	6,727,232	8,056,533	14,783,765	1.4	1.7	3.1
1879.....	456,968,504	7,016,131	7,603,232	14,619,363	1.5	1.7	3.2
1880.....	457,266,545	8,118,103	7,876,822	15,994,925	1.8	1.8	3.6
1881.....	462,341,601	8,902,592	8,286,488	17,189,080	1.9	1.8	3.7

^a These amounts are for calendar years and include internal-revenue license tax from 1866 to 1871.

^b Estimated by the Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 21.—RATIOS OF LOANS TO CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND NET DEPOSITS OF NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY, IN OTHER RESERVE CITIES, IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND IN THE UNITED STATES, RESPECTIVELY, ON OR NEAR THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR, FROM 1871 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE (EXPRESSED IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS).

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

NEW YORK CITY.

Dates.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans.	Capital.	Surplus.	Net deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender notes and United States certifi- cates.	Ratios of—	
								Loans to capital, surplus, and net deposits.	Cash to net de- posits.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
October 2, 1871....	54	198.9	73.2	19.5	191.3	8.7	50.4	70.0	30.9
October 3, 1872....	50	183.4	71.3	20.9	158.0	6.4	39.0	73.3	28.7
September 12, 1873	48	199.3	70.2	21.9	172.7	14.6	32.3	75.3	27.2
October 2, 1874....	48	202.2	68.5	22.7	204.6	14.4	52.4	68.4	32.6
October 1, 1875....	48	202.4	68.5	22.5	202.3	5.0	54.5	69.0	29.4
October 2, 1876....	47	184.3	66.4	18.9	197.9	14.6	45.3	65.1	30.3
October 1, 1877....	47	169.3	57.4	16.6	174.9	12.9	34.3	68.0	27.0
October 1, 1878....	47	169.7	53.8	15.9	189.8	13.3	36.5	65.4	26.2
October 2, 1879....	47	196.0	50.7	16.0	210.2	19.4	32.6	70.8	24.7
October 1, 1880....	47	238.5	50.7	18.2	268.1	59.8	11.0	70.8	26.4
October 1, 1881....	48	246.9	51.1	19.9	268.8	50.6	10.9	72.6	22.9
October 3, 1882....	50	239.2	51.6	21.3	254.0	44.5	18.9	73.2	24.9
October 2, 1883....	48	245.1	50.3	23.9	266.9	50.3	19.7	72.0	26.2
September 30, 1884	44	205.5	46.3	22.6	255.0	63.1	27.0	63.4	35.2
October 1, 1885....	44	236.8	45.3	22.2	312.9	91.5	23.7	62.3	36.8
October 7, 1886....	45	253.7	45.1	25.7	282.8	64.1	12.5	71.7	27.1
October 5, 1887....	47	258.0	49.2	30.6	284.3	63.6	16.1	70.9	28.0
October 4, 1888....	46	292.8	49.1	31.7	342.2	73.9	22.1	69.2	28.1

OTHER RESERVE CITIES.

October 2, 1871....	174	230.7	119.9	28.3	187.5	1.5	42.5	68.7	23.5
October 3, 1872....	180	242.0	124.9	29.8	179.6	1.9	36.7	72.4	21.5
September 12, 1873	181	263.1	127.2	32.5	197.6	3.2	36.3	73.6	20.0
October 2, 1874....	182	272.5	127.1	35.2	219.9	4.4	36.7	71.3	18.7
October 1, 1875....	188	279.3	128.8	37.0	222.9	1.5	37.1	71.9	17.3
October 2, 1876....	189	264.7	127.9	37.4	216.3	4.0	37.1	69.4	19.0
October 1, 1877....	188	254.3	123.7	33.1	203.4	5.6	34.4	70.6	19.7
October 1, 1878....	184	231.2	119.2	30.8	199.2	9.4	29.5	66.2	19.5
October 2, 1879....	181	244.4	115.4	30.3	228.2	11.3	33.0	65.4	19.4
October 1, 1880....	184	295.8	116.3	32.0	288.8	28.3	25.0	66.7	18.5
October 1, 1881....	189	346.7	119.8	34.2	335.7	34.5	21.9	70.8	16.8
October 3, 1882....	193	348.7	125.4	34.1	318.8	28.3	24.1	72.9	16.4
October 2, 1883....	200	352.2	131.7	36.0	323.4	26.3	30.1	71.6	17.4
September 30, 1884	203	342.3	133.7	37.4	307.9	30.3	33.3	71.5	20.7
October 1, 1885....	203	369.9	135.9	37.3	364.5	41.9	34.9	68.8	21.1
October 7, 1886....	217	410.8	143.0	39.4	381.5	44.5	26.0	72.8	18.5
October 5, 1887....	246	458.5	156.3	44.9	413.5	50.7	31.2	74.6	19.8
October 4, 1888....	247	482.2	157.9	48.4	462.0	54.0	33.5	72.1	18.9

No. 21.—RATIOS OF LOANS TO CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND NET DEPOSITS OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Dates.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans.	Capital.	Surplus.	Net deposits.	Specie.	Legal- tender notes and United States certifi- cates.	Ratios of—	
								Loans to capital, surplus, and net deposits.	Cash to net de- posits.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
October 2, 1871....	1, 539	402.0	265.1	53.3	257.8	1.8	41.6	69.8	16.8
October 3, 1872....	1, 689	451.8	283.4	59.6	282.1	1.9	43.3	72.3	16.0
September 12, 1873	1, 747	481.8	293.7	65.9	303.1	2.1	44.5	72.7	15.4
October 2, 1874....	1, 774	479.7	298.2	71.1	292.8	2.4	33.7	72.5	12.3
October 1, 1875....	1, 851	503.0	307.5	74.9	306.7	1.6	33.7	73.0	11.5
October 2, 1876....	1, 853	482.3	305.5	75.9	291.5	2.8	31.0	71.7	11.6
October 1, 1877....	1, 845	468.3	298.4	73.1	289.4	4.2	31.6	70.9	12.4
October 1, 1878....	1, 822	433.1	293.1	70.2	288.3	8.0	31.1	66.5	13.6
October 2, 1879....	1, 820	438.1	288.0	68.5	329.3	11.5	30.4	63.9	12.7
October 1, 1880....	1, 859	506.7	290.6	70.3	410.3	21.2	28.3	65.7	12.1
October 1, 1881....	1, 895	580.2	292.9	74.0	507.2	27.5	27.1	66.4	10.8
October 3, 1882....	2, 026	655.4	306.1	76.5	545.8	30.0	28.9	70.6	10.8
October 2, 1883....	2, 253	706.2	327.7	82.1	577.9	31.2	30.8	71.5	10.7
September 30, 1884	2, 417	697.5	344.3	87.0	535.8	35.2	30.9	72.1	12.3
October 1, 1885....	2, 467	694.5	346.3	87.1	570.8	41.5	29.9	69.2	12.5
October 7, 1886....	2, 590	779.1	360.1	92.1	637.6	47.8	30.1	71.5	12.2
October 5, 1887....	2, 756	863.6	373.0	98.4	690.6	50.8	32.6	74.3	12.1
October 4, 1888....	2, 847	900.9	385.6	105.4	739.3	50.2	34.5	73.2	11.5

UNITED STATES.

October 2, 1871....	1, 767	831.6	458.2	101.1	636.6	12.0	134.5	69.5	23.0
October 3, 1872....	1, 919	877.2	479.6	110.3	619.8	10.2	119.0	72.5	20.8
September 12, 1873	1, 976	944.2	491.1	120.3	673.4	19.9	113.1	73.5	19.8
October 2, 1874....	2, 004	954.4	493.8	129.0	717.3	21.2	122.8	71.2	20.0
October 1, 1875....	2, 087	984.7	504.8	134.4	731.9	8.1	125.3	71.8	18.2
October 2, 1876....	2, 089	931.3	499.8	132.2	705.7	21.4	113.4	69.6	19.1
October 1, 1877....	2, 080	891.9	479.5	122.8	667.7	22.7	100.3	70.2	18.4
October 1, 1878....	2, 053	834.0	466.1	116.9	677.3	30.7	97.1	66.2	18.9
October 2, 1879....	2, 048	878.5	454.1	114.8	767.7	42.2	96.0	65.7	18.0
October 1, 1880....	2, 090	1, 041.0	457.6	120.5	967.2	109.3	64.3	69.3	17.9
October 1, 1881....	2, 132	1, 173.8	463.8	128.1	1, 111.6	112.7	59.9	68.9	15.5
October 3, 1882....	2, 269	1, 243.2	483.1	132.0	1, 118.6	102.9	72.0	69.3	15.6
October 2, 1883....	2, 501	1, 303.5	509.7	142.0	1, 168.2	107.8	80.6	71.6	13.0
September 30, 1884	2, 664	1, 245.3	524.3	147.1	1, 098.7	128.6	91.2	70.3	20.0
September 30, 1885	2, 714	1, 301.2	527.5	146.6	1, 248.2	174.9	88.5	67.7	21.1
October 7, 1886....	2, 852	1, 443.7	548.2	157.2	1, 301.8	156.4	68.7	71.9	17.3
October 5, 1887....	3, 049	1, 580.0	578.5	173.9	1, 388.4	165.1	79.9	73.9	17.6
October 4, 1888....	3, 140	1, 674.9	592.6	185.5	1, 543.6	178.1	90.0	72.1	17.4

No. 22.—CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS OF NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE, AND IN OTHER RESERVE CITIES, FOR THE YEARS 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, AND 1888.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

OCTOBER 2, 1883.

Classification.	New York City.	Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	Other reserve cities.	Country banks.	Aggregate.
	48 banks.	103 banks.	97 banks.	2,253 banks.	2,501 banks.
On United States bonds on demand . . .	<i>Dollars.</i> 2,093,526	<i>Dollars.</i> 344,337	<i>Dollars.</i> 623,679	<i>Dollars.</i> 1,972,232	<i>Dollars.</i> 5,033,774
On other stocks, bonds, etc., on demand.	94,321,605	29,638,276	23,099,682	41,518,741	188,578,304
On single-name paper without other security	19,147,049	24,684,110	17,259,584	87,910,589	149,001,332
All other loans	129,546,152	146,149,205	110,381,881	574,760,143	960,837,381
Totals	245,108,332	200,815,928	151,364,826	706,161,705	1,303,450,791

SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

	44 banks.	105 banks.	99 banks.	2,417 banks.	2,664 banks.
On United States bonds on demand . . .	2,933,785	644,017	268,396	970,691	4,816,889
On other stocks, bonds, etc., on demand.	69,805,215	25,763,605	18,573,905	34,050,829	148,193,554
On single-name paper without other security	12,559,441	22,458,370	16,239,550	83,816,871	135,074,232
All other loans	120,054,836	150,372,086	107,540,129	574,016,071	951,986,122
Totals	205,353,277	199,238,078	142,624,980	692,854,462	1,240,070,797

OCTOBER 1, 1885.

	44 banks.	105 banks.	98 banks.	2,467 banks.	2,714 banks.
On United States bonds on demand . . .	3,286,124	190,195	585,154	504,134	4,565,607
On other stocks, bonds, etc., on demand.	80,687,265	33,157,319	25,421,092	34,036,931	173,302,607
On single-name paper without other security	25,331,820	34,806,254	18,480,233	92,873,780	171,492,087
All other loans	127,518,389	150,270,503	106,948,959	567,057,152	951,795,003
Totals	236,823,598	218,424,271	151,435,438	694,471,997	1,301,155,304

OCTOBER 7, 1886.

	45 banks.	111 banks.	106 banks.	2,590 banks.	2,852 banks.
On United States bonds on demand . . .	2,002,550	262,355	486,099	563,717	3,314,721
On other stocks, bonds, etc., on demand.	91,636,791	35,741,645	28,028,229	41,008,813	196,415,478
On single-name paper without other security	24,646,008	37,315,993	25,488,998	110,677,533	198,128,532
All other loans	135,447,027	156,261,282	127,251,447	626,849,753	1,045,809,509
Totals	253,732,376	229,581,275	181,254,773	779,099,816	1,443,668,240

OCTOBER 5, 1887.

	47 banks.	114 banks.	132 banks.	2,756 banks.	3,049 banks.
On United States bonds on demand . . .	1,445,900	50,225	123,410	1,413,918	3,033,453
On other stocks, bonds, etc., on demand.	95,075,844	35,081,531	31,555,179	44,335,893	206,048,447
On single-name paper without other security	17,585,496	36,078,453	34,376,858	124,035,463	212,076,270
All other loans	143,906,941	162,346,995	158,843,260	693,790,281	1,158,887,477
Totals	258,014,181	233,557,204	224,898,707	863,575,555	1,580,045,647

No. 22.—CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS OF NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE, ETC.—Continued.

OCTOBER 4, 1888.

Classification.	New York City.	Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	Other reserve cities.	Country banks.	Aggregate.
	46 banks.	115 banks.	132 banks.	2,847 banks.	3,140 banks.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
On United States bonds on demand	2,132,159.50	116,365.00	478,665.54	577,484.54	3,304,674.58
On other stocks, bonds, etc., on demand	108,466,001.44	41,597,161.53	28,811,009.84	42,586,171.59	221,460,344.40
On single-name paper without other security	286,626,294.76	46,006,003.87	32,830,976.82	135,967,639.37	243,430,914.82
All other loans	153,271,025.45	168,332,915.04	163,279,550.21	721,806,860.79	1,206,690,251.49
Totals	292,495,481.15	256,052,445.44	225,400,202.41	900,938,156.29	1,674,886,285.29

No. 23.—AMOUNT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1878 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

Resources and liabilities.	1877-'78.	1878-'79.	1879-'80.	1880-'81.	1881-'82.	1882-'83.
	663 banks.	639 banks.	629 banks.	629 banks.	629 banks.	630 banks.
RESOURCES.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Loans on real estate	408,921,601	352,659,026	315,273,232	307,096,158	307,089,227	328,197,858
Loans on other securities	88,192,337	65,694,465	70,175,090	95,847,641	128,483,698	155,874,522
United States bonds	129,362,890	156,415,159	187,413,220	210,845,514	237,786,442	219,017,313
State and other stocks and bonds	170,155,076	151,804,318	150,440,359	159,819,942	206,291,274	190,629,915
Railroad bonds and stocks	21,752,650	18,737,917	20,705,378	27,069,048	32,994,578	41,695,701
Bank stock	34,703,256	32,452,020	32,225,923	33,249,203	35,365,717	36,587,817
Real estate	29,952,494	33,573,091	39,038,502	41,987,674	39,882,429	37,224,601
Other investments	18,169,863	16,643,100	27,052,452	37,408,163	11,047,346	53,235,771
Expenses	216,690	194,113	216,423	135,572	132,204	144,223
Due from banks	22,551,208	22,880,849	22,063,091	40,603,641	38,977,135	43,184,629
Cash	17,469,085	14,056,894	17,072,680	13,758,106	14,932,015	12,998,594
Totals	941,447,150	865,146,952	881,677,350	967,790,662	1,052,982,065	1,118,790,944
LIABILITIES.						
Deposits	879,897,425	802,490,298	819,106,973	891,961,142	966,797,081	1,024,856,787
Surplus fund	43,892,503	50,495,200	51,226,472	60,289,905	69,454,512	72,784,155
Undivided profits	6,964,177	4,019,569	4,740,861	10,325,800	11,136,219	15,738,223
Other liabilities	10,693,045	8,141,885	6,603,044	5,213,815	5,594,253	5,411,779
Totals	941,447,150	865,146,952	881,677,350	967,790,662	1,052,982,065	1,118,790,944

Resources and liabilities.	1883-'84.	1884-'85.	1885-'86.	1886-'87.	1887-'88.
	636 banks.	646 banks.	638 banks.	684 banks.	801 banks.
RESOURCES.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Loans on real estate	358,686,040	389,953,928	418,372,642	457,441,666	501,067,089
Loans on other securities	141,457,111	133,716,902	127,677,702	183,457,952	242,087,126
United States bonds	196,226,202	191,980,698	197,171,307	180,248,754	183,527,275
State and other stocks and bonds	222,218,006	228,993,250	241,051,536	266,449,042	342,110,761
Railroad bonds and stocks	50,994,579	59,585,489	63,511,735	74,408,931	89,715,358
Bank stock	37,929,754	38,460,603	39,029,813	40,067,680	41,196,166
Real estate	34,467,276	32,174,810	30,984,883	29,639,750	28,989,343
Other investments	69,166,584	68,445,304	79,451,562	71,070,537	12,099,050
Expenses	156,944	166,636	142,717	1,761,450	475,407
Due from banks	52,358,971	46,125,014	43,689,103	55,109,727	57,103,157
Cash	14,079,452	13,423,064	19,757,941	18,005,235	21,565,317
Totals	1,177,740,919	1,203,025,698	1,260,840,941	1,377,660,724	1,519,936,049
LIABILITIES.					
Deposits	1,073,294,955	1,095,172,147	1,141,530,578	1,235,736,069	1,364,196,550
Surplus fund	82,395,717	88,647,315	96,924,117	119,695,310	109,636,940
Undivided profits	16,904,753	13,106,359	15,326,391	7,204,933	23,059,342
Other liabilities	5,145,494	6,099,877	7,059,855	15,024,412	23,043,217
Totals	1,177,740,919	1,203,025,698	1,260,840,941	1,377,660,724	1,519,936,049

No. 24.—AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE NUMBER OF THEIR DEPOSITORS AND THE AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE TO EACH, BY STATES, IN 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, AND 1888.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

States.	1883-'84.			1884-'85.		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine	101,822	31,371,869	308.10	105,680	32,913,835	311.44
New Hampshire	117,317	42,091,597	358.77	121,216	43,827,356	361.56
Vermont	33,574	11,061,056	286.75	39,284	11,218,285	285.57
Massachusetts	806,010	252,607,593	313.40	826,008	262,720,147	318.06
Rhode Island	120,482	50,127,806	416.07	115,752	51,079,161	441.29
Connecticut	246,652	88,098,384	357.18	252,245	90,614,623	359.23
New York	1,147,588	431,080,010	375.64	1,165,174	437,107,501	375.14
New Jersey	98,760	29,323,428	296.92	87,356	24,017,917	274.94
Pennsylvania	130,381	34,031,154	261.01	135,233	35,362,660	260.11
Maryland	a77,212	28,336,934	367.00	a78,101	28,663,083	367.00
District of Columbia	6,180	622,304	100.70	6,735	731,733	108.64
Ohio	34,553	12,969,606	375.33	34,836	12,605,008	361.84
Indiana	a9,131	2,108,428	230.01	a9,402	2,171,009	230.91
Minnesota				11,753	3,195,926	271.92
California	a80,489	59,464,726	738.79	a82,000	58,943,903	718.83
Totals	3,015,955	1,073,294,955	355.96	3,071,495	1,095,172,147	356.56

States.	1885-'86.			1886-'87.		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine	109,398	35,111,600	320.95	114,691	37,215,071	324.47
New Hampshire	121,216	47,231,919	389.65	132,714	50,822,762	382.94
Vermont	49,453	11,723,675	237.07	53,810	15,587,050	289.67
Massachusetts	848,787	274,998,413	323.99	906,039	291,197,900	321.40
Rhode Island	116,381	51,816,390	445.23	119,159	53,284,821	447.18
Connecticut	256,097	92,481,425	361.12	266,888	97,424,820	365.04
New York	1,208,072	457,050,250	378.33	1,264,535	482,486,730	381.55
New Jersey	91,681	25,335,780	276.35	98,137	27,482,135	280.04
Pennsylvania	143,645	37,530,370	261.27	156,722	42,219,099	269.39
Delaware				12,744	2,771,392	217.46
Maryland	a77,212	30,542,992	395.57	59,565	19,020,962	319.33
District of Columbia	7,605	793,943	104.40	8,245	834,524	101.22
North Carolina				a377	11,307	30.00
Ohio	a34,553	12,823,374	371.12	a41,059	15,065,659	366.93
Indiana				9,933	2,312,013	232.75
Illinois				a28,038	14,061,258	501.51
Iowa				a39,638	9,969,019	251.50
Minnesota	14,361	3,654,528	254.48	15,474	3,402,950	219.91
California	a80,489	60,435,919	750.86	a90,245	70,077,899	776.52
Totals	3,158,950	1,141,530,578	361.36	3,418,013	1,235,247,371	361.30

a Estimated.

No. 24.—AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

States.	1887-'88.		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	119,229	38,819,643	325.58
New Hampshire.....	139,967	53,939,079	385.36
Vermont.....	57,520	16,602,066	288.63
Massachusetts.....	944,778	302,948,624	320.66
Rhode Island.....	120,144	55,363,283	460.81
Connecticut.....	278,415	102,189,934	367.04
New York.....	1,325,062	505,017,751	381.12
New Jersey.....	105,895	29,060,189	274.42
Pennsylvania.....	197,695	55,469,516	280.58
Delaware.....	13,524	3,187,886	235.72
Maryland.....	122,890	32,413,087	263.75
District of Columbia.....	9,443	923,958	97.84
North Carolina.....	1,448	127,186	87.83
South Carolina.....	8,800	3,243,811	368.61
Georgia.....	11,939	1,761,282	147.52
Louisiana.....	2,336	664,098	284.28
Ohio.....	81,749	31,802,484	389.02
Indiana.....	11,205	2,645,967	236.14
Illinois.....	34,494	11,830,854	342.98
Michigan.....	88,529	22,943,806	259.16
Iowa.....	36,004	11,268,079	312.96
Minnesota.....	16,962	3,786,366	223.22
Utah.....	4,000	469,067	117.26
California.....	106,263	77,718,534	731.38
Total.....	3,838,291	1,364,196,550	355.41

No. 25.—AMOUNT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE FROM 1858 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

Year ending October 1—	Exchanges for the year.	Balances for the year.	Gold exchanges for the year.	Gold balances for the year.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1858.....	4,756,664,386.09	314,238,910.60	.....	.....
1859.....	6,448,005,956.01	363,984,682.56	.....	.....
1860.....	7,231,143,056.69	380,693,438.37	.....	.....
1861.....	5,915,742,758.05	353,383,944.41	.....	.....
1862.....	6,871,443,591.20	415,530,331.46	.....	.....
1863.....	14,867,597,848.60	677,626,482.61	.....	.....
1864.....	24,097,196,655.92	885,719,204.93	.....	.....
1865.....	26,032,384,341.89	1,035,765,107.68	.....	.....
1866.....	28,717,146,914.09	1,066,135,106.35	.....	.....
1867.....	28,675,159,472.20	1,144,963,451.15	.....	.....
1868.....	28,484,288,636.97	1,125,455,236.68	.....	.....
1869.....	37,407,028,986.55	1,120,318,307.87	.....	.....
1870.....	27,804,539,405.75	1,036,484,821.79	.....	.....
1871.....	29,300,986,682.21	1,209,721,029.47	.....	.....
1872.....	32,636,997,403.83	1,213,293,827.24	1,207,372,164.50	215,288,880.29
1873.....	33,972,773,942.97	1,152,372,108.25	1,488,278,882.73	322,135,916.70
1874.....	20,850,681,962.82	971,231,280.73	2,005,245,673.44	315,521,895.39
1875.....	23,042,276,858.47	1,104,346,845.32	2,018,961,043.62	304,261,931.36
1876.....	19,874,815,360.61	1,009,532,037.19	1,772,458,886.43	285,508,991.63
1877.....	20,876,555,936.71	1,015,256,483.04	2,412,687,764.38	358,739,818.64
1878.....	19,922,733,946.59	951,970,454.25	2,585,704,495.16	355,873,402.99
1879.....	24,553,196,688.88	1,321,119,297.62	a625,574,001.62	a78,991,765.24
1880.....	37,182,128,621.09	1,516,538,631.29	b.....	b.....
1881.....	48,565,818,212.31	1,776,018,161.58	b.....	b.....
1882.....	46,552,846,161.00	1,595,000,245.00	b.....	b.....
1883.....	40,293,165,257.65	1,568,983,196.15	b.....	b.....
1884.....	34,092,037,338.00	1,524,930,994.00	b.....	b.....
1885.....	25,250,791,440.00	1,295,355,252.00	b.....	b.....
1886.....	33,374,682,216.00	1,519,565,385.00	b.....	b.....
1887.....	34,872,848,786.00	1,569,626,325.00	b.....	b.....
1888.....	30,862,686,609.00	1,570,198,528.00	b.....	b.....

a Three months from October 1, 1878, to January 1, 1879. b No gold exchanged after January 1, 1879.

No. 26.—COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION,
1793, TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Report of the Director of the Mint.]

Calendar years.	TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1793 to 1795.....	71,485.00	370,683.80	11,373.00	453,541.80
1796.....	77,960.00	72,348.50	10,324.40	160,632.90
1797.....	128,190.00	19,320.45	9,510.34	157,020.79
1798.....	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
1799.....	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
1800.....	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
1801.....	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
1802.....	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
1803.....	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
1804.....	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
1805.....	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
1806.....	324,503.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
1807.....	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
1808.....	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
1809.....	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
1810.....	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
1811.....	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
1812.....	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
1813.....	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
1814.....	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
1815.....	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	20,483.00
1816.....	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
1817.....	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
1818.....	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
1819.....	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
1820.....	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
1821.....	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
1822.....	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
1823.....	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	967,975.00
1824.....	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
1825.....	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
1826.....	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
1827.....	194,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,087,342.32
1828.....	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
1829.....	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
1830.....	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
1831.....	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
1832.....	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
1833.....	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
1834.....	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
1835.....	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
1836.....	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
1837.....	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
1838.....	1,809,765.00	2,333,243.40	63,702.00	4,206,710.40
1839.....	1,376,847.50	2,209,778.20	31,286.61	3,617,912.31
1840.....	1,675,482.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	3,426,812.50
1841.....	1,091,857.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	2,240,581.17
1842.....	1,829,407.50	2,332,750.00	23,833.90	4,185,991.40
1843.....	8,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,283.20	11,967,830.70
1844.....	5,427,670.00	3,013,250.00	23,987.52	8,464,907.52
1845.....	3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	5,668,595.54
1846.....	4,034,177.50	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	6,633,965.50
1847.....	20,202,325.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	22,638,611.69
1848.....	3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	5,879,720.49
1849.....	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	11,164,695.82
1850.....	31,981,738.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	33,892,306.00
1851.....	62,614,492.50	774,397.00	99,635.43	63,488,524.93
1852.....	56,846,187.50	999,410.00	50,630.94	57,896,228.44
1853.....	39,377,909.00	9,077,571.00	67,059.78	48,522,539.78
1854.....	25,915,962.50	8,619,270.00	42,638.35	34,577,870.85
1855.....	29,387,968.00	3,501,245.00	16,030.79	32,905,243.79
1856.....	35,673,188.50	5,142,240.00	27,106.78	40,842,535.28
1857.....	32,214,040.00	5,478,760.00	178,010.46	37,870,810.46
1858.....	22,938,413.50	8,495,370.00	246,000.00	31,679,783.50
1859.....	14,780,570.00	3,284,450.00	364,000.00	18,429,020.00
1860.....	23,473,654.00	2,259,390.00	205,660.00	25,938,704.00
1861.....	83,395,530.00	3,783,740.00	101,000.00	87,280,270.00
1862.....	20,875,997.50	1,252,516.50	280,750.00	22,409,264.00
1863.....	22,445,482.00	809,267.80	498,400.00	23,753,149.80
1864.....	20,081,415.00	609,917.10	926,687.14	21,618,019.24
1865.....	28,295,107.50	691,005.00	968,552.86	29,954,665.36
1866.....	31,435,945.00	982,409.25	1,042,960.00	33,461,314.25
1867.....	23,828,625.00	908,876.25	1,819,910.00	26,557,411.25
1868.....	19,371,387.50	1,074,343.00	1,697,150.00	22,142,880.50

**No. 26.—COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION,
1793 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.**

Calendar years.	TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1869	17, 582, 987. 50	1, 266, 143. 00	963, 000. 00	19, 812, 130. 50
1870	23, 198, 787. 50	1, 378, 255. 50	350, 325. 00	24, 927, 368. 00
1871	21, 032, 685. 00	3, 104, 038. 30	99, 890. 00	24, 236, 613. 30
1872	21, 812, 645. 00	2, 504, 488. 50	369, 380. 00	24, 686, 513. 50
1873	57, 022, 747. 50	4, 024, 747. 60	379, 455. 00	61, 426, 950. 10
1874	35, 254, 620. 00	6, 851, 776. 70	342, 475. 00	42, 448, 881. 70
1875	32, 951, 940. 00	15, 347, 893. 00	246, 970. 00	48, 546, 803. 00
1876	46, 579, 452. 50	24, 503, 307. 50	210, 800. 00	71, 293, 560. 00
1877	43, 999, 864. 00	28, 393, 045. 50	8, 525. 00	72, 401, 434. 50
1878	49, 786, 052. 00	28, 518, 850. 00	58, 186. 50	78, 363, 088. 50
1879	39, 080, 080. 00	27, 569, 776. 00	165, 003. 00	66, 814, 859. 00
1880	62, 303, 279. 00	27, 411, 693. 75	391, 395. 95	90, 111, 368. 70
1881	96, 850, 890. 00	27, 940, 163. 75	428, 151. 75	125, 219, 205. 50
1882	65, 887, 685. 00	27, 973, 132. 00	960, 400. 00	94, 821, 217. 00
1883	29, 241, 990. 00	29, 246, 968. 45	1, 604, 770. 41	60, 093, 728. 86
1884	23, 991, 756. 50	28, 534, 866. 15	796, 483. 78	53, 323, 106. 43
1885	27, 773, 012. 50	28, 962, 176. 20	191, 622. 04	56, 926, 810. 74
1886	28, 945, 542. 00	32, 086, 709. 90	343, 186. 10	61, 375, 438. 00
1887	23, 972, 383. 00	35, 191, 081. 40	1, 215, 686. 26	60, 379, 150. 66
Total	1, 457, 616, 414. 00	516, 799, 038. 60	19, 054, 099. 34	1, 993, 469, 551. 94
January 1, 1888, to June 30, 1888.....	16, 384, 393. 00	16, 754, 366. 45	604, 023. 97	33, 742, 783. 42
Total	1, 474, 000, 807. 00	533, 553, 405. 05	19, 658, 123. 31	2, 027, 212, 335. 36

**No. 27.—ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES
FROM 1848 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.**

[From estimates by R. W. Raymond, formerly United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, and from the Reports of the Director of the Mint.]

Periods.	Gold.			Silver.	Total gold and silver.
	The product of California.	The product of other States and Territories.	Total.		
Year ending December 31—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1848	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849	40,000,000	.....	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850	50,000,000	.....	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1851	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852	60,000,000	.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853	65,000,000	.....	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854	60,000,000	.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1858	50,000,000	.....	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1859	50,000,000	.....	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860	45,000,000	1,000,000	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861	40,000,000	3,000,000	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862	34,700,000	4,500,000	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863	30,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864	26,600,000	19,500,000	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865	28,500,000	24,725,000	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866	25,500,000	28,000,000	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867	25,000,000	26,725,000	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868	22,000,000	26,000,000	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869	22,500,000	27,000,000	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870	25,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871	20,000,000	23,500,000	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872	19,000,000	17,000,000	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873	17,000,000	19,000,000	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
Six months ending June 30—					
1874	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	16,745,451	18,662,297	35,407,748
Year ending June 30—					
1875	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	33,467,856	31,727,560	65,195,416
1876	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	39,929,166	38,783,016	78,712,182
1877	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	46,897,390	39,793,573	86,690,963
1878	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	51,206,360	45,281,385	96,487,745
1879	17,600,000	21,299,858	38,899,858	40,812,132	79,711,990
1880	17,500,000	18,500,000	36,000,000	39,200,000	75,200,000
Six months ending Dec. 31—					
1880	9,500,000	8,500,000	18,000,000	21,000,000	39,000,000
Year ending December 31—					
1881	18,200,000	16,500,000	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882	16,800,000	15,700,000	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883	14,120,000	15,880,000	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884	13,600,000	17,200,000	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885	12,700,000	19,100,000	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886	14,725,000	20,275,000	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1887	13,400,000	19,600,000	33,000,000	53,357,000	86,357,000

a No data.

No. 28.—ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES (FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS AND OTHER TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES), DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, AND 1887.

[From the Reports of the Director of the Mint, on the production of the precious metals in the United States.]

State or Territory.	1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alaska.....	Dollars. 30,000	.....	Dollars. 300,000	Dollars. 200,000	.....	Dollars. 200,000	Dollars. 300,000	.....	Dollars. 302,000	Dollars. 446,000	.....	Dollars. 448,000	Dollars. 675,000	.....	Dollars. 675,300
Arizona.....	950,000	5,200,000	6,150,000	930,000	4,500,000	5,430,000	880,000	3,800,000	4,680,000	1,110,000	3,400,000	4,510,000	830,000	3,800,000	4,630,000
California.....	14,120,000	1,460,000	15,580,000	13,600,000	3,000,000	16,600,000	12,700,000	2,500,000	15,200,000	14,725,000	1,400,000	16,125,000	13,400,000	1,500,000	14,900,000
Colorado.....	4,100,000	17,370,000	21,470,000	4,250,000	16,000,000	20,250,000	4,200,000	15,800,000	20,000,000	4,450,000	16,000,000	20,450,000	4,000,000	15,000,000	19,000,000
Dakota.....	3,200,000	150,000	3,350,000	3,300,000	150,000	3,450,000	3,200,000	100,000	3,300,000	2,700,000	425,000	3,125,000	2,400,000	540,000	2,940,000
Georgia.....	199,000	1,000	200,000	137,000	.....	137,000	136,000	.....	136,000	152,500	1,000	153,500	110,000	500	110,500
Idaho.....	1,400,000	2,100,000	3,500,000	1,250,000	2,720,000	3,970,000	1,800,000	3,500,000	5,300,000	1,800,000	3,600,000	5,400,000	1,900,000	3,000,000	4,900,000
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	1,800,000	6,000,000	7,800,000	2,170,000	7,000,000	9,170,000	3,300,000	10,060,000	13,360,000	4,425,000	12,400,000	16,825,000	5,230,000	15,500,000	20,730,000
Nevada.....	2,520,000	5,430,000	7,950,000	3,500,000	5,600,000	9,100,000	3,100,000	6,000,000	9,100,000	3,090,000	5,000,000	8,090,000	2,500,000	4,900,000	7,400,000
New Mexico.....	280,000	2,845,000	3,125,000	300,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	800,000	3,000,000	3,800,000	400,000	2,300,000	2,700,000	500,000	2,300,000	2,800,000
North Carolina.....	167,000	3,000	170,000	157,000	3,500	160,500	152,000	3,000	155,000	175,000	3,000	178,000	225,000	5,000	230,000
Oregon.....	660,000	20,000	680,000	660,000	20,000	680,000	800,000	10,000	810,000	990,000	5,000	995,000	900,000	10,000	910,000
South Carolina.....	56,500	500	57,000	57,000	500	57,500	43,000	.....	43,000	37,500	500	38,000	50,000	500	50,500
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	140,000	5,620,000	5,760,000	120,000	6,800,000	6,920,000	180,000	6,750,000	6,930,000	216,000	6,500,000	6,716,000	220,000	7,000,000	7,220,000
Virginia.....	6,000	.....	6,000	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	80,000	500	80,500	85,000	1,000	86,000	120,000	70,000	190,000	147,000	80,000	227,000	150,000	100,000	250,000
Wyoming.....	4,000	.....	4,000	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	.....	.....	17,500	76,000	5,000	81,000	90,000	5,000	95,000	5,000	205,000	210,000	46,000	285,500	331,500
Total.....	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000	31,801,000	51,600,000	83,401,000	34,869,000	51,321,500	86,190,500	33,136,000	53,941,800	87,077,800

a Included in "other."

No. 29.—QUANTITY OF COAL PRODUCED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE CENSUS YEARS ENDING MAY 31, 1870 AND 1880, AND THE CALENDAR YEARS 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, AND 1887.

[Weight expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

State or Territory.	1870.	1880.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
ANTHRACITE.	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Pennsylvania..	15,650,275	28,612,595	29,120,096	31,793,027	30,718,293	31,623,529	32,136,362	35,273,442
Rhode Island..	14,000	6,176	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 5,357
Virginia .....	.....	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,143
BITUMINOUS.								
Pennsylvania..	7,798,518	18,075,548	22,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000	27,559,466
Illinois	2,624,163	6,089,514	9,115,653	10,508,791	10,101,005	9,791,874	9,250,000	9,177,580
Ohio	2,527,285	5,932,853	9,450,000	8,229,529	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	9,197,954
Maryland.....	1,819,824	2,227,844	1,294,316	2,206,172	2,469,051	2,462,485	2,152,713	2,926,806
Missouri.....	621,930	543,990	2,000,000	2,250,000	2,500,000	2,750,000	3,000,000	2,865,996
West Virginia..	608,878	1,792,570	2,000,000	2,805,565	3,000,000	3,483,457	4,000,000	4,318,589
Indiana.....	437,870	1,449,496	1,976,470	2,560,000	2,260,000	2,375,000	3,000,000	2,872,958
Iowa.....	263,487	1,442,333	3,127,700	3,881,300	3,903,458	3,585,737	4,000,000	3,994,489
Kentucky	150,582	935,857	1,300,000	1,650,000	1,550,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,726,058
Tennessee	133,418	494,491	850,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,440,597	1,700,000	1,696,429
Virginia	61,803	40,520	100,000	225,000	300,000	650,000	1,000,000	736,840
Kansas	32,938	763,597	750,000	850,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,425,785
Oregon .....	.....	43,205	30,000	60,000	60,000	100,000	100,000	28,300
Michigan	28,150	100,800	130,000	135,000	135,000	130,000	40,000	63,804
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	125,000	175,000	125,000	66,964
California .....	.....	235,950	200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	44,642
Arkansas .....	.....	14,778	50,000	75,000	150,000	175,000	175,000	135,929
Indian Ter. ....	.....	.....	150,000	175,000	400,000	500,000	400,000	612,425
Montana .....	.....	224	30,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	50,000	9,109
Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	50,000	75,000	30,000	19,170
North Carolina ..	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	11,000	322,934	800,000	1,400,000	2,000,000	2,225,000	2,500,000	1,741,070
Nebraska	1,425	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,338
Wyoming.....	50,000	589,595	631,031	700,000	1,000,000	900,000	840,000	1,044,927
Washington ...	17,844	145,015	225,000	260,000	380,698	410,667	378,147	689,832
Utah	5,800	.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	160,733
Colorado.....	4,500	462,747	947,949	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,350,000	1,437,811	1,567,620
New Mexico....	.....	.....	146,421	250,000	220,557	306,207	275,000	453,602
Georgia.....	.....	154,644	175,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	280,103
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	200,000	40,000	40,000	446
Total bituminous ..	17,199,415	41,860,055	57,719,540	65,081,357	68,724,769	70,501,024	74,643,671	75,416,964
Total anthracite..	15,664,275	28,621,371	29,130,096	31,793,027	30,718,293	31,623,529	32,136,362	35,310,942
Total anthracite and bituminous ..	32,863,690	70,481,426	86,849,636	96,874,384	99,443,062	102,124,553	106,780,033	110,727,906

a Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

b Exclusive of 5,321,706 tons colliery consumption.

NOTES.—The statistics for 1870 and 1880 are derived from the United States Census. The statistics for the remaining years, excepting for 1887, are compiled from data collected and estimates made by Mr. Frederick E. Saward, editor of the Coal Trade Journal of New York, and those of 1887 are taken from "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1887," published by the United States Geological Survey.

No. 30.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MINERALS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED

[Prepared by the United

Products.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.				
		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
Pig-iron, spot value (a).....long tons (b) ..	4, 623, 323	106, 336, 429	4, 595, 510	91, 910, 200
Silver (c), coining value .....troy ounces..	36, 197, 695	46, 800, 000	35, 733, 622	46, 200, 000
Gold, coining value (d) .....do ..	1, 572, 186	32, 500, 000	1, 451, 249	30, 000, 000
Copper (e), value at New York City.....pounds..	91, 646, 232	16, 038, 091	117, 151, 795	18, 064, 807
Lead, value at New York City .....short tons..	132, 890	12, 624, 550	143, 957	12, 322, 719
Zinc, value at New York City .....do.....	33, 765	3, 646, 620	36, 872	3, 311, 106
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco.....flasks (f) ..	52, 732	1, 487, 042	46, 725	1, 253, 632
Nickel (g), value at Philadelphia .....pounds..	281, 616	309, 777	58, 800	52, 920
Aluminum, value at Philadelphia.....troy ounces..	(h)	.....	1, 000	875
Antimony, value at San Francisco .....short tons..	60	12, 000	60	12, 000
Platinum, value (crude) at New York City, troy ounces	200	600	200	600
Total value of metallic products		219, 755, 109		203, 128, 859
NON-METALLIC (SPOT VALUES).				
Bituminous coal (i) .....long tons..	60, 861, 190	76, 076, 487	68, 531, 500	82, 237, 800
Pennsylvania anthracite .....do.....	31, 358, 264	70, 556, 094	34, 336, 469	77, 257, 055
Building stone		21, 000, 000		20, 000, 000
Lime .....barrels (l) ..	31, 000, 000	21, 700, 000	32, 000, 000	19, 200, 000
Petroleum .....do (m).....	30, 053, 500	23, 704, 698	23, 400, 229	25, 740, 252
Natural gas		215, 000		475, 000
Cement .....barrels (n) ..	3, 250, 000	3, 672, 750	4, 190, 000	4, 293, 500
Salt .....do (o).....	6, 412, 373	4, 340, 140	6, 192, 231	4, 211, 042
Limestone for iron flux .....long tons..	3, 850, 000	2, 310, 000	3, 814, 273	1, 907, 136
South Carolina phosphate rock .....do.....	332, 077	1, 992, 462	378, 380	2, 270, 280
Zinc-white .....short tons..	10, 000	700, 000	12, 000	840, 000
Mineral waters.....gallons sold..			7, 59, 423	1, 119, 603
Borax .....pounds..	4, 236, 291	338, 903	6, 500, 000	585, 000
Gypsum .....short tons..				
Manganese ore.....long tons..	3, 500	52, 500	8, 000	120, 000
Mineral paints.....do.....	7, 000	10, 000	7, 000	84, 000
New Jersey marls .....short tons ..	1, 080, 000	540, 000	972, 000	486, 000
Pyrites .....long tons..	12, 000	72, 000	25, 000	137, 500
Flint .....do.....	25, 000	100, 000	25, 000	100, 000
Mica .....pounds..	100, 000	250, 000	114, 000	285, 000
Corundum .....short tons..	500	80, 000	550	100, 000
Sulphur .....do.....	600	21, 000	1, 000	27, 000
Precious stones		75, 000		74, 050
Gold quartz, souvenirs, jewelry, etc.....		75, 000		115, 000
Crude barytes.....long tons..	20, 000	80, 000	27, 000	108, 000
Bromine .....pounds..	250, 000	75, 000	301, 100	72, 264
Feldspar.....long tons..	14, 000	70, 000	14, 100	71, 112
Chrome iron ore .....do.....	2, 500	50, 000	3, 000	60, 000
Graphite .....pounds..	425, 000	34, 000	575, 000	46, 000
Fluorspar.....short tons..	4, 000	20, 000	4, 000	20, 000
Slate ground as a pigment.....long tons..	2, 000	24, 000	2, 000	24, 000
Cobalt oxide .....pounds..	11, 653	32, 646	1, 096	2, 795
Novaculite .....do.....				
Asphaltum.....short tons..	3, 000	10, 500	3, 000	10, 500
Asbestos.....do.....	1, 200	36, 000	1, 000	30, 000
Rutile .....pounds..	500	1, 800	550	2, 000
Total value non-metallic mineral products		228, 410, 380		242, 111, 889
Total value metallic products		219, 755, 109		203, 128, 859
Estimated value of mineral products unspecified (q)		8, 000, 000		8, 000, 000
Grand total		456, 165, 489		453, 240, 748

a By "spot" value is meant value at the point of production.

b "Long" tons are tons of 2,240 avoirdupois pounds; "short" tons are tons of 2,000 avoirdupois pounds.

c \$1.2029 per troy ounce.

d \$20.6718 per troy ounce.

e Including copper made from imported pyrites.

f Of 76½ avoirdupois pounds net.

g Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and matte.

h Not reported.

i Including brown coal and lignite, and small lots of anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania.

j The commercial product of bituminous coal, that is, the amount marketed, was only—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
1882	57, 963, 038	\$72, 453, 797
1883	65, 030, 171	78, 036, 205
1884	66, 809, 356	70, 149, 824
1885	63, 569, 284	80, 640, 564
1886	63, 380, 119	75, 554, 679
1887	75, 454, 464	94, 230, 752

STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS FROM 1882 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

States Geological Survey.]

1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
4,097,868	73,761,624	4,044,525	64,712,400	5,683,329	95,195,760	6,417,148	121,925,800
37,744,605	48,800,000	39,910,279	51,600,000	39,445,312	51,000,000	41,269,240	53,441,300
1,489,949	30,800,000	1,538,376	31,801,000	1,881,250	35,000,000	1,596,500	33,100,000
147,805,407	18,106,162	170,962,607	18,292,999	161,235,381	16,527,651	184,670,524	21,052,440
139,897	10,537,042	129,412	10,469,431	135,629	12,667,749	160,700	14,463,000
38,544	3,422,707	40,688	3,539,856	42,641	3,752,408	50,340	4,782,300
31,913	936,327	32,073	979,189	29,981	1,060,000	33,825	1,429,000
64,550	48,412	277,904	191,753	214,992	127,157	205,556	133,200
1,800	1,350	3,400	2,550	-----	27,000	-----	74,905
60	12,000	50	10,000	35	7,000	75	15,500
150	450	250	187	50	100	448	1,838
-----	186,426,074	-----	181,599,365	-----	215,364,825	-----	250,419,283
73,730,539	77,417,066	64,840,668	82,347,648	65,810,676	78,481,056	j 78,470,857	98,004,656
33,175,756	66,351,512	34,228,548	76,671,948	34,853,077	76,119,120	k 37,578,747	84,552,181
-----	19,000,000	-----	19,000,000	-----	19,000,000	-----	25,000,000
37,000,000	18,500,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	42,500,000	21,250,000	46,750,000	23,375,000
24,089,758	20,476,294	21,842,041	19,193,694	28,110,115	20,028,457	28,249,597	18,856,606
-----	1,460,000	-----	4,854,200	-----	9,847,150	-----	15,838,500
4,000,000	3,720,000	4,150,000	3,492,500	4,500,000	3,990,000	6,692,744	5,186,877
6,514,937	4,197,734	7,038,653	4,825,345	7,707,081	4,736,585	7,831,962	4,093,846
3,401,920	1,700,965	3,356,956	1,678,478	4,717,163	2,830,297	5,377,000	3,226,200
431,779	2,374,784	437,856	2,846,064	430,549	1,872,936	480,558	1,836,818
13,000	910,000	15,000	1,050,000	18,000	1,440,000	18,000	1,440,000
10,215,328	1,459,143	9,148,401	1,312,845	8,950,317	1,284,070	8,259,609	1,261,473
7,000,000	490,000	8,000,000	480,000	9,778,290	488,915	11,000,000	550,000
-----	-----	90,405	405,000	95,250	428,625	95,000	425,000
10,000	120,000	23,258	190,281	30,193	277,636	34,524	333,844
7,000	84,000	3,950	43,575	15,800	285,000	20,000	310,000
875,000	437,500	875,000	437,500	800,000	400,000	600,000	300,000
35,000	175,000	49,000	220,500	55,000	247,500	52,500	210,000
30,000	120,000	30,000	120,000	30,000	120,000	32,000	185,000
147,410	368,525	92,000	161,000	40,000	70,000	70,500	142,250
600	108,000	600	108,000	645	116,190	600	108,000
500	12,000	715	17,875	2,500	75,000	3,000	100,000
-----	82,975	-----	69,900	-----	79,056	-----	88,600
-----	140,000	-----	140,000	-----	40,000	-----	75,000
25,000	100,000	15,000	75,000	10,000	50,000	15,000	75,000
281,100	67,464	310,000	89,900	428,334	141,350	199,087	61,717
10,900	55,112	13,600	68,000	14,900	74,500	10,200	56,100
2,000	35,000	2,700	40,000	2,000	30,000	3,000	40,000
-----	-----	327,883	26,231	415,525	33,242	416,000	34,000
4,000	20,000	5,000	22,500	5,000	22,500	5,000	20,000
2,000	20,000	1,975	24,687	3,000	30,000	2,000	20,000
2,000	5,100	68,723	65,373	-----	p 36,878	p 18,340	18,774
-----	-----	1,000,000	15,000	1,160,000	15,000	1,200,000	16,000
3,000	10,500	3,000	10,500	3,500	14,000	4,000	16,000
1,000	30,000	300	9,000	200	6,000	150	4,500
600	2,000	600	2,000	600	2,000	1,000	3,000
-----	220,050,674	-----	240,114,544	-----	243,963,063	-----	285,864,942
-----	186,426,074	-----	181,599,365	-----	215,364,825	-----	250,419,283
-----	7,000,000	-----	7,000,000	-----	6,000,000	-----	6,000,000
-----	413,476,748	-----	428,713,909	-----	465,327,888	-----	542,284,225

k The commercial product of anthracite, that is, the amount marketed, was only—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
1882	29,120,096	\$65,520,216
1883	31,793,027	71,534,311
1884	30,718,293	61,436,586
1885	32,265,421	72,274,544
1886	32,764,710	71,558,126
1887	35,273,442	79,365,244

l Of 200 pounds.

m Of 42 gallons.

n Of 300 pounds for natural cement, and 400 pounds for artificial Portland.

o Of 280 pounds net.

p Including cobalt oxide in ore and matte.

q Including, except where an amount is specified in the table, fire-clay, kaolin, potter's clay, common brick clay, terra cotta, building sand, glass sand, limestone used as flux in lead smelting, limestone in glass making, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, marls (other than New Jersey), gypsum, tin ore, iridosmine, mill buhrstone and stone for making grindstones, novaculite, lithographic stone, talc and soapstone, quartz, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, native alum, ozocerite, mineral soap, strontia, infusorial earth and tripoli, pumice-stone, sienna, umber, zinc-white, and mineral waters.

No. 31.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM, THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1821 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE; ALSO ANNUAL EXCESS OF IMPORTS OR OF EXPORTS—SPECIE VALUES.

Year ending—	Exports.		Total exports.	Imports.	Total imports and exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.					
September 30—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1821	43,671,894	21,302,488	64,974,382	62,585,724	127,560,106	2,388,658	.....
1822	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,241,541	155,401,822	.....	11,081,260
1823	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	77,579,267	152,278,297	.....	2,880,237
1824	50,649,500	25,337,157	75,986,657	80,549,007	156,535,664	.....	4,562,350
1825	66,944,745	32,590,643	99,535,388	96,340,075	195,875,463	3,195,313	.....
1826	53,055,710	24,539,612	77,595,322	84,974,477	162,569,799	.....	7,379,155
1827	58,921,691	23,403,136	82,324,827	79,484,068	161,808,895	2,840,759	.....
1828	50,669,669	21,595,017	72,264,686	88,509,824	160,774,510	.....	16,245,138
1829	55,700,193	16,658,478	72,358,671	74,492,527	146,851,198	.....	2,133,856
1830	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508	70,876,920	144,726,428	2,972,588	.....
1831	61,277,057	20,033,526	81,310,583	103,191,124	184,501,707	.....	21,880,541
1832	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943	101,029,266	188,206,209	.....	13,852,323
1833	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,433	108,118,311	198,258,744	.....	17,977,878
1834	81,024,162	23,312,811	104,336,973	126,521,332	230,858,305	.....	22,184,359
1835	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742	271,589,319	.....	28,202,165
1836	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035	318,643,075	.....	61,316,995
1837	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,989,217	258,408,593	.....	23,569,841
1838	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404	222,204,020	.....	5,230,788
1839	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	162,092,132	283,120,548	.....	41,063,716
1840	113,895,634	18,190,312	132,085,946	107,141,519	239,227,465	24,944,427	.....
1841	106,382,722	15,469,081	121,851,803	127,946,177	249,797,980	.....	6,094,374
1842	92,969,996	11,721,538	104,691,534	100,162,087	204,853,621	4,529,447	.....
June 30—							
1843 ^a	77,793,783	6,552,697	84,346,480	64,753,799	149,100,279	19,592,681	.....
1844	99,715,179	11,484,867	111,200,046	108,435,035	219,635,081	2,765,011	.....
1845	99,299,776	15,346,830	114,646,606	117,254,564	231,901,170	.....	2,607,958
1846	102,141,893	11,346,623	113,488,516	121,691,797	235,180,313	.....	8,203,281
1847	150,637,464	8,011,158	158,648,622	146,545,638	305,194,260	12,102,984	.....
1848	132,904,121	21,128,010	154,032,131	154,998,928	309,031,059	.....	966,797
1849	132,666,955	13,088,865	145,755,820	147,857,439	293,613,259	.....	2,101,619
1850	136,946,912	14,951,808	151,898,720	178,138,318	330,037,038	.....	26,239,598
1851	196,689,718	21,098,293	218,388,011	216,224,932	434,612,943	2,163,079	.....
1852	192,368,984	17,289,382	209,658,366	212,945,442	422,603,808	.....	3,287,076
1853	213,417,697	17,558,460	230,976,157	267,978,647	498,954,804	.....	37,002,490
1854	253,390,870	24,850,194	278,241,064	304,562,381	582,803,445	.....	26,321,317
1855	246,708,553	28,448,293	275,156,846	261,468,520	536,625,366	13,688,326	.....
1856	310,586,330	16,378,578	326,964,908	314,639,942	641,604,850	12,324,966	.....
1857	338,981,065	23,975,617	362,960,682	360,890,141	723,850,823	2,070,541	.....
1858	293,758,279	30,886,142	324,644,421	282,613,150	607,257,571	42,031,271	.....
1859	335,891,385	20,895,077	356,789,462	338,768,130	695,557,592	18,021,332	.....
1860	373,189,274	26,933,022	400,122,296	362,166,254	762,288,550	37,956,042	.....
1861	228,699,486	20,645,427	249,344,913	335,650,153	584,995,066	.....	86,305,240
1862	210,688,075	16,869,466	227,558,141	205,771,729	433,329,870	21,786,412	.....
1863	241,997,474	26,123,584	268,121,058	252,919,920	521,040,978	15,201,138	.....
1864	243,977,589	20,256,940	264,234,529	329,562,895	593,797,424	.....	65,328,366
1865	201,558,372	32,114,157	233,672,529	248,555,652	482,228,181	.....	14,883,123
1866	420,161,476	14,742,117	434,903,593	445,512,158	880,415,751	.....	10,608,565
1867	334,763,005	20,611,508	355,374,513	417,831,571	773,206,084	.....	62,457,058
1868	353,135,875	22,601,126	375,737,001	371,624,808	747,361,809	4,112,193	.....
1869	318,082,663	25,173,414	343,256,077	437,314,255	780,570,332	.....	94,058,178
1870	420,500,275	30,427,159	450,927,434	462,377,587	913,305,021	.....	11,450,153
1871	512,802,267	28,459,899	541,262,166	541,493,708	1,082,755,874	.....	231,542
1872	501,285,371	22,769,749	524,055,120	640,338,766	1,164,393,886	.....	116,283,646
1873	578,938,985	28,149,511	607,088,496	663,617,147	1,270,705,643	.....	56,528,651
1874	629,133,107	23,780,338	652,913,445	595,861,248	1,248,774,693	57,052,197	.....
1875	583,141,229	22,433,624	605,574,853	553,906,153	1,159,481,006	51,668,700	.....
1876	575,620,938	21,270,035	596,890,973	476,677,871	1,073,568,844	120,213,102	.....
1877	632,804,962	25,832,495	658,637,457	492,097,540	1,150,734,997	166,539,917	.....
1878	707,771,153	20,834,738	728,605,891	466,872,846	1,195,478,737	261,733,045	.....
1879	715,895,825	19,541,057	735,436,882	466,073,775	1,201,510,657	269,363,107	.....
1880	833,294,246	19,487,331	852,781,577	760,989,056	1,613,770,633	91,792,521	.....
1881	898,152,891	23,631,302	921,784,193	753,240,125	1,675,024,318	168,544,068	.....
1882	776,720,003	23,239,733	799,959,736	767,111,964	1,567,071,700	32,847,772	.....
1883	825,846,813	29,812,922	855,659,735	751,670,305	1,607,330,040	103,989,430	.....
1884	775,190,487	32,456,505	807,646,992	705,123,955	1,512,770,947	102,523,037	.....
1885	751,059,056	33,362,224	784,421,280	620,769,652	1,405,190,932	163,651,628	.....
1886	717,888,646	34,099,594	751,988,240	674,029,792	1,426,018,032	77,958,448	.....
1887	725,733,263	26,447,639	752,180,902	752,490,560	1,504,671,462	.....	309,658
1888	717,057,608	25,311,082	742,368,690	783,295,100	1,525,663,790	.....	40,926,410

^a Nine months.

No. 32.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM, THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1821 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE; ALSO ANNUAL EXCESS OF IMPORTS OR OF EXPORTS—SPECIE VALUES.

Year end- ending—	Exports.		Total exports.	Imports.	Total exports and imports.	Excess of exports over im- ports.	Excess of im- ports over exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.					
Sept. 30—	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1821....	43,671,894	10,824,429	54,496,323	54,520,834	109,017,158	.....	24,511
1822....	49,874,079	11,476,022	61,350,101	79,871,695	141,221,796	.....	18,521,594
1823....	47,155,408	21,170,635	68,326,043	72,481,371	140,807,414	.....	4,155,328
1824....	50,649,500	18,322,605	68,972,105	72,170,037	141,142,142	.....	3,197,932
1825....	66,944,745	23,793,588	90,738,333	90,189,310	180,927,643	549,023	.....
1826....	52,449,825	20,440,934	72,890,759	78,093,511	150,984,270	.....	5,202,752
1827....	57,878,117	16,431,830	74,309,947	71,332,938	145,642,885	2,977,009	.....
1828....	49,976,632	14,044,578	64,021,210	81,020,083	145,041,293	.....	16,998,873
1829....	55,087,307	12,347,344	67,434,651	67,088,915	134,523,566	345,736	.....
1830....	58,524,878	13,145,857	71,670,735	62,720,956	134,391,691	8,949,779	.....
1831....	59,218,583	13,077,069	72,295,652	95,885,179	168,180,831	.....	23,589,527
1832....	61,726,529	19,794,074	81,520,603	95,121,762	176,642,365	.....	13,601,159
1833....	69,950,856	17,577,876	87,528,732	101,047,943	188,576,675	.....	13,519,211
1834....	80,623,662	21,636,553	102,260,215	108,609,700	210,869,915	.....	6,349,485
1835....	100,459,481	14,756,321	115,215,802	136,764,295	251,980,097	.....	21,548,493
1836....	106,570,942	17,767,762	124,338,704	176,579,154	300,917,858	.....	52,240,450
1837....	94,280,895	17,162,232	111,443,127	130,472,803	241,915,930	.....	19,029,676
1838....	95,560,880	9,417,690	104,978,570	95,970,288	200,948,858	9,008,282	.....
1839....	101,625,533	10,626,140	112,251,673	156,496,956	268,748,629	.....	44,245,283
1840....	111,660,561	12,008,371	123,668,932	98,258,706	221,927,638	25,410,226	.....
1841....	103,636,236	8,181,235	111,817,471	122,957,544	234,775,015	.....	11,140,073
1842....	91,799,242	8,078,753	99,877,995	96,075,071	195,953,066	3,802,924	.....
June 30—							
1843a ..	77,686,354	5,139,335	82,825,689	42,443,464	125,259,153	40,392,225	.....
1844....	99,531,774	6,214,058	105,745,832	102,604,606	208,350,438	3,141,226	.....
1845....	98,455,330	7,584,781	106,040,111	113,184,322	219,224,433	.....	7,144,211
1846....	101,718,042	7,865,206	109,583,248	117,914,065	227,497,313	.....	8,330,817
1847....	150,574,844	6,166,754	156,741,598	122,424,349	279,165,947	34,317,249	.....
1848....	130,203,709	7,986,806	138,190,515	148,638,644	286,829,159	.....	10,448,129
1849....	131,710,081	8,641,091	140,351,172	141,206,199	281,557,371	.....	855,027
1850....	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	173,509,526	317,885,252	.....	29,133,800
1851....	178,620,138	10,295,121	188,915,259	210,771,429	399,686,688	.....	21,856,170
1852....	154,931,147	12,053,084	166,984,231	207,440,398	374,424,629	.....	40,456,167
1853....	189,869,162	13,620,120	203,489,282	263,777,265	467,266,547	.....	60,287,983
1854....	215,328,300	21,631,260	236,959,560	297,623,039	534,582,599	.....	60,663,479
1855....	192,751,135	26,158,368	218,909,503	257,808,708	476,718,211	.....	38,899,205
1856....	266,438,051	14,781,372	281,219,423	310,432,310	591,651,733	.....	29,212,887
1857....	278,906,713	14,917,047	293,823,760	348,428,342	642,252,102	.....	54,604,582
1858....	251,351,033	20,660,241	272,011,274	263,338,654	535,349,928	8,672,620	.....
1859....	278,392,080	14,509,971	292,902,051	331,333,341	624,235,392	.....	38,431,290
1860....	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	353,616,119	687,192,176	.....	20,040,062
1861....	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833	289,310,542	508,864,375	.....	69,756,709
1862....	179,644,024	11,025,477	190,670,501	189,356,667	380,027,178	1,313,824	.....
1863....	186,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447	243,335,815	447,300,262	.....	39,371,368
1864....	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988	316,447,283	475,285,271	.....	157,609,295
1865....	136,940,248	29,089,055	166,029,303	238,745,580	404,774,883	.....	72,716,277
1866....	337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	434,812,066	783,671,588	.....	85,952,544
1867....	279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	395,761,096	690,267,237	.....	101,254,955
1868....	269,389,900	12,562,999	281,952,899	357,436,440	639,389,339	.....	75,483,541
1869....	275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697	417,506,379	703,624,076	.....	131,388,682
1870....	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	435,958,408	828,730,176	.....	43,186,640
1871....	428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	520,223,684	963,043,862	.....	77,403,500
1872....	428,487,131	15,690,455	444,177,586	626,595,077	1,070,772,663	.....	182,417,491
1873....	505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	642,136,210	1,164,616,132	.....	119,656,288
1874....	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	567,406,342	1,153,689,382	18,876,698	.....
1875....	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147	.....	19,562,725
1876....	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	460,741,190	1,001,125,861	79,643,481	.....
1877....	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,346	151,152,094	.....
1878....	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,298	257,814,234	.....
1879....	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216	264,661,666	.....
1880....	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404	167,683,912	.....
1881....	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974	259,712,718	.....
1882....	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831	25,902,683	.....
1883....	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	723,180,914	1,547,020,316	100,658,488	.....
1884....	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302	72,815,916	.....
1885....	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084	164,662,426	.....
1886....	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966	44,088,694	.....
1887....	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,977	23,863,443	.....
1888....	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621	.....	28,002,607

a Nine months.

No. 33.—VALUE OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM, THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1825 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE; ALSO ANNUAL EXCESS OF IMPORTS OR OF EXPORTS.

Year ending—	Exports.		Total ex-ports.	Imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.				
September 30—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1825.....		315, 672	315, 672	529, 277		213, 605
1826.....		450, 203	450, 203	678, 740		228, 537
1827.....		828, 915	828, 915	1, 110, 448		281, 533
1828.....		942, 047	942, 047	808, 220	133, 827	
1829.....		960, 372	960, 372	816, 666	143, 706	
1830.....		485, 513	485, 513	821, 146		335, 633
1831.....		921, 055	921, 055	932, 029		10, 974
1832.....		638, 465	638, 465	716, 686		78, 221
1833.....		522, 663	522, 663	611, 852		89, 189
1834.....		289, 680	289, 680	3, 766, 172		3, 476, 492
1835.....		625, 679	625, 679	2, 325, 196		1, 699, 517
1836.....		301, 717	301, 717	7, 231, 862		6, 930, 145
1837.....		1, 930, 216	1, 930, 216	2, 431, 814		501, 598
1838.....		740, 263	740, 263	11, 674, 883		10, 934, 620
1839.....		2, 892, 310	2, 892, 310	1, 164, 580	1, 727, 730	
1840.....		1, 468, 300	1, 468, 300	3, 085, 157		1, 616, 857
1841.....		843, 383	843, 383	1, 269, 449		426, 066
1842.....		1, 134, 002	1, 134, 002	757, 294	376, 708	
June 30—						
1843.....		300, 258	300, 258	17, 066, 437		16, 766, 179
1844.....		1, 183, 116	1, 183, 116	1, 613, 304		430, 188
1845.....		2, 210, 979	2, 210, 979	818, 850	1, 392, 129	
1846.....		1, 629, 348	1, 629, 348	910, 413	718, 935	
1847.....		975, 301	975, 301	21, 574, 931		20, 599, 630
1848.....		8, 370, 785	8, 370, 785	3, 408, 755	4, 962, 030	
1849.....		1, 015, 359	1, 015, 359	4, 068, 647		3, 053, 288
1850.....		2, 513, 948	2, 513, 948	1, 776, 706	737, 242	
1851.....		4, 767, 333	4, 767, 333	3, 569, 090	1, 198, 243	
1852.....		2, 636, 142	2, 636, 142	3, 658, 059		1, 021, 917
1853.....		1, 894, 323	1, 894, 323	2, 427, 356		533, 033
1854.....		2, 491, 894	2, 491, 894	3, 212, 719		720, 825
1855.....		1, 151, 797	1, 151, 797	1, 092, 802	58, 995	
1856.....		852, 698	852, 698	990, 305		137, 607
1857.....		5, 154, 301	5, 154, 301	6, 654, 636		1, 500, 335
1858.....		7, 595, 558	7, 595, 558	11, 566, 068		3, 970, 510
1859.....		3, 605, 748	3, 605, 748	2, 125, 397	1, 480, 351	
1860.....		1, 499, 188	1, 499, 188	2, 508, 786		1, 009, 598
1861.....		3, 624, 103	3, 624, 103	42, 291, 930		38, 667, 827
1862.....	31, 044, 651	4, 395, 252	35, 439, 903	13, 907, 011	21, 532, 892	
1863.....		6, 169, 276	6, 169, 276	5, 530, 538	638, 738	
1864.....	97, 134, 624	3, 527, 010	100, 661, 634	11, 176, 769	89, 484, 865	
1865.....	56, 558, 706	1, 822, 327	58, 381, 033	6, 498, 228	51, 882, 805	
1866.....	70, 127, 466	1, 069, 843	71, 197, 307	8, 196, 261	63, 001, 048	
1867.....	36, 229, 676	2, 796, 951	39, 026, 627	17, 024, 866	22, 001, 761	
1868.....	68, 231, 158	4, 165, 186	72, 396, 344	8, 737, 443	63, 658, 901	
1869.....	28, 442, 776	7, 560, 722	36, 003, 498	14, 132, 568	21, 870, 930	
1870.....	28, 580, 609	5, 055, 353	33, 635, 962	12, 056, 950	21, 579, 012	
1871.....	64, 581, 678	2, 104, 530	66, 686, 208	6, 883, 561	59, 802, 647	
1872.....	48, 377, 502	1, 171, 258	49, 548, 760	8, 717, 458	40, 831, 302	
1873.....	44, 472, 038	384, 677	44, 856, 715	8, 682, 447	36, 174, 268	
1874.....	32, 645, 486	1, 396, 934	34, 042, 420	19, 503, 137	14, 539, 283	
1875.....	61, 543, 545	5, 437, 432	66, 980, 977	13, 696, 793	53, 284, 184	
1876.....	29, 431, 757	1, 745, 293	31, 177, 050	7, 992, 709	23, 184, 341	
1877.....	22, 359, 101	4, 231, 273	26, 590, 374	26, 246, 234	344, 140	
1878.....	6, 632, 570	2, 571, 885	9, 204, 455	13, 330, 215		4, 125, 760
1879.....	4, 145, 085	442, 529	4, 587, 614	5, 624, 948		1, 037, 334
1880.....	1, 775, 039	1, 863, 986	3, 639, 025	80, 758, 396		77, 119, 371
1881.....	1, 826, 307	738, 825	2, 565, 132	100, 031, 259		97, 466, 127
1882.....	31, 403, 625	1, 184, 255	32, 587, 880	34, 377, 054		1, 789, 174
1883.....	8, 920, 909	2, 679, 979	11, 600, 888	17, 734, 149		6, 133, 261
1884.....	35, 294, 204	5, 787, 753	41, 081, 957	22, 831, 317	18, 250, 640	
1885.....	2, 741, 559	5, 736, 333	8, 477, 892	26, 691, 696		18, 213, 804
1886.....	32, 766, 066	10, 186, 125	42, 952, 191	20, 743, 349	22, 208, 842	
1887.....	5, 705, 304	3, 995, 883	9, 701, 187	42, 910, 601		33, 209, 414
1888.....	12, 560, 084	5, 816, 150	18, 376, 234	43, 934, 317		25, 558, 083

NOTE 1.—There were no exports of domestic gold previous to 1826.

NOTE 2.—The exports of domestic gold, not being separately stated from 1826 to 1861 and in 1863, are included in the exports of domestic silver, and the exports and imports of foreign gold from 1821 to 1824 are included in foreign silver.

NOTE 3.—1843 comprises nine months ending June 30, 1843.

No. 34.—VALUE OF SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM, THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1821 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE; ALSO ANNUAL EXCESS OF IMPORTS OR OF EXPORTS.

Year ending—	Exports.		Total ex-ports.	Imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.				
September 30—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1821.....		10,478,059	10,478,059	8,064,890	2,413,169	.....
1822.....		10,810,180	10,810,180	3,369,846	7,440,334	.....
1823.....		6,372,987	6,372,987	5,097,896	1,275,091	.....
1824.....		7,014,552	7,014,552	8,378,970	.....	1,364,418
1825.....		8,481,383	8,481,383	5,621,488	2,859,895	.....
1826.....	605,885	3,648,475	4,254,360	6,202,226	.....	1,947,866
1827.....	1,043,574	6,142,391	7,185,965	7,040,682	145,283	.....
1828.....	693,037	6,608,392	7,301,429	6,681,521	619,908	.....
1829.....	612,886	3,350,762	3,963,648	6,586,946	.....	2,623,298
1830.....	937,151	756,109	1,693,260	7,334,818	.....	5,641,558
1831.....	2,058,474	6,035,402	8,093,876	6,373,916	1,719,960	.....
1832.....	1,410,941	3,606,934	5,017,875	5,190,818	.....	172,943
1833.....	366,842	1,722,196	2,089,038	6,458,516	.....	4,369,478
1834.....	400,500	1,386,578	1,787,078	14,145,460	.....	12,358,382
1835.....	729,601	5,122,495	5,852,096	10,806,251	.....	4,954,155
1836.....	345,738	3,676,881	4,022,619	6,169,019	.....	2,146,400
1837.....	1,283,519	2,762,514	4,046,033	8,084,600	.....	4,038,567
1838.....	472,941	2,294,842	2,767,783	6,072,233	.....	3,304,450
1839.....	1,908,358	3,976,075	5,884,433	4,430,596	1,453,837	.....
1840.....	2,235,073	4,713,641	6,948,714	5,797,656	1,151,058	.....
1841.....	2,746,486	6,444,463	9,190,949	3,719,184	5,471,765	.....
1842.....	1,170,754	2,508,783	3,679,537	3,329,722	349,815	.....
June 30—						
1843.....	107,429	1,113,104	1,220,533	5,253,898	.....	4,033,365
1844.....	183,405	4,087,693	4,271,098	4,217,125	53,973	.....
1845.....	844,446	5,551,070	6,395,516	3,251,392	3,144,124	.....
1846.....	423,851	1,852,069	2,275,920	2,867,319	.....	591,399
1847.....	62,620	869,103	931,723	2,546,358	.....	1,614,635
1848.....	2,700,412	4,770,419	7,470,831	2,951,529	4,519,302	.....
1849.....	956,874	3,432,415	4,389,289	2,582,593	1,806,696	.....
1850.....	2,046,679	2,962,367	5,009,046	2,852,086	2,156,960	.....
1851.....	18,069,580	6,635,839	24,705,419	1,884,413	22,821,006	.....
1852.....	37,437,837	2,600,156	40,037,993	1,846,985	38,191,008	.....
1853.....	23,548,535	2,044,017	25,592,552	1,774,026	23,818,526	.....
1854.....	38,062,570	727,040	38,789,610	3,726,623	35,062,987	.....
1855.....	53,957,418	1,138,128	55,095,546	2,567,010	52,528,536	.....
1856.....	44,148,279	744,508	44,892,787	3,217,327	41,675,460	.....
1857.....	60,078,352	3,904,269	63,982,621	5,807,163	58,175,458	.....
1858.....	42,407,246	2,630,343	45,037,589	7,708,428	37,329,161	.....
1859.....	57,502,305	2,779,358	60,281,663	5,309,392	54,972,271	.....
1860.....	56,946,851	8,100,200	65,047,051	6,041,349	59,005,702	.....
1861.....	23,799,870	2,367,107	26,166,977	4,047,681	22,119,296	.....
1862.....	.....	1,447,737	1,447,737	2,508,041	.....	1,060,304
1863.....	55,993,562	1,993,773	57,987,335	4,053,567	53,933,768	.....
1864.....	3,338,938	1,395,969	4,734,907	1,938,843	2,796,064	.....
1865.....	8,059,418	1,202,775	9,262,193	3,311,844	5,950,349	.....
1866.....	12,515,908	2,330,854	14,846,762	2,503,831	12,342,931	.....
1867.....	18,746,520	3,095,225	21,841,745	5,045,609	16,796,136	.....
1868.....	15,514,817	5,872,941	21,387,758	5,450,925	15,936,833	.....
1869.....	14,473,190	6,661,692	21,134,882	5,675,308	15,459,574	.....
1870.....	15,303,193	9,216,511	24,519,704	14,362,229	10,157,475	.....
1871.....	19,821,681	11,934,099	31,755,780	14,386,463	17,369,317	.....
1872.....	24,420,738	5,908,036	30,328,774	5,026,231	25,302,543	.....
1873.....	29,433,508	10,318,351	39,751,859	12,798,490	26,953,369	.....
1874.....	27,054,200	5,533,785	32,587,985	8,951,769	23,636,216	.....
1875.....	22,313,584	2,837,581	25,151,165	7,203,924	17,947,241	.....
1876.....	20,606,934	4,722,318	25,329,252	7,943,972	17,385,280	.....
1877.....	20,775,637	8,796,226	29,571,863	14,528,180	15,043,683	.....
1878.....	20,429,315	4,106,355	24,535,670	16,491,099	8,044,571	.....
1879.....	13,409,950	6,999,877	20,409,827	14,671,052	5,738,775	.....
1880.....	7,572,854	5,931,040	13,503,894	12,275,914	1,227,980	.....
1881.....	12,400,637	4,441,078	16,841,715	10,544,238	6,297,477	.....
1882.....	12,076,646	4,752,953	16,829,599	8,095,336	8,734,263	.....
1883.....	12,702,272	7,517,173	20,219,445	10,755,242	9,464,203	.....
1884.....	14,931,431	11,119,995	26,051,426	14,594,945	11,456,481	.....
1885.....	21,634,551	12,119,082	33,753,633	16,550,627	17,203,006	.....
1886.....	19,158,051	10,353,168	29,511,219	17,850,307	11,660,912	.....
1887.....	17,005,036	9,291,468	26,296,504	17,260,191	9,036,313	.....
1888.....	20,635,420	7,402,529	28,037,949	15,403,669	12,634,280	.....

NOTE 1.—The exports of domestic silver from 1826 to 1861, and in 1863, include the exports of domestic gold, and the exports and imports of foreign silver from 1821 to 1824 include foreign gold.

NOTE 2.—1843 comprises nine months ending June 30, 1843.

No. 35.—VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM, THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1855 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	DOMESTIC EXPORTS.				FOREIGN EXPORTS.				IMPORTS.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1855.....	(a)	(a)	13,267,739	17,776,912	b34,114,995	b19,842,423	2,995	1,148,802	404,217	688,585	139,743	2,427,267
1856.....	(a)	(a)	10,985,703	86,148,921	b28,689,946	b15,458,333	.....	5,852,698	114,289	876,016	103,931	3,113,376
1857.....	(a)	(a)	21,145,055	35,413,651	b31,300,980	b28,777,372	8,000	5,146,301	151,585	6,503,051	335,114	5,472,049
1858.....	(a)	(a)	20,731,473	49,395,993	b22,733,206	b19,474,040	148,989	7,446,569	2,286,099	9,279,969	408,879	7,299,549
1859.....	(a)	(a)	13,867,641	22,362,035	b33,329,863	b24,172,442	30,464	3,575,284	741,608	1,383,789	323,478	4,985,914
1860.....	(a)	(a)	13,841,155	44,390,003	b30,913,173	b26,033,678	51,181	1,448,007	493,187	2,015,599	499,943	5,541,406
1861.....	(a)	(a)	13,584,407	14,858,369	b13,311,280	b10,488,590	6,700	3,617,403	3,343,282	38,948,648	1,014,893	3,032,788
1862.....	(a)	(a)	10,985,703	86,148,921	No transactions.	b44,608,529	.....	4,395,252	1,409,728	12,497,283	249,608	2,258,433
1863.....	(a)	(a)	21,145,055	35,413,651	b11,385,033	b44,608,529	.....	6,169,276	1,879,222	3,651,316	49,536	4,004,031
1864.....	(a)	(a)	20,731,473	49,395,993	6,311,986	2,502,551	33,449	3,493,561	1,879,222	8,664,134	66,716	1,872,127
1865.....	(a)	(a)	13,867,641	22,362,035	10,832,849	1,747,432	1,900	1,820,427	2,512,635	5,105,468	1,476,838	1,835,006
1866.....	(a)	(a)	23,841,155	44,390,003	15,853,539	2,892,990	32,854	1,036,989	1,392,760	7,223,492	43,654	2,460,177
1867.....	(a)	(a)	13,584,407	14,858,369	12,978,311	2,536,506	.....	2,796,951	1,971,645	15,053,221	61,998	4,983,611
1868.....	(a)	(a)	15,812,108	12,768,501	13,573,427	899,763	94,508	4,070,678	1,784,536	6,952,907	90,410	5,360,515
1869.....	(a)	(a)	9,089,959	55,491,719	11,748,864	3,554,329	19,146	7,541,576	890,930	13,241,638	55,142	5,620,106
1870.....	(a)	(a)	7,986,145	40,391,357	17,285,916	2,535,765	39,778	5,015,575	680,760	11,376,190	162,432	14,199,797
1871.....	(a)	(a)	8,810,175	35,661,863	22,729,657	1,691,081	4,780	2,104,530	1,177,387	5,706,174	105,836	14,280,627
1872.....	(a)	(a)	3,878,543	28,766,942	27,759,066	1,674,442	.....	1,166,478	1,372,207	7,345,251	380,909	4,645,322
1873.....	(a)	(a)	2,233,775	59,309,770	22,498,782	4,555,418	.....	384,677	1,542,593	7,139,854	471,715	12,326,775
1874.....	(a)	(a)	1,888,896	27,542,861	17,197,914	5,115,670	.....	1,396,934	1,581,638	17,888,468	837,683	8,114,086
1875.....	(a)	(a)	1,084,536	21,274,565	15,240,344	5,366,590	3,696	5,433,736	1,204,965	12,115,155	1,295,754	5,908,170
1876.....	(a)	(a)	205,319	6,427,251	11,482,894	9,292,743	11,600	1,733,693	2,119,570	6,787,744	1,058,177	6,885,795
1877.....	(a)	(a)	24,774	4,120,311	15,035,045	5,394,270	67,511	4,163,762	1,972,662	24,126,664	4,693,253	9,834,927
1878.....	(a)	(a)	87,066	1,687,973	11,883,064	1,526,886	1,450	2,570,435	1,297,244	11,357,553	6,971,849	9,519,250
1879.....	(a)	(a)	84,943	1,741,364	6,912,864	659,990	6,255	436,274	20,337,445	4,327,704	2,447,888	12,223,164
1880.....	(a)	(a)	1,598,336	29,805,289	11,852,995	547,642	104,204	1,759,782	30,998,919	60,420,951	1,981,425	10,294,489
1881.....	(a)	(a)	4,118,455	4,802,454	11,653,547	423,099	2,157	1,736,668	30,998,919	69,032,340	2,303,472	8,240,766
1882.....	(a)	(a)	23,052,183	12,242,021	12,251,378	150,894	2,100	1,182,155	9,406,053	24,971,001	2,121,733	5,973,603
1883.....	(a)	(a)	395,750	2,345,809	20,422,924	690,381	.....	2,679,979	3,334,708	14,399,441	2,475,968	8,279,274
1884.....	(a)	(a)	27,365,090	5,400,976	18,693,313	1,211,627	.....	5,785,353	4,997,571	17,833,746	2,910,451	11,684,494
1885.....	(a)	(a)	2,154,534	3,550,770	16,941,713	464,738	146,184	5,736,333	3,849,237	17,842,459	4,530,384	12,020,243
1886.....	(a)	(a)	9,348,685	3,211,399	20,563,956	71,464	18,932	3,976,951	19,770,714	23,139,887	4,151,438	13,698,869
1887.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,361,845	21,572,472	4,932,697	12,327,494
1888.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,619,006	9,784,663

a Included in silver.

b Including gold.

No. 36.—TOTAL VALUES OF MERCHANDISE RECEIVED FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSIT ACROSS UNITED STATES TERRITORY OR FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSSHIPMENT IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND SO SHIPPED, FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1868 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Countries from which received.						Countries to which shipped.						Total value of merchan- dise re- ceived and shipped.
	Great Britain and Ireland.	Germany.	British North American Posses- sions.	Mexico.	Cuba.	Other countries.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Germany.	British North American Posses- sions.	Mexico.	Cuba.	Other countries.	
1868	Dollars. 10,664,576	Dollars. 132,074	Dollars. 4,864,209	Dollars. 14,967	Dollars. 4,263,621	Dollars. 1,576,157	Dollars. 2,025,023	Dollars. 3,212,123	Dollars. 14,375,419	Dollars. 481,643	Dollars. 116,521	Dollars. 1,304,875	Dollars. 21,515,604
1869	10,891,698	150,382	5,852,678	60,715	2,373,474	1,767,037	2,693,525	1,547,602	15,033,821	448,300	72,875	1,299,861	21,095,984
1870	10,210,455	302,806	7,215,973	103,977	3,309,227	2,049,422	2,946,053	2,116,249	16,689,037	321,331	135,915	983,275	23,191,860
1871	13,473,915	322,110	7,954,060	344,179	1,367,573	1,913,200	4,031,319	1,033,307	18,406,475	346,872	345,224	1,211,840	25,375,037
1872	17,633,231	227,232	9,276,169	174,104	2,227,422	1,847,162	2,743,494	2,263,819	24,042,790	358,151	179,570	1,797,496	31,345,320
1873	19,144,815	250,704	13,394,693	286,607	5,737,904	1,284,462	5,144,175	5,622,325	26,784,184	235,113	319,771	1,993,617	40,099,185
1874	18,832,900	211,907	14,163,690	151,920	4,563,869	926,390	5,391,201	3,866,642	27,310,739	665,214	520,493	1,096,387	38,850,676
1875	18,657,276	325,648	18,042,577	115,527	1,759,308	1,785,947	7,229,912	1,495,285	29,800,295	1,155,004	248,358	1,757,429	40,686,283
1876	14,304,197	290,489	22,591,902	226,315	2,962,963	1,686,789	11,791,200	2,958,558	24,419,888	1,129,440	600,061	1,163,508	42,062,655
1877	13,732,085	337,897	12,471,695	158,852	1,095,451	1,460,793	7,758,501	1,108,298	18,977,153	329,577	306,311	1,776,933	29,256,773
1878	10,084,510	378,768	12,204,058	146,822	3,041,957	1,481,033	9,577,050	2,905,230	12,912,685	316,664	319,611	1,305,908	27,337,148
1879	8,795,340	521,917	12,081,095	222,320	1,954,042	1,521,153	8,175,951	2,252,572	12,889,587	330,968	174,757	1,272,032	25,095,867
1880	10,314,139	620,704	17,134,747	239,655	3,606,099	1,942,405	10,856,579	3,658,477	17,042,103	300,148	224,848	1,775,594	33,857,749
1881	14,898,052	721,844	17,002,046	217,444	2,642,550	2,222,122	9,122,079	2,729,246	23,356,264	671,008	177,340	1,648,121	37,704,058
1882	18,911,637	755,560	28,543,178	380,100	5,662,926	3,812,058	11,592,806	5,336,361	37,595,484	800,025	319,257	2,421,526	58,065,459
1883	20,242,222	1,149,195	29,802,820	281,309	3,126,069	4,276,712	11,089,865	2,758,994	39,312,568	2,282,473	352,552	3,081,875	58,878,327
1884	14,036,694	948,901	13,419,227	408,124	3,655,568	4,345,878	5,288,389	2,960,488	22,939,385	2,748,434	221,061	2,656,635	36,814,392
1885	11,064,186	1,140,548	13,523,613	308,293	4,853,354	3,545,544	7,235,519	3,771,524	19,700,458	1,262,515	119,376	2,346,146	34,435,538
1886	13,142,644	1,462,414	10,861,020	216,078	6,797,879	4,558,229	8,510,097	3,803,566	20,241,079	1,279,399	452,700	2,751,423	37,038,264
1887	17,977,200	1,670,952	11,504,721	111,635	6,780,853	4,720,760	10,052,219	4,353,992	22,187,955	2,002,476	608,121	3,561,358	42,766,121
1888	13,707,240	1,817,511	8,342,817	120,497	4,820,846	4,534,298	6,853,195	2,551,043	15,611,656	3,766,180	563,539	3,997,596	33,343,209

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—BY PORTS.

No. 37.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AT THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1856 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Baltimore. Md.	Boston and Charles- town, Mass.	Charleston, S. C.	Galveston, Tex.	New Or- leans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Norfolk and Ports- mouth, Va.	Phila- delphia, Pa.	Portland and Fal- mouth, Me.	San Fran- cisco, Cal.	Savannah, Ga.	All other ports.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1856	9,119,907	41,389,867	1,902,849	92,259	14,905,766	194,521,417	185,628	16,570,447	1,430,087	6,468,193	574,240	23,271,470	310,432,130
1857	10,580,208	44,144,930	2,005,734	271,936	22,964,149	216,108,452	416,394	17,834,042	2,084,616	5,970,170	779,909	25,267,802	348,428,342
1858	8,917,707	38,035,104	1,937,944	71,381	15,065,178	160,953,843	167,148	12,775,591	1,288,933	6,510,157	410,592	17,205,076	263,338,654
1859	9,711,951	41,041,114	1,437,804	378,967	16,678,001	216,616,992	122,337	14,499,040	1,668,321	7,656,622	624,599	20,897,593	331,333,341
1860	9,781,205	39,333,684	1,569,570	533,153	20,636,316	231,310,086	201,460	14,611,934	1,252,179	7,367,016	782,061	26,237,455	353,616,119
1861	9,412,898	35,883,012	806,480	175,225	9,501,020	188,790,086	15,057	12,615,408	1,409,112	7,215,022	148,128	23,279,097	289,250,542
1862	3,695,082	22,106,451	.....	.....	1,397,457	130,525,949	.....	5,812,182	3,721,426	5,774,729	.....	17,720,858	189,356,677
1863	4,483,593	26,999,283	.....	.....	1,451,009	175,522,835	.....	7,317,520	3,528,542	7,925,720	.....	16,160,815	243,335,815
1864	5,835,341	30,189,931	.....	.....	1,463,965	227,407,442	.....	9,050,236	3,095,676	10,849,153	.....	28,568,495	316,447,283
1865	4,816,454	24,389,735	.....	.....	8,710,220	152,248,978	.....	7,037,876	2,063,182	15,802,226	.....	30,923,164	238,740,580
1866	8,155,991	42,650,884	587,260	111,357	11,142,249	302,505,719	61,626	13,167,536	2,518,033	15,568,416	334,596	51,140,520	445,512,158
1867	12,209,509	45,280,555	661,966	571,757	10,732,697	277,469,510	19,886	15,349,480	4,085,299	18,064,911	257,512	32,717,937	417,831,571
1868	12,929,349	36,942,341	497,300	579,966	10,732,697	236,791,028	15,740	14,445,205	3,291,043	15,685,337	474,078	25,052,356	357,436,440
1869	15,863,032	44,583,822	401,244	266,517	11,064,200	282,060,008	205,591	15,882,188	2,923,216	15,117,604	748,977	28,389,980	417,506,379
1870	19,512,468	47,484,060	505,699	509,231	14,377,471	281,048,813	14,451	14,483,211	2,922,164	15,982,549	1,001,917	38,116,374	435,958,408
1871	24,672,871	53,613,754	621,559	1,255,003	18,421,796	348,755,769	94,091	17,728,006	2,129,469	15,978,295	1,090,717	35,862,354	520,223,684
1872	28,834,566	70,275,066	740,976	1,741,000	18,433,285	416,162,512	290,128	20,383,832	2,467,550	27,222,270	627,410	39,416,482	626,595,077
1873	29,251,444	67,969,345	746,139	2,426,626	19,867,501	418,709,493	146,367	25,393,061	2,955,691	32,679,791	820,258	41,170,494	642,136,210
1874	29,283,894	52,059,729	803,575	1,419,955	14,424,248	376,732,380	80,381	26,446,037	2,727,593	26,735,461	741,333	35,951,756	567,406,342
1875	27,787,451	51,908,587	680,343	1,216,265	12,320,822	357,136,893	18,929	24,094,323	1,782,187	24,677,243	755,901	30,625,692	533,005,436
1876	22,305,346	37,222,890	455,562	1,332,940	11,216,572	303,466,910	21,415	22,471,367	1,178,423	28,435,128	490,771	32,143,866	460,741,190
1877	22,322,544	42,218,338	148,693	1,411,594	9,326,606	298,261,378	8,973	19,673,874	1,729,271	29,646,823	521,342	26,053,690	451,323,126
1878	16,899,855	40,268,023	134,564	1,078,368	10,921,412	292,797,559	33,011	19,333,496	833,981	26,575,610	494,882	27,680,761	437,051,532
1879	14,017,604	40,448,791	131,185	856,086	6,902,021	302,349,053	33,814	24,377,271	755,868	29,111,744	428,519	26,365,816	445,777,775
1880	19,945,989	68,503,136	202,790	1,094,514	10,611,353	459,937,153	113,688	35,944,500	1,391,086	35,221,751	483,802	34,571,615	667,954,746
1881	16,189,816	61,960,103	440,240	3,101,324	12,213,920	435,450,905	369,096	32,583,106	1,809,212	37,943,695	876,092	39,982,527	642,664,628
1882	14,938,258	69,594,057	577,148	3,022,274	12,133,291	493,060,891	186,355	34,136,579	2,453,394	41,001,636	847,694	52,505,256	724,639,574
1883	14,599,179	72,552,075	498,891	1,511,712	9,596,762	496,005,276	223,626	33,738,556	2,486,359	45,702,530	483,281	45,819,938	723,180,914
1884	11,423,665	65,865,551	462,949	1,119,708	10,784,561	465,119,630	130,214	29,919,019	2,403,509	35,857,698	652,360	40,127,220	667,697,693
1885	11,849,696	53,445,929	446,901	1,157,370	8,688,552	380,077,748	124,717	29,919,019	1,297,080	35,040,350	652,625	54,821,845	577,527,329
1886	11,696,944	58,430,707	721,581	757,133	8,115,171	419,338,932	99,956	36,561,313	1,907,644	37,142,117	426,353	60,213,524	635,436,136
1887	12,535,920	61,018,330	553,203	705,309	9,652,135	456,698,631	95,036	39,952,349	2,002,388	40,707,708	201,765	68,192,074	692,319,768
1888	11,741,585	63,897,778	490,102	715,868	11,617,749	470,426,774	95,036	41,772,121	1,280,632	46,692,905	293,727	74,932,837	723,957,114

a Includes specie.

No. 38.—VALUE OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1856 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Mixed gold and currency values.]

Year ending June 30—	Baltimore, Md.	Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	Charleston, S. C.	Galveston, Tex.	New Or- leans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Norfolk and Ports- mouth, Va.	Phila- delphia, Pa.	Portland and Fal- mouth, Me.	San Fran- cisco, Cal.	Savannah, Ga.	All other ports.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1856	10,856,637	12,813,213	17,323,703	1,252,925	80,550,472	73,998,184	412,085	6,777,724	861,342	2,820,474	8,005,736	50,765,556	266,438,051
1857	13,393,393	12,181,581	15,993,506	1,491,375	91,433,306	74,531,238	529,882	6,838,653	1,019,623	1,973,200	10,670,237	48,850,719	278,906,713
1858	9,816,336	10,677,370	16,887,882	2,428,169	88,269,215	55,029,723	561,185	5,488,337	991,614	1,999,724	9,499,636	48,701,842	251,351,033
1859	9,007,731	10,070,650	17,902,194	3,838,739	100,717,014	53,835,751	426,236	5,039,464	1,221,606	3,253,911	15,372,696	57,706,088	278,392,080
1860	8,802,406	11,200,790	21,179,350	5,772,158	107,559,594	70,292,018	479,885	5,441,455	1,946,718	3,649,277	18,351,554	61,567,218	316,242,423
1861	12,946,385	12,261,436	5,450,018	1,121,292	6,823,357	118,267,177	253,894	9,804,931	2,708,163	6,532,890	267,096	28,462,977	204,899,616
1862	8,371,303	11,591,625	.....	.....	5,208,425	127,651,778	.....	11,023,630	2,751,326	6,433,629	.....	14,201,577	182,024,868
1863	10,992,871	15,994,127	.....	.....	3,993,882	175,903,098	.....	12,171,097	4,181,486	7,355,454	.....	18,084,878	249,891,436
1864	8,711,755	14,489,960	.....	.....	63,131,495	155,626,705	.....	9,880,060	2,808,232	7,263,287	.....	16,787,756	219,561,637
1865	11,794,546	17,771,282	.....	.....	96,765,083	181,646,518	7,906	10,978,603	5,940,564	67,983,468	.....	19,870,681	259,125,063
1866 ^c	10,804,012	18,205,065	.....	.....	82,297,968	170,465,028	246,112	17,132,881	2,809,571	27,226,419	17,924,912	84,146,820	550,684,277
1867	10,964,409	16,496,679	.....	.....	58,303,242	166,162,651	2,013,960	16,535,807	1,582,701	11,555,241	16,668,684	38,399,841	385,746,032
1868	13,813,084	14,944,806	.....	.....	75,070,775	158,768,835	1,719,094	14,339,754	2,410,877	13,558,680	24,646,219	44,914,445	370,555,738
1869	13,651,335	13,118,827	.....	.....	107,367,676	187,092,158	1,371,796	14,527,959	2,369,164	12,273,700	21,057,728	41,797,689	371,045,149
1870	14,310,508	12,241,267	.....	.....	93,759,421	213,298,365	1,628,048	16,896,072	1,488,189	13,385,991	29,749,058	45,728,310	455,208,341
1871	15,008,305	11,974,229	.....	.....	89,470,542	218,222,734	888,037	17,776,027	2,972,401	12,494,102	32,857,902	51,194,584	478,115,292
1872	18,321,121	20,907,869	.....	.....	94,260,571	258,113,548	1,235,068	20,954,775	3,512,986	9,685,388	28,246,607	43,066,215	476,421,478
1873	19,335,978	26,823,175	.....	.....	92,984,936	293,926,705	1,831,036	24,174,757	3,114,368	24,225,520	32,675,500	49,438,858	575,227,017
1874	27,485,379	28,326,612	.....	.....	71,418,662	253,478,584	5,243,986	33,065,405	3,581,502	24,415,007	30,213,476	60,473,213	633,339,368
1875	27,437,757	29,163,829	.....	.....	83,823,693	253,115,991	7,053,841	28,432,974	3,119,923	23,266,395	29,666,666	52,483,764	558,237,638
1876	31,206,807	36,032,892	.....	.....	70,182,143	274,120,814	6,716,338	40,244,075	4,287,219	22,478,350	22,681,753	60,659,898	594,917,715
1877	39,141,274	42,747,795	.....	.....	85,368,466	327,226,478	8,693,680	45,483,046	3,703,950	28,927,528	16,199,441	70,652,595	632,980,854
1878	45,492,527	46,542,044	.....	.....	63,782,426	327,796,819	9,830,352	44,508,089	3,347,866	20,937,040	18,544,963	65,183,454	695,749,930
1879	57,474,495	48,100,019	.....	.....	90,238,503	385,506,602	14,065,455	47,013,751	2,246,386	30,280,402	21,527,235	55,485,083	699,538,742
1880	76,220,870	58,023,587	.....	.....	103,530,548	393,658,208	17,864,770	49,612,195	3,569,351	31,845,712	23,992,364	54,568,226	823,946,253
1881	72,444,413	72,100,193	.....	.....	70,680,176	332,102,136	17,730,532	44,147,296	3,929,371	34,412,580	27,575,161	61,079,334	883,925,947
1882	39,412,642	61,614,526	.....	.....	94,838,634	347,308,334	18,445,548	37,957,661	2,323,577	52,772,340	19,745,658	63,909,957	733,239,732
1883	54,956,050	61,273,101	.....	.....	81,630,030	320,016,246	12,353,256	38,132,145	2,874,557	44,139,303	22,813,347	67,241,548	804,223,632
1884	43,064,217	62,528,000	.....	.....	78,402,154	334,718,227	14,797,181	36,467,799	7,015,221	36,194,488	19,947,349	69,082,476	724,964,852
1885	45,041,634	61,378,633	.....	.....	81,523,779	304,496,611	11,656,137	38,642,516	3,883,624	37,082,520	20,871,446	60,304,012	726,682,946
1886	35,844,829	53,428,513	.....	.....	79,050,983	306,842,375	15,310,247	33,719,861	2,687,121	29,564,561	20,304,812	58,147,889	665,964,529
1887	51,601,118	57,775,156	.....	.....	80,788,096	301,486,784	12,289,110	28,733,415	1,831,267	32,027,995	23,783,313	65,913,710	703,022,923
1888	46,212,036	55,482,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,377,680	27,207,609	20,256,113	78,862,861	683,862,104

^a Includes the domestic exports from all other ports of California.

^b The value of domestic exports from New Orleans for the six months ending June 30, 1865, is included in the value of exports from San Francisco.

^c Includes specie.

No. 39.—VALUE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1856 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Baltimore, Md.	Boston and Charles- town, Mass.	Charleston, S.C.	Galveston, Tex.	New Or- leans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Norfolk and Ports- mouth, Va.	Phila- delphia, Pa.	San Fran- cisco, Cal.	Savannah, Ga.	All other districts.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1856.....	193,661	3,153,355	2,251	.....	288,428	4,944,305	.....	189,164	542,441	.....	5,467,767	14,781,372
1857.....	292,942	3,060,019	12,969	.....	319,228	6,362,989	2,383	152,860	621,296	.....	4,092,361	14,917,047
1858.....	525,974	5,106,316	380	296	605,771	10,345,771	1,000	358,632	395,368	.....	3,320,733	20,660,241
1859.....	150,325	1,949,610	.....	30	399,335	5,803,234	.....	96,591	754,231	.....	5,356,615	14,509,971
1860.....	137,694	1,547,155	11,614	.....	605,218	9,755,960	.....	85,512	1,218,813	.....	3,971,668	17,333,634
1861.....	290,718	2,326,188	.....	.....	88,564	8,408,018	.....	110,027	826,282	.....	2,604,420	14,654,217
1862.....	90,566	1,326,906	.....	.....	.....	6,164,414	.....	27,489	701,222	.....	2,715,880	11,026,477
1863.....	1,075,201	1,702,335	.....	.....	529,900	10,963,293	.....	32,478	1,113,081	.....	2,644,247	17,960,535
1864.....	939,050	1,299,754	.....	.....	284,588	9,173,453	.....	46,602	999,259	.....	2,591,255	15,333,961
1865.....	346,491	2,090,899	.....	.....	a450,417	20,862,523	.....	74,862	a2,004,048	.....	3,259,815	29,089,055
1866.....	103,071	2,892,787	286	.....	210,144	7,453,845	.....	59,871	2,886,893	9,207	3,126,013	14,742,117
1867.....	128,530	2,919,191	2,366	37,676	586,081	11,235,211	.....	137,004	1,599,946	10,736	4,854,767	20,611,508
1868.....	165,134	1,665,054	3,030	93,190	520,276	8,574,975	32,220	34,024	675,800	1,937	797,359	12,562,999
1869.....	240,550	1,262,251	922	24,959	313,855	7,167,373	.....	20,753	662,058	5,970	1,252,309	10,951,000
1870.....	200,225	1,885,162	8,646	4,131	219,276	9,522,588	.....	31,538	605,790	.....	3,677,939	16,155,295
1871.....	86,373	1,450,398	.....	22,866	262,158	9,412,124	.....	17,256	539,126	79,140	2,551,829	14,421,270
1872.....	124,212	1,736,514	119	159	486,043	10,287,917	.....	33,874	504,686	4,064	2,512,867	15,690,453
1873.....	77,546	2,333,054	150	86,876	290,263	11,415,751	20,141	36,232	776,711	.....	2,409,759	17,446,483
1874.....	179,598	2,275,023	.....	57,091	290,905	10,707,633	.....	22,432	669,753	355	2,646,829	16,849,619
1875.....	100,165	1,678,868	.....	135,804	152,710	8,954,649	.....	23,635	803,762	.....	2,309,026	14,158,611
1876.....	176,763	1,214,244	.....	131,178	333,974	9,735,585	.....	37,719	812,591	.....	2,359,811	14,802,424
1877.....	67,984	1,327,401	3,140	82,692	190,061	8,096,565	.....	471,270	863,065	6,265	1,696,553	12,804,996
1878.....	138,543	1,426,426	.....	70,939	221,567	9,267,199	.....	44,755	854,319	483	2,132,267	14,156,498
1879.....	82,446	1,093,645	.....	58,184	125,187	8,073,476	.....	64,951	1,078,900	.....	1,521,862	12,098,651
1880.....	25,000	1,214,754	500	37,028	203,516	7,053,488	.....	37,498	513,217	.....	2,607,304	11,692,305
1881.....	27,280	1,333,484	.....	81,859	213,438	13,522,816	16	82,409	684,276	.....	2,505,821	18,451,399
1882.....	15,594	1,856,900	28,039	8,294	278,855	12,401,639	.....	173,597	704,016	231	2,835,660	17,302,525
1883.....	47,301	1,083,648	60	1,149	269,680	14,117,027	.....	15,599	820,117	.....	3,262,189	19,615,770
1884.....	15,077	969,829	175	21,070	238,199	9,867,021	.....	24,769	856,110	.....	3,556,507	15,548,757
1885.....	11,270	621,470	.....	721	745,420	9,796,534	.....	80,745	1,033,104	.....	3,217,545	15,506,809
1886.....	2,959	670,555	730	6,337	1,036,417	9,832,800	1,000	33,455	663,863	.....	1,312,184	13,560,301
1887.....	6,031	1,226,349	.....	3,223	468,926	9,504,844	109,893	64,980	683,048	.....	1,092,994	13,100,288
1888.....	24,691	974,720	50	2,163	469,394	9,140,712	79,228	112,446	477,282	.....	811,717	12,092,403

^a The value of foreign exports from New Orleans for the six months ending June 30, 1865, is included in the value of exports from San Francisco. ^b Includes specie.

No. 40.—VALUE OF COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED AT THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1856 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Baltimore, Md.	Boston and Charles- town, Mass.	Charleston, S. C.	Galveston, Tex.	New Or- leans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Philadel- phia, Pa.	Portland and Fal- mouth, Me.	San Fran- cisco, Cal.	Savannah, Ga.	All other ports.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1856.....	.....	271, 221	2, 385	.....	1, 776, 626	1, 124, 098	15, 238	.....	820, 844	.....	197, 220	4, 207, 632
1857.....	1, 000	695, 153	11, 000	.....	1, 927, 219	6, 441, 855	16, 588	2, 740	3, 100, 528	.....	205, 716	12, 461, 799
1858.....	12, 450	2, 397, 606	132, 305	.....	4, 520, 851	9, 327, 044	114, 778	2, 270	2, 474, 531	.....	292, 661	19, 274, 496
1859.....	1, 970	133, 556	731	.....	1, 671, 515	1, 614, 101	18, 502	.....	3, 499, 145	.....	495, 269	7, 434, 789
1860.....	3, 568	32, 876	.....	.....	2, 286, 457	2, 382, 855	14, 867	640	2, 210, 905	.....	1, 617, 967	8, 550, 135
1861.....	36, 207	8, 131, 139	.....	.....	2, 459, 849	34, 176, 188	10, 040	.....	1, 291, 484	27, 200	267, 504	46, 399, 611
1862.....	1, 538	1, 851, 170	.....	.....	.....	11, 689, 687	5, 008	133, 830	2, 591, 509	.....	142, 310	16, 415, 052
1863.....	806	83, 989	.....	.....	28, 110	1, 731, 530	75, 265	150	2, 756, 689	.....	4, 907, 566	9, 584, 105
1864.....	162	73, 922	.....	.....	32, 683	2, 099, 057	91, 436	.....	4, 216, 325	.....	6, 602, 027	13, 115, 612
1865.....	.....	150, 759	.....	.....	11, 692	1, 890, 431	281, 644	.....	4, 492, 270	.....	2, 983, 276	9, 810, 072
1866 ^a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867 ^a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	1, 384	97, 395	.....	.....	654, 161	5, 789, 631	82, 560	.....	3, 818, 650	.....	3, 744, 587	14, 188, 368
1869.....	.....	53, 145	.....	.....	356, 693	13, 057, 674	85, 368	.....	2, 971, 297	.....	3, 289, 699	19, 807, 876
1870.....	.....	40, 785	.....	.....	616, 283	12, 941, 193	17, 586	.....	5, 851, 554	.....	6, 951, 778	26, 419, 179
1871.....	.....	38, 471	.....	.....	1, 005, 442	9, 154, 001	.....	669	4, 406, 612	.....	6, 664, 829	21, 270, 024
1872.....	1, 739	123, 119	.....	.....	108, 903	2, 353, 317	21	5, 603	6, 108, 231	.....	5, 042, 756	13, 743, 689
1873.....	36, 159	113, 962	.....	.....	65, 843	7, 611, 934	89	4, 513	6, 742, 813	.....	6, 905, 624	21, 480, 937
1874.....	18, 244	152, 676	.....	12, 300	109, 616	18, 401, 242	1, 000	5, 976	5, 512, 859	.....	4, 240, 993	28, 454, 906
1875.....	1, 541	73, 639	.....	1, 769	35, 665	11, 500, 687	142, 064	.....	5, 020, 240	.....	4, 125, 112	20, 900, 717
1876.....	35, 283	190, 733	.....	2, 665	386, 231	8, 246, 000	75	.....	5, 650, 353	21, 920	1, 403, 347	15, 936, 681
1877.....	5, 384	56, 787	.....	.....	201, 844	31, 770, 581	149	.....	6, 699, 414	30, 153	2, 010, 176	40, 774, 414
1878.....	38, 773	82, 667	.....	2, 833	331, 843	20, 382, 090	25	.....	5, 926, 703	7, 829	3, 048, 551	29, 821, 314
1879.....	25, 164	68, 190	.....	15, 849	318, 576	11, 766, 309	.....	.....	5, 935, 135	1, 000	2, 165, 777	20, 296, 000
1880.....	10, 267	106, 522	.....	12, 727	230, 901	83, 658, 245	.....	.....	6, 043, 566	.....	2, 955, 290	93, 034, 310
1881.....	7, 588	142, 727	.....	5, 345	125, 072	100, 302, 913	16, 792	.....	6, 724, 586	.....	3, 267, 266	110, 575, 497
1882.....	2, 115	122, 090	.....	.....	122, 205	28, 215, 006	11, 000	.....	10, 642, 761	.....	3, 357, 213	42, 472, 390
1883.....	1, 315	99, 198	.....	16, 092	210, 604	12, 695, 200	.....	.....	9, 251, 248	.....	6, 215, 734	28, 489, 391
1884.....	2, 819	267, 975	.....	.....	214, 404	21, 235, 725	.....	.....	8, 703, 295	.....	7, 002, 044	37, 426, 262
1885.....	3, 621	139, 185	.....	.....	159, 457	25, 957, 687	4, 082	.....	5, 919, 022	.....	11, 059, 269	43, 242, 323
1886.....	9, 939	121, 995	.....	.....	200, 421	15, 209, 857	1, 284	.....	9, 286, 196	.....	13, 763, 964	38, 593, 656
1887.....	8, 279	51, 391	.....	.....	252, 441	41, 238, 214	336	.....	6, 094, 868	.....	12, 525, 263	60, 170, 792
1888.....	3, 960	57, 375	.....	.....	.....	39, 841, 658	.....	.....	7, 739, 217	.....	11, 695, 776	59, 337, 986

^a Included in "merchandise."

No. 41.—VALUE OF DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION EXPORTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1856 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Balti- more, Md.	Boston and Charles- town, Mass.	Charles- ton, S. C.	Galves- ton, Tex.	New Or- leans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Philadel- phia, Pa.	Portland and Fal- mouth, Me.	San Fran- cisco, Cal.	All other ports.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1856		11,860,362	4,800	.....	26,180	24,765,013	177,600	.....	7,182,088	132,236	44,148,279
1857		12,712,438	.....	.....	103,240	36,490,845	126,583	56,000	10,237,519	339,727	60,078,352
1858		4,596,422	.....	.....	1,009	27,373,841	124,887	15,831	10,035,246	197,960	42,407,246
1859		4,125,480	.....	.....	73,675	43,625,825	209,050	.....	9,149,871	151,624	57,502,305
1860		2,329,980	.....	.....	252,986	50,338,937	71,300	3,312	3,739,117	209,019	56,946,851
1861		685,840	5,563	.....	.....	19,112,779	60,120	1,250	3,881,578	49,500	23,799,870
1862		591,421	.....	.....	.....	24,726,183	31,000	.....	5,271,589	420,458	31,044,651
1863		3,156,088	.....	.....	560,089	46,014,880	65,100	3,800	2,588,660	3,583,945	55,993,562
1864		750,137	.....	.....	423,811	55,610,517	286,038	55,072	40,943,785	2,383,202	100,473,562
1865		1,448,217	.....	.....	6128,387	37,733,355	.....	.....	622,267,655	3,040,510	64,618,124
1866 ^c											
1867		801,628	4,000	.....	697,326	36,917,429	49,325	715	13,154,182	3,320,652	54,976,196
1868		746,067	.....	.....	235,282	69,868,588	45,007	402,000	10,231,484	2,173,240	83,745,975
1869					60,929	26,615,429	57,214	.....	15,266,318	509,881	42,915,966
1870		10,000	.....	.....	290,366	22,880,333	7,000	.....	18,800,030	1,876,333	43,883,802
1871		987,062	.....	.....	193,660	72,232,410	127,000	.....	8,297,312	2,536,365	84,403,359
1872		535,285	.....	.....	30,607	52,190,940	28,101	.....	16,557,673	3,451,434	72,798,240
1873		215,750	.....	.....	69,394	55,016,415	28,368	.....	14,490,977	4,076,443	73,905,546
1874		9,015	.....	.....	274,363	46,433,564	33,500	.....	9,148,839	3,772,673	59,699,686
1875		23,336	.....	7,500	42,610	75,723,329	155,045	.....	5,683,491	2,143,918	83,857,129
1876		9,000	.....	.....	73,998	41,589,908	10,000	.....	6,389,214	1,956,571	50,038,691
1877		800	.....	.....	4,400	26,847,747	41,900	.....	14,560,951	1,613,940	43,134,738
1878						11,766,270	1,030	.....	14,455,663	838,922	27,061,885
1879					12,000	11,020,727	.....	.....	5,268,015	1,250,293	17,555,035
1880					11,371	2,935,062	.....	.....	5,367,731	1,033,729	9,347,893
1881					176,517	8,846,882	1,900	.....	4,730,614	671,031	14,226,944
1882					21,751	38,395,605	.....	.....	3,085,515	1,977,400	43,480,271
1883		100	.....	.....	1,800	15,263,319	.....	.....	4,697,466	1,656,496	21,623,181
1884						43,039,148	.....	.....	6,480,780	705,607	50,225,635
1885		200	.....	.....	1,000	15,220,998	.....	.....	8,574,390	579,322	24,376,110
1886		1,000	.....	.....	700	41,915,728	.....	.....	8,865,819	1,137,870	51,924,117
1887		2,200	.....	.....	9,677	12,515,123	3,000	.....	10,175,257	.....	22,710,340
1888					17,475	24,302,460	20,870	.....	8,850,899	3,000	33,195,504

^a Includes the domestic exports from all other ports of California.

^b The value of domestic exports from New Orleans for the six months ending June 30, 1865, is included in the value of exports from San Francisco.

^c Included in merchandise.

No. 42.—VALUE OF FOREIGN COIN AND BULLION EXPORTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1856 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Balti- more, Md.	Boston and Charles- town, Mass.	Galves- ton, Tex.	New Or- leans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Philadel- phia, Pa.	San Fran- cisco, Cal.	All other districts.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1856	71,100	158,721	.....	.....	1,154,297	.....	173,071	40,017	1,597,206
1857	8,000	372,880	.....	37,263	6,997,395	17,060	1,603,886	22,086	9,058,570
1858	38,256	599,745	.....	.....	6,953,326	15,395	2,608,291	10,888	10,225,901
1859	11,563	26,380	.....	376,514	3,213,619	.....	2,757,030	.....	6,385,106
1860	59,300	90,090	.....	.....	7,758,729	.....	1,688,809	2,460	9,599,388
1861	.....	175,000	.....	.....	4,903,477	.....	912,733	.....	5,991,210
1862	7,432	361,183	.....	.....	4,237,670	.....	230,944	5,760	5,842,989
1863	.....	501,511	.....	106,695	6,406,060	.....	941,095	207,688	8,163,049
1864	.....	85,259	.....	27,431	3,502,187	.....	1,187,541	60,561	4,922,979
1865	.....	118,243	.....	610,828	1,764,495	.....	61,089,108	42,428	3,025,102
1866 and 1867 ^a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	.....	22,467	.....	1,117,096	6,441,298	.....	2,457,266	.....	10,038,127
1869	.....	.....	.....	444,665	10,574,463	.....	3,203,286	.....	14,222,414
1870	.....	.....	.....	270,529	10,816,822	.....	3,184,513	.....	14,271,864
1871	.....	.....	.....	1,031,552	10,675,087	.....	2,316,990	15,000	14,038,629
1872	.....	20,000	.....	815,657	4,873,301	.....	1,334,336	36,000	7,079,294
1873	.....	20,666	.....	278,504	7,556,348	.....	2,769,910	77,600	10,703,028
1874	.....	.....	.....	165,506	3,925,830	.....	2,828,858	10,525	6,930,719
1875	.....	.....	213,471	.....	6,547,415	.....	1,484,695	29,432	8,275,013
1876	.....	.....	234,022	.....	4,132,736	.....	2,100,853	.....	6,467,611
1877	.....	.....	246,108	.....	9,174,196	39,600	3,567,595	.....	13,027,499
1878	2,451	3,392	.....	.....	3,556,673	.....	3,115,724	.....	6,678,240
1879	1,581	.....	.....	62,000	4,335,909	.....	3,038,916	4,000	7,442,406
1880	1,560	22,650	.....	.....	5,138,574	.....	2,632,242	.....	7,795,026
1881	.....	14,955	.....	107,968	2,907,182	.....	2,149,798	.....	5,179,903
1882	3,797	6,701	.....	.....	3,761,188	.....	2,156,760	8,762	5,937,208
1883	1,648	5,000	.....	.....	7,049,832	.....	3,051,144	89,528	10,107,152
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,690,789	.....	5,068,042	148,917	16,907,748
1885	.....	1,500	.....	.....	8,031,562	.....	9,736,647	85,706	17,855,415
1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,741,087	.....	8,680,645	117,561	20,539,293
1887	4,981	.....	.....	10,145	5,648,541	.....	7,427,555	196,129	13,287,351
1888	11,466	.....	.....	.....	6,967,303	.....	5,954,387	285,523	13,218,679

^a Including copper coin. ^b The value of foreign exports from New Orleans for the six months ending June 30, 1865, is included in the value of exports from San Francisco.
^c Included in merchandise.

No. 43.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM, THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES, FROM 1876 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[NOTE.—Imports and exports of foreign merchandise are stated in specie values, and exports of domestic merchandise in mixed gold and currency values from 1876 to 1879, inclusive.]

Countries.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
EUROPE.													
Austria-Hungary:													
Imports.....	Dollars. 949,869	Dollars. 414,020	Dollars. 272,250	Dollars. 315,813	Dollars. 1,555,007	Dollars. 1,415,611	Dollars. 2,444,812	Dollars. 2,984,923	Dollars. 7,744,965	Dollars. 5,745,580	Dollars. 6,603,058	Dollars. 8,522,088	Dollars. 8,683,528
Exports:													
Domestic.....	1,554,319	2,666,246	2,827,581	2,640,648	2,304,601	2,255,140	2,286,162	1,715,382	2,483,025	2,609,216	1,950,267	679,981	331,662
Foreign.....	1,200	2,300	3,673	1,059	2,228	272	9,540	64,522	6,857	105,321	44,868	3,000	1,164
Belgium:													
Imports.....	5,441,478	5,079,149	3,982,842	4,209,232	11,791,465	12,603,435	20,999,668	23,161,200	10,923,160	8,695,084	9,178,513	8,063,648	9,836,572
Exports:													
Domestic.....	16,093,747	18,206,025	22,388,075	27,470,003	33,715,843	35,683,574	24,153,787	26,730,731	21,897,019	25,373,756	22,613,399	27,239,023	24,636,205
Foreign.....	682,393	626,034	1,149,506	1,052,398	438,337	642,757	953,226	1,048,244	691,636	1,084,493	680,996	700,800	544,517
Denmark:													
Imports.....	1,224	9,053	9,469	21,438	180,299	402,979	394,377	302,886	545,886	350,451	432,020	338,754	497,874
Exports:													
Domestic.....	781,375	3,329,725	3,303,488	2,284,784	3,471,204	6,392,539	3,856,813	4,442,077	3,804,909	4,527,743	2,915,003	3,892,593	3,002,463
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,758	66,799	.....	10,780	5,266	11,107	11,700
France:													
Imports.....	50,959,577	47,556,292	43,378,870	50,684,601	69,344,412	69,806,375	88,897,606	97,989,164	70,842,413	56,935,352	63,417,430	68,107,624	71,365,266
Exports:													
Domestic.....	39,022,829	44,098,343	54,289,918	88,194,041	98,889,209	89,844,100	47,401,923	55,965,191	49,290,650	44,562,334	40,006,096	55,681,994	37,784,237
Foreign.....	769,873	1,041,575	1,029,220	1,475,586	1,173,835	4,353,351	2,608,895	2,717,032	1,609,235	2,146,616	1,675,650	1,575,676	1,426,071
Germany:													
Imports.....	35,319,462	32,509,365	34,790,103	35,519,818	52,211,237	52,989,181	56,368,542	57,377,728	65,019,163	63,241,753	69,154,997	80,647,560	78,421,835
Exports:													
Domestic.....	49,161,752	57,456,120	53,991,387	56,164,394	56,292,106	68,858,571	52,790,056	64,340,490	59,251,307	60,819,091	60,923,857	57,316,655	55,621,264
Foreign.....	1,467,320	651,313	818,458	892,851	770,157	1,329,681	1,438,897	1,829,439	1,351,752	1,403,700	1,037,336	1,254,617	792,907
Great Britain and Ire- land.													
England:													
Imports.....	113,910,014	104,912,296	97,069,249	97,709,167	189,266,307	153,615,779	166,688,529	161,960,672	137,328,720	114,586,954	131,404,194	140,458,974	150,263,236
Exports:													
Domestic.....	273,126,263	284,595,064	297,683,240	281,665,645	354,091,535	391,606,523	329,698,269	342,245,206	318,679,664	329,368,442	297,866,311	315,295,588	308,392,972
Foreign.....	4,121,433	3,674,573	3,257,286	2,164,619	2,574,893	3,308,256	3,788,113	4,803,906	3,328,851	2,905,587	3,420,659	3,094,864	2,990,131
Scotland:													
Imports.....	8,933,541	7,771,694	8,452,849	8,736,538	17,046,332	15,248,823	20,661,261	18,702,898	16,968,061	14,301,327	14,271,971	15,414,059	18,314,363
Exports:													
Domestic.....	20,060,700	21,003,844	24,721,889	22,646,766	28,241,373	35,023,787	30,438,351	34,965,473	35,330,606	36,910,300	28,501,588	29,700,189	30,840,083
Foreign.....	309,009	99,418	242,316	120,296	109,546	334,223	236,279	163,910	189,726	242,171	103,848	114,023	274,966

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—BY COUNTRIES.

53

Ireland:	529, 726	1, 050, 268	1, 768, 579	2, 093, 107	4, 301, 055	5, 629, 136	8, 238, 902	7, 959, 049	8, 252, 827	7, 813, 499	8, 577, 889	9, 194, 410	9, 320, 376
Imports:													
Exports:													
Domestic:	38, 200, 163	36, 252, 726	61, 201, 791	42, 173, 470	68, 661, 336	50, 820, 309	44, 111, 411	43, 222, 794	28, 706, 889	28, 647, 183	18, 560, 074	18, 105, 366	19, 005, 735
Foreign:	234, 482	335, 430	324, 217	57, 643	117, 814	41, 980	74, 732	22, 885	2, 650	29, 520	1, 220	649	11, 816
Total Great Britain and Ireland:													
Imports:	123, 373, 281	113, 734, 258	107, 290, 677	108, 538, 812	210, 613, 694	174, 493, 738	195, 588, 692	188, 622, 619	162, 549, 608	136, 701, 780	154, 254, 054	165, 067, 443	177, 897, 975
Exports:													
Domestic:	331, 387, 126	341, 851, 634	383, 606, 911	346, 485, 881	450, 994, 244	477, 450, 619	404, 248, 031	420, 433, 473	382, 717, 159	394, 925, 925	344, 927, 973	363, 101, 143	358, 238, 790
Foreign:	4, 664, 924	4, 109, 421	3, 823, 819	2, 342, 558	2, 802, 253	3, 684, 459	4, 099, 124	4, 990, 701	3, 521, 227	3, 177, 278	3, 525, 727	3, 209, 536	3, 276, 913
Gibraltar:													
Imports:	4, 270	46, 934	8, 506	10, 221	22, 818	17, 416	12, 767	4, 573	4, 748	3, 563	1, 906	5, 943	4, 595
Exports:													
Domestic:	1, 565, 054	2, 544, 931	2, 641, 916	1, 297, 820	2, 322, 703	2, 802, 610	1, 338, 731	623, 481	1, 104, 141	1, 251, 784	920, 734	727, 050	604, 134
Foreign:	7, 198	21, 515	2, 541	480	962	79, 132	16, 776	4, 335	14, 025	9, 827	4, 278	5, 005	1, 911
Greece:													
Imports:	560, 411	523, 128	276, 445	409, 328	451, 379	550, 638	899, 561	1, 239, 580	1, 039, 984	596, 707	730, 823	998, 243	1, 262, 519
Exports:													
Domestic:	143, 235	190, 170	4, 888, 104	285, 019	145, 572	142, 042	349, 467	91, 017	185, 485	207, 822	144, 003	171, 497	174, 411
Foreign:		6, 458	2, 222										
Italy:													
Imports:	7, 628, 362	7, 105, 230	6, 711, 006	7, 884, 327	10, 317, 686	11, 643, 987	12, 114, 221	11, 909, 658	16, 706, 357	14, 492, 908	16, 870, 636	19, 387, 808	18, 401, 588
Exports:													
Domestic:	7, 770, 470	8, 484, 496	8, 736, 719	8, 657, 403	12, 348, 239	8, 987, 417	8, 981, 260	10, 114, 548	7, 563, 403	11, 690, 142	13, 048, 846	12, 056, 481	12, 725, 887
Foreign:	17, 005	10, 172	4, 381	830	4, 403	31, 458	95, 037	199, 010	507, 627	284, 275	324, 578	115, 123	25, 672
Netherlands:													
Imports:	2, 438, 257	2, 547, 119	2, 774, 934	3, 680, 932	6, 944, 087	5, 802, 306	8, 165, 728	12, 253, 733	4, 872, 933	5, 652, 749	8, 523, 846	9, 922, 913	12, 356, 374
Exports:													
Domestic:	12, 185, 355	10, 411, 757	13, 174, 079	13, 802, 840	16, 887, 230	25, 785, 004	13, 102, 401	18, 538, 161	16, 322, 960	16, 634, 137	14, 536, 664	18, 445, 556	15, 983, 191
Foreign:	57, 753	156, 578	125, 968	361, 319	319, 868	567, 503	635, 422	381, 422	235, 322	170, 126	223, 053	402, 714	230, 942
Portugal:													
Imports:	573, 638	524, 826	429, 447	454, 385	770, 697	758, 202	1, 141, 884	1, 903, 476	1, 262, 800	1, 007, 150	1, 344, 167	1, 679, 198	1, 463, 942
Exports:													
Domestic:	3, 169, 027	2, 361, 734	3, 879, 896	4, 897, 290	4, 586, 764	4, 291, 088	4, 522, 403	5, 363, 122	4, 607, 321	4, 553, 445	4, 306, 205	4, 506, 521	4, 910, 197
Foreign:	78, 785	19, 030	131, 645	29, 871	8, 972	178	67, 368	121, 915	11, 610	44, 901	170, 218	34, 366	2, 087
Azore, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands:													
Imports:	67, 928	78, 514	61, 203	100, 154	82, 459	177, 791	109, 892	70, 689	58, 416	100, 517	103, 362	44, 385	74, 198
Exports:													
Domestic:	303, 363	413, 637	645, 108	587, 881	333, 147	526, 852	557, 769	621, 724	496, 752	407, 965	443, 810	351, 252	307, 081
Foreign:	1, 767	1, 638	2, 000	4, 920	6, 884	6, 347	13, 032	9, 365	4, 093	7, 773	10, 806	4, 372	3, 347
Roumania:													
Imports:													
Exports, domestic:													
Russia on the Baltic and White Seas:													
Imports:													
Exports:													
Domestic:	682, 478	410, 197	599, 931	350, 632	448, 563	1, 546, 199	1, 427, 162	1, 155, 438	1, 567, 705	1, 771, 640	2, 014, 231	2, 489, 886	2, 297, 382
Foreign:													
Domestic:	11, 238, 847	4, 258, 344	11, 002, 472	15, 959, 701	12, 134, 785	13, 286, 753	9, 162, 553	14, 378, 450	8, 314, 080	5, 447, 981	7, 447, 023	6, 581, 526	9, 590, 097
Foreign:					700				20		4, 425		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—BY COUNTRIES.

No. 43.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1876 TO 1888—Continued.

Countries.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
EUROPE—continued.													
Russia, on the Black Sea:													
Imports.....	Dollars. 320,842	Dollars. 203,010	Dollars. 753	Dollars. 233,213	Dollars. 225,391	Dollars. 1,251,227	Dollars. 1,046,568	Dollars. 1,344,030	Dollars. 1,133,969	Dollars. 1,218,083	Dollars. 1,168,922	Dollars. 1,816,812	Dollars. 1,167,958
Exports:													
Domestic.....	518,252	58,690		637,814	991,659	2,532,070	2,292,582	4,623,564	2,842,835	2,197,357	2,258,312	1,035,320	1,616,207
Foreign.....	717						8,016	17,420					
Spain:													
Imports.....	3,399,863	3,280,836	3,265,646	3,334,241	5,052,419	5,933,995	5,999,506	7,794,345	6,207,520	4,763,945	5,930,202	5,570,868	5,189,745
Exports:													
Domestic.....	10,138,320	10,461,750	8,200,840	12,438,903	14,641,237	12,536,283	11,997,881	16,815,708	11,890,023	11,967,165	13,047,762	12,753,634	14,310,459
Foreign.....	9,400	11,726	4,626	86,426	16,647	18,264	16,327	115,579	5,167	23,903	44,188	27,919	7,707
Sweden and Norway:													
Imports.....	347,945	243,562	137,756	213,924	688,963	947,896	1,639,972	1,831,171	3,049,838	2,610,671	2,563,033	3,113,402	3,256,064
Exports:													
Domestic.....	1,460,987	3,041,625	2,792,228	2,138,461	2,365,678	3,405,484	1,740,813	2,822,115	2,440,112	3,115,774	2,931,317	3,076,799	2,679,613
Foreign.....	5,134	15,144	15,332	8,791	20,725	812	2,978	2,433	3,050	2,504	6,870	4,070	41,009
Switzerland:													
Imports.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	16,464,034	13,863,432	14,353,981	43,578,213	13,711,286
Exports:													
Domestic.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,016	46,360	31,727	49,598	24,254
Foreign.....													330
Turkey in Europe:													
Imports.....	29,285	46,714	2,891		29,835	283,126	278,866	488,512	857,133	880,631	648,402	1,086,071	1,004,320
Exports:													
Domestic.....	2,499,776	8,344,522	384,919	3,989,230	1,443,596	619,419	1,344,470	679,946	615,835	419,666	1,157,263	285,398	182,796
Foreign.....									31	500	385		420
Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands:													
Imports.....	103,530	137,465	105,884	66,042	91,371	103,529	51,589	97,400	106,029	113,847	91,890	157,034	132,416
Exports:													
Domestic.....													
Foreign.....						19							
Total Europe:													
Imports.....	232,201,750	214,449,672	204,098,613	216,027,113	370,821,782	340,727,631	397,581,413	409,713,125	370,956,601	318,733,328	357,538,465	390,728,002	407,051,875
Exports:													
Domestic.....	488,993,834	518,179,749	576,753,641	587,932,113	713,867,817	755,399,565	590,127,102	648,299,180	575,833,810	590,768,751	533,614,395	567,952,021	542,725,806
Foreign.....	7,763,469	6,672,904	7,113,446	6,257,159	5,565,971	10,714,233	9,973,396	11,568,216	7,961,652	8,471,997	7,758,644	7,348,305	6,366,697

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—BY COUNTRIES.

55

NORTH AMERICA														
British North American Provinces.														
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Isl. and:														
Imports.....	3, 144, 092	3, 701, 381	3, 503, 870	3, 848, 969	3, 995, 630	4, 812, 486	6, 468, 013	6, 091, 406	5, 538, 881	5, 350, 570	4, 556, 980	4, 980, 931	6, 284, 332	
Exports:														
Domestic.....	5, 709, 367	6, 094, 463	6, 269, 916	4, 399, 712	2, 555, 857	3, 219, 214	3, 142, 156	3, 529, 936	3, 366, 529	2, 697, 433	2, 502, 011	2, 288, 431	2, 909, 277	
Foreign.....	548, 872	468, 108	585, 847	266, 469	202, 532	287, 244	282, 466	323, 994	299, 477	167, 616	309, 265	164, 929	402, 251	
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory:														
Imports.....	24, 918, 290	19, 728, 652	20, 655, 930	20, 950, 387	27, 906, 688	31, 655, 026	43, 240, 614	36, 994, 912	31, 572, 603	29, 673, 458	31, 263, 469	31, 206, 178	34, 707, 352	
Exports:														
Domestic.....	23, 117, 560	27, 592, 987	26, 238, 315	21, 570, 358	23, 224, 824	29, 760, 556	28, 649, 108	35, 193, 636	35, 174, 214	29, 194, 222	26, 301, 962	28, 510, 766	28, 539, 386	
Foreign.....	2, 625, 460	2, 019, 723	2, 529, 899	1, 992, 317	2, 356, 961	3, 211, 379	2, 702, 665	3, 133, 060	2, 954, 584	2, 390, 337	2, 316, 449	2, 318, 072	2, 273, 183	
British Columbia:														
Imports.....	743, 582	734, 722	885, 011	920, 415	1, 086, 246	1, 216, 589	1, 066, 954	1, 207, 840	1, 288, 351	1, 671, 657	1, 483, 587	1, 660, 168	1, 932, 870	
Exports:														
Domestic.....	1, 118, 874	1, 054, 152	1, 294, 237	1, 201, 986	976, 797	1, 219, 924	1, 443, 471	1, 992, 933	1, 883, 077	2, 220, 599	1, 840, 312	1, 528, 839	1, 625, 203	
Foreign.....	255, 586	188, 882	228, 468	173, 543	143, 286	205, 005	280, 537	243, 551	628, 315	1, 575, 427	192, 801	177, 073	133, 083	
Newfoundland and Labrador:														
Imports.....	204, 287	112, 623	312, 991	413, 783	225, 776	357, 846	337, 894	446, 718	616, 005	264, 856	192, 302	168, 307	159, 569	
Exports:														
Domestic.....	1, 580, 614	1, 934, 558	1, 126, 604	1, 209, 513	1, 305, 202	1, 593, 337	2, 055, 124	2, 114, 500	2, 087, 112	1, 864, 561	1, 308, 839	1, 167, 367	1, 358, 193	
Foreign.....	47, 798	21, 307	11, 135	29, 804	10, 412	16, 217	14, 295	48, 643	18, 142	14, 712	13, 382	6, 870	4, 543	
Total British North American Provinces:														
Imports.....	29, 010, 251	24, 277, 378	25, 357, 802	26, 133, 554	33, 214, 340	38, 041, 947	51, 113, 475	44, 740, 876	39, 015, 840	36, 960, 541	37, 496, 338	38, 015, 584	43, 084, 123	
Exports:														
Domestic.....	31, 526, 415	36, 676, 160	34, 929, 072	28, 381, 569	28, 062, 680	35, 793, 031	35, 289, 859	42, 831, 005	42, 510, 932	35, 976, 815	31, 953, 124	33, 495, 403	34, 432, 059	
Foreign.....	3, 477, 716	2, 698, 020	3, 355, 349	2, 462, 133	2, 713, 191	3, 719, 845	3, 279, 963	3, 749, 248	3, 900, 518	4, 148, 092	2, 831, 897	2, 666, 944	2, 813, 060	
Miquelon, Langley, and Saint Pierre Islands:														
Imports.....		90	64	142	3, 901	16, 959	18, 325	17, 376	565	18, 686	8, 284	70, 924	32, 227	
Exports:														
Domestic.....	222, 132	292, 129	283, 277	305, 867	287, 307	309, 889	315, 425	434, 465	435, 879	394, 864	374, 237	299, 763	371, 887	
Foreign.....	12, 351	12, 397	17, 521	16, 274	18, 351	20, 510	19, 829	17, 422	13, 555	19, 683	24, 294	12, 593	19, 537	
Mexico:														
Imports.....	5, 150, 572	5, 204, 264	5, 251, 502	5, 493, 221	7, 209, 593	8, 317, 802	8, 461, 899	8, 177, 123	9, 016, 486	9, 267, 021	10, 687, 972	14, 719, 840	17, 329, 889	
Exports:														
Domestic.....	4, 700, 978	4, 503, 802	5, 811, 429	5, 400, 380	6, 065, 974	9, 198, 077	13, 324, 505	14, 370, 982	11, 089, 603	7, 370, 599	6, 856, 077	7, 267, 129	9, 242, 189	
Foreign.....	1, 499, 594	1, 389, 692	1, 649, 275	1, 351, 864	1, 800, 519	1, 973, 161	2, 156, 077	2, 216, 628	1, 614, 689	970, 185	881, 546	692, 428	655, 584	

No. 43.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1876 TO 1888—Continued.

Countries.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
NORTH AMERICA—con'd.													
Central American States:													
Imports.....	Dollars. 1,597,515	Dollars. 2,678,672	Dollars. 2,968,996	Dollars. 2,251,589	Dollars. 3,313,469	Dollars. 3,159,786	Dollars. 4,735,398	Dollars. 5,121,315	Dollars. 6,162,227	Dollars. 6,409,015	Dollars. 5,915,413	Dollars. 7,637,651	Dollars. 7,623,378
Exports:													
Domestic.....	891,938	913,307	1,205,180	1,110,603	1,729,215	1,541,229	1,586,558	1,936,813	3,064,798	2,667,943	2,442,171	2,861,126	4,131,574
Foreign.....	37,853	47,423	49,577	45,173	56,640	84,509	57,455	66,654	113,055	94,588	70,571	74,321	134,012
British Honduras:													
Imports.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	159,090	453,319	443,120	489,469	531,839	262,791	218,360	270,363	303,283	183,635
Exports:													
Domestic.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	293,762	370,252	471,302	498,881	487,535	414,746	359,730	364,528	349,510	321,525
Foreign.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	4,960	35,430	14,657	9,432	16,882	16,338	10,023	15,121	5,422	4,969
West Indies.													
British West Indies:													
Imports.....	b3,362,810	b6,224,368	b5,647,708	3,559,995	5,482,002	6,294,046	6,644,387	8,736,112	9,791,616	10,363,381	9,853,680	11,569,779	12,550,940
Exports:													
Domestic.....	b8,196,842	b7,519,908	b7,392,679	6,485,391	6,849,878	8,138,565	7,824,293	8,241,622	8,553,244	6,963,219	7,113,699	6,465,030	7,450,018
Foreign.....	b223,693	b185,557	b213,722	217,045	217,870	257,579	217,073	260,531	296,070	247,660	208,427	182,174	161,515
Cuba:													
Imports.....	56,007,866	65,828,395	56,901,332	63,649,656	65,423,018	63,003,404	70,450,652	65,544,534	57,181,497	42,306,093	51,110,780	49,515,434	49,319,087
Exports:													
Domestic.....	12,080,303	12,709,003	11,365,013	12,201,691	10,924,633	10,999,276	11,775,073	14,567,918	10,562,880	8,719,195	10,020,879	10,138,930	9,724,124
Foreign.....	768,167	662,575	624,250	529,364	301,066	365,309	359,751	535,785	347,873	286,965	388,291	407,481	329,436
Danish West Indies:													
Imports.....	363,991	284,480	335,541	442,827	461,497	359,900	539,024	384,003	387,863	336,303	245,921	500,675	399,220
Exports:													
Domestic.....	767,309	741,654	738,696	886,857	689,104	721,128	716,591	694,565	578,997	571,103	587,572	604,844	603,140
Foreign.....	13,498	8,592	7,613	15,737	8,691	12,563	12,137	7,561	11,043	15,056	12,611	8,782	8,999
Dutch West Indies:													
Imports.....	c671,726	c690,694	c624,934	647,402	1,355,517	2,594,376	1,582,133	882,058	647,592	386,668	453,747	256,695	388,834
Exports:													
Domestic.....	c857,546	c966,322	c685,789	622,171	837,288	921,475	743,304	579,690	580,115	653,853	570,159	536,300	581,055
Foreign.....	c15,450	c18,308	c3,588	7,955	11,253	18,943	10,077	9,922	3,843	12,989	4,392	3,505	2,538
French West Indies:													
Imports.....	d1,857,668	d2,322,653	d2,876,903	2,618,301	2,717,004	2,464,577	2,424,755	2,895,857	3,136,402	1,147,515	534,351	406,625	116,890
Exports:													
Domestic.....	d1,486,925	d1,368,074	d1,569,880	1,465,881	1,799,972	1,520,651	1,556,393	1,783,332	1,790,584	1,394,101	1,426,683	1,334,344	1,574,728
Foreign.....	d12,986	d39,504	d20,785	15,884	28,424	34,970	16,390	30,223	29,534	24,872	11,902	18,434	29,099
Hayti:													
Imports.....	2,829,358	2,779,410	2,827,063	2,790,476	4,339,186	4,717,269	3,537,937	2,971,515	2,389,173	2,471,436	2,603,992	1,752,537	2,918,820
Exports:													
Domestic.....	4,685,875	3,814,566	4,105,823	3,148,757	3,591,150	4,372,321	3,195,931	3,162,738	2,735,150	3,227,059	2,963,147	3,059,318	4,322,653
Foreign.....	105,998	64,664	61,038	61,318	60,368	116,307	49,673	60,363	34,959	80,248	104,573	170,810	294,472

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—BY COUNTRIES.

Porto Rico:	4, 173, 794	4, 405, 752	4, 800, 817	4, 384, 954	5, 443, 886	3, 860, 199	5, 716, 874	5, 477, 493	6, 890, 456	6, 104, 263	4, 594, 544	4, 661, 690	4, 412, 483
Imports.....													
Exports:													
Domestic.....	1, 750, 162	1, 980, 265	1, 504, 431	1, 771, 483	1, 969, 284	1, 712, 732	1, 838, 214	2, 116, 499	2, 188, 609	1, 533, 177	1, 676, 929	1, 707, 241	1, 920, 358
Foreign.....	65, 794	109, 320	49, 358	39, 191	47, 289	50, 980	24, 367	48, 209	36, 006	36, 028	33, 640	31, 251	49, 260
San Domingo:													
Imports.....	366, 674	519, 166	386, 235	434, 733	660, 493	924, 781	908, 060	1, 417, 519	1, 439, 853	1, 461, 419	1, 656, 131	1, 380, 126	1, 459, 392
Exports:													
Domestic.....	674, 360	644, 324	624, 221	728, 738	939, 501	757, 590	904, 149	1, 179, 200	1, 257, 969	962, 428	1, 017, 285	1, 014, 414	792, 560
Foreign.....	40, 554	42, 920	27, 884	28, 477	23, 453	30, 000	9, 855	22, 674	36, 201	24, 273	26, 645	18, 451	25, 147
Total West Indies:													
Imports.....	e69, 633, 887	e83, 054, 918	e74, 400, 533	78, 528, 344	85, 882, 603	84, 218, 552	91, 803, 822	88, 309, 091	81, 864, 452	64, 577, 078	71, 053, 146	70, 043, 561	71, 565, 666
Exports:													
Domestic.....	e30, 499, 322	e29, 744, 126	e27, 986, 532	27, 310, 969	27, 600, 810	29, 143, 738	28, 553, 948	32, 325, 564	28, 247, 548	24, 024, 135	25, 376, 353	24, 860, 421	26, 968, 636
Foreign.....	e1, 246, 080	e1, 131, 440	e1, 008, 238	914, 971	698, 414	886, 951	699, 323	975, 268	795, 529	728, 091	790, 481	840, 888	900, 466
Total North America:													
Imports.....	e105, 392, 225	e115, 215, 322	e107, 978, 897	112, 565, 940	130, 077, 225	134, 198, 166	156, 622, 388	146, 897, 620	136, 321, 361	117, 450, 701	125, 431, 516	130, 790, 843	139, 818, 918
Exports:													
Domestic.....	e67, 840, 835	e72, 120, 524	e70, 215, 490	62, 803, 150	64, 116, 238	76, 457, 266	79, 569, 176	92, 586, 374	85, 763, 506	70, 794, 086	67, 366, 490	69, 133, 352	75, 467, 869
Foreign.....	e6, 273, 594	e5, 278, 972	e6, 079, 960	4, 795, 375	5, 321, 545	6, 699, 633	6, 224, 079	7, 042, 102	6, 453, 684	5, 970, 662	4, 613, 910	4, 292, 596	4, 527, 628
SOUTH AMERICA.													
Argentine Republic:													
Imports.....	3, 602, 736	3, 449, 309	4, 948, 016	3, 518, 105	6, 214, 575	5, 669, 240	5, 234, 914	6, 192, 111	4, 110, 038	4, 328, 510	5, 022, 346	4, 100, 192	5, 902, 159
Exports:													
Domestic.....	1, 519, 190	1, 129, 168	2, 013, 587	2, 023, 401	1, 779, 501	2, 258, 183	2, 727, 917	3, 357, 670	4, 825, 813	4, 327, 026	4, 331, 770	5, 671, 729	6, 099, 411
Foreign.....	65, 862	97, 614	138, 522	103, 722	103, 340	169, 680	236, 336	186, 526	248, 780	349, 475	393, 876	692, 816	544, 142
Brazil:													
Imports.....	45, 446, 381	43, 498, 041	42, 968, 973	39, 375, 441	51, 970, 090	52, 782, 536	48, 801, 878	44, 488, 459	50, 265, 889	45, 263, 660	41, 907, 532	52, 953, 176	53, 710, 234
Exports:													
Domestic.....	7, 252, 218	7, 498, 118	8, 610, 646	8, 106, 928	8, 496, 696	9, 138, 637	9, 035, 452	9, 159, 330	8, 645, 261	7, 258, 035	6, 480, 738	8, 071, 653	7, 063, 892
Foreign.....	94, 162	83, 695	76, 058	87, 442	108, 650	113, 778	117, 110	92, 764	50, 398	59, 258	60, 478	56, 230	73, 116
Chili:													
Imports.....	755, 222	689, 368	670, 466	642, 715	1, 254, 736	1, 435, 970	1, 810, 487	435, 584	537, 936	604, 525	1, 182, 845	2, 863, 233	2, 894, 520
Exports:													
Domestic.....	2, 157, 652	2, 175, 467	1, 977, 450	1, 253, 555	967, 551	1, 598, 270	1, 756, 645	2, 837, 551	3, 236, 945	2, 192, 672	1, 973, 548	2, 062, 507	2, 423, 303
Foreign.....	41, 758	52, 084	12, 511	2, 468	225	16, 566	18, 000	22, 945	33, 617	18, 335	10, 058	6, 631	9, 918
Guiana, British:													
Imports.....	1, 172, 119	3, 505, 619	2, 141, 285	574, 125	1, 909, 994	2, 424, 074	3, 228, 442	5, 946, 429	4, 095, 536	921, 354	1, 864, 596	2, 739, 873	2, 822, 382
Exports:													
Domestic.....	1, 750, 452	1, 854, 548	1, 924, 922	1, 719, 827	1, 723, 166	1, 682, 372	1, 976, 586	1, 973, 422	1, 833, 148	1, 631, 608	1, 554, 726	1, 423, 211	1, 651, 711
Foreign.....	41, 838	43, 022	51, 048	63, 454	60, 503	41, 074	52, 734	61, 734	51, 268	9, 049	29, 568	45, 828	65, 700
Guiana, Dutch:													
Imports.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	224, 820	281, 870	402, 519	464, 150	473, 043	523, 118	265, 339	273, 954	482, 421	430, 983
Exports:													
Domestic.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	167, 130	253, 678	247, 609	382, 639	447, 778	316, 613	296, 667	293, 071	236, 105	264, 096
Foreign.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	350	1, 118	1, 925	2, 851	3, 571	2, 862	2, 351	4, 247	3, 529	2, 149

e Includes British Honduras, Dutch and French Guiana.

♂ Included in Dutch West Indies.

c Includes Dutch Guiana.

Includes French Guiana.

a Included with British West Indies.

Includes British Honduras.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—BY COUNTRIES.

No. 43.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1876 TO 1888—Continued.

Countries.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
SOUTH AMERICA—cont'd													
Guiana, French:													
Imports.....	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Exports.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....
Domestic.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....
Foreign.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....
Peru:													
Imports.....	1,426,043	1,479,511	1,531,591	1,857,859	361,308	760,556	3,029,676	2,526,918	2,077,645	1,764,890	963,480	461,726	309,040
Exports:													
Domestic.....	1,001,722	1,239,006	975,507	1,293,991	907,603	93,785	533,823	487,360	1,043,902	735,979	798,577	717,968	865,160
Foreign.....	31,176	61,546	30,131	11,371	10,533	3,745	10,996	6,534	26,626	6,126	15,120	4,861	5,011
United States of Co-													
lombia:													
Imports.....	5,034,273	5,023,326	5,848,043	6,330,946	8,441,972	5,991,890	4,961,470	5,171,455	3,891,843	2,342,077	3,008,921	3,950,953	4,393,258
Exports:													
Domestic.....	3,887,210	3,942,742	4,371,198	5,199,648	5,228,836	5,179,366	6,230,916	6,719,787	6,174,574	5,397,412	5,294,798	5,973,965	4,923,259
Foreign.....	164,804	78,167	124,124	328,366	108,478	203,772	177,430	149,184	207,247	185,957	185,659	140,976	100,621
Uruguay:													
Imports.....	1,804,552	2,195,278	2,437,102	1,780,140	5,542,035	4,164,663	6,837,736	3,980,110	2,128,981	2,734,617	4,925,848	2,818,761	2,711,521
Exports:													
Domestic.....	1,126,123	1,077,434	1,061,417	877,015	880,371	1,536,326	1,457,978	1,385,755	1,239,923	1,601,759	1,110,545	1,393,725	1,337,430
Foreign.....	11,470	22,953	32,015	61,747	48,080	76,286	97,510	67,063	128,495	80,684	110,531	174,256	121,902
Venezuela:													
Imports.....	5,516,789	7,000,801	7,310,297	4,855,034	6,039,092	6,601,817	5,746,300	5,901,724	6,674,041	6,309,580	5,791,621	8,261,236	10,051,250
Exports:													
Domestic.....	2,813,694	2,775,149	2,751,795	1,926,923	2,268,705	2,704,063	2,137,100	2,363,211	2,388,945	2,992,968	2,695,488	2,827,010	3,008,336
Foreign.....	57,299	38,892	52,870	46,804	62,040	64,541	38,085	40,494	39,016	50,641	37,342	44,709	30,179
All other countries in													
South America:													
Imports.....	123,384	46,530	.....	.....	107,978	390,940	1,158,430	1,602,713	1,346,612	753,601	932,283	1,131,169	1,118,627
Exports:													
Domestic.....	.....	.....	55,297	91,686	103,851	103,905	134,979	94,220	622,958	425,563	638,343	1,050,696	832,460
Foreign.....	.....	286	309	1,061	1,261	5,094	2,086	12,676	6,936	2,448	4,351	3,380	10,674
Total South America:	64,881,499	66,887,783	67,855,773	59,174,974	82,126,922	80,627,308	81,291,936	76,736,983	75,753,960	65,289,956	65,875,425	79,764,191	84,356,398
Imports.....													
Exports:													
Domestic.....	21,508,261	21,691,632	23,741,819	22,730,591	22,685,003	24,608,279	26,469,820	28,927,097	30,430,154	26,967,181	25,277,323	29,566,293	28,609,144
Foreign.....	508,369	478,259	517,588	706,785	504,617	696,567	755,030	643,562	796,780	767,676	854,668	1,178,204	970,083
ASIA AND OCEANIA.													
British Possessions in													
Australasia:													
Imports.....	1,455,619	1,476,238	1,185,905	785,773	2,920,812	2,088,302	3,089,424	4,021,395	4,373,465	2,823,393	3,859,360	4,411,119	5,027,779

No. 43.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1876 TO 1888—Continued.

Countries.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
ASIA AND OCEANICA— continued.													
Philippine Islands:													
Imports.....													
Exports.....													
Domestic.....													
Foreign.....													
Russia, Asiatic:													
Imports.....	108,832	5,327	70,636	78,905	91,295	89,727	92,291	100,527	78,045	101,726	99,974	106,603	132,389
Exports.....													
Domestic.....	165,186	106,627	97,777	122,469	100,170	203,912	108,511	121,234	138,576	116,413	151,682	118,098	151,131
Foreign.....	831	769	6,682	5,479	2,232	3,149	2,116	1,083	801	995	1,051	1,090	2,223
Turkey in Asia:													
Imports.....	366,543	235,882	428,096	543,330	984,024	875,703	1,990,603	1,360,244	2,436,016	2,036,799	3,016,867	3,616,306	3,059,488
Exports.....													
Domestic.....	601,298	516,330	632,180	364,370	163,633	289,801	484,696	398,975	481,809	431,779	221,862	179,213	143,861
Foreign.....	2,258			532		121				1,304			
All other countries in Asia and Oceania:													
Imports.....	254	40,746	15,614	33,889	98,407	612,844	77,577	175,962	74,129	57,082	50,318	48,358	28,940
Exports.....													
Domestic.....													
Foreign.....													
Total Asia and Ocean- ica:													
Imports.....	50,425,204	45,534,106	46,596,221	50,291,192	74,536,049	72,910,750	72,754,910	73,169,421	66,341,663	63,881,365	81,753,888	86,160,894	88,164,560
Exports.....													
Domestic.....	12,171,295	17,196,309	20,340,539	21,064,203	18,283,705	22,213,376	30,623,130	29,657,046	29,565,181	33,957,625	36,178,091	32,473,036	33,484,381
Foreign.....	151,230	309,418	373,216	235,499	196,758	210,549	231,205	263,417	259,476	218,461	262,900	287,282	190,836
AFRICA.													
British Possessions in Africa:													
Imports.....	1,046,332	1,016,542	1,261,947	807,795	2,053,904	1,696,334	1,664,883	1,840,020	2,224,150	1,509,258	1,352,568	1,232,940	1,013,747
Exports.....													
Domestic.....	1,687,978	1,377,100	2,047,209	2,168,076	2,322,178	2,394,507	2,775,371	2,405,901	1,520,191	1,491,481	1,230,550	1,460,256	1,682,374
Foreign.....	34,263	21,261	23,485	59,454	64,596	76,085	58,304	32,168	12,748	23,136	10,955	11,653	20,420
French Possessions in Africa:													
Imports.....	76,976	48,107	109,229	115,327	399,649	461,070	396,990	388,483	351,691	142,856	310,695	492,343	466,560
Exports.....													
Domestic.....	273,943	314,451	374,452	334,657	445,173	325,119	631,262	257,758	241,944	448,233	239,528	330,820	306,748
Foreign.....				1,023	263	1,281	861	140	236	2,329	335	1,093	3,037

No. 43.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1876 TO 1888—Continued.

Countries.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES AND ISLANDS—cont'd.													
Spanish Possessions, all other:													
Imports.....	Dollars. a5,469,397	Dollars. a7,182,284	Dollars. a7,890,928	Dollars. a5,533,067	Dollars. a6,603,348	Dollars. a9,159,423	Dollars. a9,970,155	Dollars. a10,076,117	Dollars. a12,339,531	Dollars. a7,789,756	Dollars.	Dollars. 3,828	Dollars.
Exports:													
Domestic.....	a72,243	a74,828	a69,613	a189	a11,938	a62,458	a145,105	a128,834	a194,925	a169,354	.....	.....	.....
Foreign.....	a.....	a.....	a1,758	a.....	a.....	a405	a4,453	a.....	a.....	a.....	.....	.....	.....
All other islands and ports:													
Imports.....	57	.....	.....	.....	1,102	610,862	602,063	749,000	213,107	9,142	.....	3,222	32,646
Exports:													
Domestic.....	25,148	70,520	36,452	129,682	161,177	150,538	69,877	77,524	138,195	159,089	114,472	167,119	98,603
Foreign.....	3,896	1,193	4,606	5,529	2,071	2,901	2,032	3,775	4,410	6,714	10,584	5,289	4,661
TOTAL VALUE OF MER- CHANDISE:													
Imports.....	460,741,190	451,323,126	437,051,532	445,777,775	667,954,746	642,664,628	724,639,574	723,180,914	667,697,693	577,527,329	635,436,136	692,319,768	723,957,114
Exports:													
Domestic.....	594,917,715	632,980,854	695,749,930	699,538,742	823,946,353	883,925,947	733,239,732	804,223,632	724,964,852	726,682,946	665,964,529	703,022,923	683,862,104
Foreign.....	14,802,424	12,804,996	14,156,498	12,098,651	11,692,305	18,451,399	17,302,525	19,615,770	15,548,757	15,506,809	13,560,301	13,160,288	12,092,403

a Includes Philippine Islands.

No. 44.—VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM, THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTIES FROM 1876 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[illegible]

No. 44.—VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1876 TO 1888—Continued.

Countries.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
EUROPE—continued.													
Switzerland:													
Imports.....													
Turkey in Europe:													
Imports.....													
Total Europe:													
Imports.....	2, 210, 924	24, 743, 343	13, 236, 209	4, 970, 792	73, 543, 884	93, 219, 456	21, 829, 953	4, 772, 166	10, 513, 378	17, 783, 323	11, 396, 926	34, 529, 227	32, 821, 573
Exports:													
Domestic.....	39, 065, 611	26, 696, 939	11, 567, 938	10, 960, 594	2, 805, 576	8, 487, 017	37, 594, 504	14, 420, 803	41, 534, 214	13, 847, 150	40, 228, 310	10, 206, 179	21, 611, 622
Foreign.....	2, 805, 051	6, 109, 529	2, 339, 934	3, 836, 735	2, 435, 885	2, 195, 247	2, 677, 257	4, 281, 258	5, 745, 763	2, 293, 717	1, 383, 635	1, 234, 537	1, 240, 233
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.													
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island:													
Imports.....	10, 102	59, 523	41, 205	75, 000	918	175, 920	195, 072	193, 700	20, 000	23, 950	168, 550	1, 700	3, 194
Exports:													
Domestic.....													
Foreign.....				16, 200		1, 000	1, 700						
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory:													
Imports.....	457, 056	625, 314	1, 435, 073	669, 327	1, 742, 120	1, 536, 254	1, 971, 047	3, 445, 862	2, 046, 800	456, 243	16, 718	1, 000, 148	317, 354
Exports, domestic.....	1, 891, 816	1, 453, 348	811, 422	1, 205, 743	951, 972	627, 557	1, 939, 022	1, 643, 130	700, 607	578, 600	1, 136, 850		
British Columbia:													
Imports.....	1, 453, 198	1, 083, 875	1, 135, 776	999, 063	1, 026, 496	800, 949	763, 749	640, 004	629, 783	595, 487	619, 504	674, 560	559, 647
Exports, domestic.....	165, 000				30, 000	206, 000	12, 704						
Newfoundland and Labrador:													
Imports.....						2, 679		650		50, 000			
Exports, domestic.....			1, 335										
Total British North American provinces:													
Imports.....	1, 920, 356	1, 768, 712	2, 613, 389	1, 743, 390	2, 769, 534	2, 515, 802	2, 929, 868	4, 280, 216	2, 696, 583	1, 125, 680	804, 772	1, 676, 408	880, 195
Exports:													
Domestic.....	2, 056, 816	1, 455, 548	811, 422	1, 221, 943	981, 972	833, 557	1, 951, 726	1, 643, 130	700, 607	578, 600	1, 136, 850		
Foreign.....				2, 669		1, 000	1, 700						
Mexico:													
Imports.....	7, 355, 181	10, 240, 319	8, 394, 146	8, 554, 598	9, 115, 824	9, 136, 324	6, 631, 938	9, 782, 986	13, 015, 901	14, 919, 611	16, 935, 396	14, 855, 765	14, 032, 637

[illegible]

c Includes Dutch Guiana.
d Includes French Guiana.

a Included in British West Indies.
b Includes British Honduras.

No. 44.—VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1876 TO 1888—Continued.

Countries.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
ASIA AND OCEANICA—cont'd.													
French Possessions, all other:													
Imports.....													
Hawaiian Islands:													
Imports.....	5,911	81,428	9,600	6,626	8,911	45,400	1,100	6,336	28,336	616,059	56,017	118,617	28,088
Exports:													
Domestic.....	30,000	187,513	100,250	134,980	214,100	202,685	98,945	26,098	1,047,250	697,800	696,929	920,400	310,450
Foreign.....	9,595				245,550	13,520	3,554	9,750	43,980		1,034		
Hong-Kong:													
Exports:													
Domestic.....	5,842,947	10,763,353	5,343,419	2,582,338	2,781,381	1,367,034	1,773,820	4,000,736	4,884,283	5,188,705	2,948,405	4,403,044	2,381,264
Foreign.....	2,086,642	1,023,500	2,388,965	2,838,744	2,228,842	2,079,168	2,142,590	2,883,744	4,404,574	9,384,528	7,069,286	7,173,427	5,634,554
Japan:													
Imports.....	38,123	2,372	95,078	49,322	441,941	904,008	712,970	1,061,550	655,057	541,368	94,354	254,337	43,567
Exports:													
Domestic.....	2,070	1,289,584	527,057		115,000	2,468,535	453,362	489,396	457,900	1,462,422	2,146,882	2,984,225	1,368,500
Foreign.....		382,954			155,500		1,316	47,520	588,300	25,424	466,195		120,000
Turkey, in Asia:													
Imports.....		230									4		
Total Asia and Oceanica:													
Imports.....	50,942	94,982	112,237	197,360	542,351	1,106,166	5,081,431	4,398,772	4,355,153	1,646,995	5,654,850	2,479,007	4,369,126
Exports:													
Domestic.....	5,881,017	13,732,356	13,880,582	4,548,598	4,611,481	4,038,254	2,859,927	4,684,230	6,442,135	8,928,287	9,101,556	10,150,372	9,011,314
Foreign.....	2,096,237	3,558,560	3,011,650	3,017,744	2,631,492	2,126,798	2,147,460	3,037,214	5,043,054	9,727,952	8,680,645	7,343,555	5,882,544
AFRICA.													
British Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands:													
Imports.....	25,471	6,761	55,748	57,001	69,488	83,271	76,109	49,618	52,964	48,900	54,002	18,465	30,151
French Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands:													
Imports.....	4,648	350	2,895	962			1,428					3,070	
All other countries in Africa:													
Imports.....		512				6,704	6229	6265	61,788			61,166	150
Exports:													
Domestic.....								500					
Foreign.....								5,000					

Total Africa:	30, 119	7, 623	58, 643	57, 963	69, 488	90, 753	77, 766	49, 883	54, 752	48, 900	54, 002	22, 701	30, 301
Imports:													
Exports:													
Domestic.....								500					
Foreign.....								5, 000					
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES AND ISLANDS.													
British Possessions, all other:										6, 495			
Imports.....													
Exports.....													
French Possessions, all other:													
Imports.....		15, 295	65, 220	26, 690	67, 023	64, 023	67, 498	85, 401	56, 018	36, 132	57, 572	41, 323	c.....
Exports:													
Domestic.....								1, 300					c.....
Foreign.....		7, 430							4, 980	5, 295			c.....
All other countries and islands:													
Imports.....				1, 300									
Exports:													
Domestic.....				255									
Foreign.....					750	4, 500		12, 900	18, 308	3, 400		1, 000	
TOTAL VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.													
Imports.....	15, 936, 681	40, 774, 414	29, 821, 314	20, 296, 000	93, 034, 310	110, 575, 497	42, 472, 390	28, 489, 391	37, 426, 262	43, 242, 323	38, 593, 656	60, 170, 792	59, 337, 986
Exports:													
Domestic.....	50, 038, 691	43, 134, 738	27, 061, 885	17, 555, 035	9, 347, 893	14, 226, 944	43, 480, 271	21, 623, 181	50, 225, 635	24, 376, 110	51, 924, 117	22, 710, 340	33, 195, 504
Foreign.....	6, 467, 611	13, 027, 499	6, 678, 240	7, 442, 406	7, 795, 026	5, 179, 903	5, 937, 208	10, 197, 152	16, 907, 748	17, 855, 415	20, 539, 293	13, 287, 351	13, 218, 679

a See all other countries and islands.*b* Liberia.*c* See Asia and Oceanica.

NO. 45.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE TEN YEARS FROM 1879 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—SPECIE VALUES.

[NOTE.—New classification of imports went into effect July 1, 1883.]

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
FREE OF DUTY.										
ANIMALS, not elsewhere specified:										
Cattle.....										
Horses.....										
Sheep.....										
All other, including fowls.....										
Total.....	568, 419	883, 292	1, 402, 654	2, 027, 906	3, 393, 527	5, 130, 648	3, 378, 974	3, 330, 595	3, 138, 201	3, 328, 092
Articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, returned.....	3, 424, 995	5, 644, 274	4, 957, 482	5, 796, 893	6, 514, 999	6, 138, 960	6, 638, 784	8, 699, 565	9, 256, 932	8, 461, 319
Art works, not elsewhere specified: Paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production of American artists.....	194, 132	214, 787	324, 735	236, 239	275, 281	361, 403	372, 021	395, 741	473, 562	530, 711
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	145, 571	97, 602	87, 626	100, 697	113, 854
Bark, hemlock.....	259, 853	476, 382	501, 292	490, 588	343, 998	406, 278	347, 944	259, 479	272, 956	290, 265
Bolting-cloths.....	254, 684	372, 227	329, 289	359, 584	418, 711	396, 153	287, 076	232, 709	271, 400	297, 571
Books and other printed matter, not elsewhere specified.....	278, 468	291, 488	332, 122	462, 396	455, 819	802, 785	785, 699	803, 587	971, 203	975, 637
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND DYES, not elsewhere specified:										
Alizarine, natural or artificial.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	239, 917	404, 002	479, 490	356, 748	414, 298
Argal or argol, or crude tartar, and argol dust.....	1, 903, 723	2, 105, 403	2, 266, 095	3, 013, 376	2, 702, 893	3, 265, 313	2, 950, 561	2, 605, 105	3, 412, 987	2, 320, 512
Barks: Cinchona, or other, used in the manufacture of quinia.....	2, 083, 522	1, 678, 113	1, 844, 375	1, 859, 838	1, 202, 508	717, 614	914, 908	925, 442	741, 653	344, 718
Cochineal.....	716, 171	890, 168	527, 360	661, 146	406, 035	150, 858	206, 802	197, 277	139, 146	46, 444
Dye woods, in sticks—										
Logwood.....	1, 406, 179	1, 808, 730	1, 676, 147	1, 741, 896	1, 756, 362	876, 695	904, 237	1, 365, 644	1, 044, 219	1, 535, 309
All other.....						320, 724	270, 946	359, 791	284, 741	136, 204
Total.....	1, 406, 179	1, 808, 730	1, 676, 147	1, 741, 896	1, 756, 362	1, 197, 519	1, 175, 183	1, 725, 435	1, 328, 960	1, 671, 513
Gums—										
Arabic.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	534, 042	301, 234	217, 423	160, 740	260, 931
Camphor, crude.....	141, 096	362, 862	350, 503	301, 829	310, 328	224, 313	211, 834	126, 827	350, 529	304, 459

No. 45.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
FREE OF DUTY—Continued.										
Fish, not elsewhere specified—Continued.										
Herring—										
Dried or smoked.....	<i>a</i> 192, 069	<i>a</i> 154, 003	<i>a</i> 236, 403	<i>a</i> 265, 797	<i>a</i> 418, 323	<i>a</i> 492, 461	<i>a</i> 314, 183	<i>a</i> 338, 982	<i>a</i> 337, 047	<i>a</i> 429, 668
Pickled.....	<i>a</i> 649, 721	<i>a</i> 493, 059	<i>a</i> 614, 729	<i>a</i> 396, 149	<i>a</i> 427, 327	<i>a</i> 873, 567	<i>a</i> 698, 822	<i>a</i> 144, 789	<i>a</i> 106, 553	<i>a</i> 119, 552
Lobsters, canned or preserved.....	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Mackerel, pickled.....	<i>a</i> 764, 545	<i>a</i> 912, 986	<i>a</i> 1, 088, 879	<i>a</i> 1, 367, 284	<i>a</i> 1, 774, 646	<i>a</i> 186, 194	<i>a</i> 128, 149	<i>a</i> 67, 107	<i>a</i> 68, 961	<i>a</i> 109, 215
Salmon—										
Fresh.....										
Pickled.....										
All other.....										
Total.....	1, 890, 162	1, 880, 451	2, 316, 519	2, 518, 155	3, 192, 822	3, 726, 256	3, 452, 497	1, 076, 673	1, 158, 859	1, 402, 145
FRUITS, INCLUDING NUTS, not elsewhere specified:										
Bananas.....	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
Cocoanuts.....	476, 903	748, 284	740, 524	882, 997	1, 039, 723	{ 1, 878, 279	{ 2, 156, 873	{ 2, 356, 843	{ 2, 682, 143	{ 3, 153, 654
All other.....						{ 747, 280	{ 714, 512	{ 685, 991	{ 819, 271	{ 824, 762
Total.....	476, 903	748, 284	740, 524	882, 997	1, 039, 723	{ 874, 615	{ 906, 655	{ 881, 970	{ 1, 266, 245	{ 1, 809, 451
Furs and fur-skins, undressed.....	1, 705, 999	2, 496, 277	2, 826, 494	2, 642, 261	2, 370, 744	2, 528, 576	1, 854, 282	2, 282, 789	2, 476, 285	1, 952, 316
Hair, not elsewhere specified.....	561, 918	960, 071	874, 039	1, 101, 639	1, 418, 954	1, 888, 912	1, 558, 014	2, 214, 501	2, 405, 110	2, 130, 892
HIDES AND SKINS, OTHER THAN FUR-SKINS ;										
Goat-skins.....	15, 977, 852	30, 002, 254	27, 477, 019	27, 841, 126	27, 640, 030	{ 5, 157, 198	{ 4, 197, 376	{ 5, 649, 993	{ 5, 848, 128	{ 6, 369, 411
All other.....						{ 17, 193, 708	{ 16, 389, 067	{ 21, 049, 320	{ 18, 370, 973	{ 17, 569, 928
Total.....	15, 977, 852	30, 002, 254	27, 477, 019	27, 841, 126	27, 640, 030	22, 350, 906	20, 586, 443	26, 699, 313	24, 219, 101	23, 939, 339
Household and personal effects, and wearing apparel in use, and implements, instruments, and tools of trade of persons arriving from foreign countries, and of citizens of the United States dying abroad.....										
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.....	1, 509, 153	2, 165, 428	2, 515, 147	2, 432, 805	2, 383, 775	2, 249, 172	2, 170, 137	2, 482, 280	2, 643, 999	3, 037, 280
	6, 068, 088	9, 606, 239	11, 054, 949	14, 264, 903	15, 511, 066	13, 736, 004	9, 095, 256	11, 888, 192	13, 756, 783	16, 067, 262
IVORY:										
Animal.....	461, 209	679, 725	703, 087	758, 270	660, 147	726, 650	498, 816	515, 464	485, 508	685, 763
Vegetable.....	487, 039	501, 725	169, 902	238, 775	220, 656	241, 243	194, 046	159, 757	144, 663	156, 533

OILS, not elsewhere specified:									
Fixed or expressed	553, 363	761, 210	657, 053	945, 344	730, 934	734, 189	1, 289, 860	1, 023, 284	850, 277
Volatile or essential	382, 528	641, 307	536, 713	607, 522	614, 084	939, 647	835, 629	850, 369	884, 945
Whale and fish	80, 701	170, 525	293, 600	158, 878	203, 611	243, 209	120, 168	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
Total	1, 016, 592	1, 573, 042	1, 487, 366	1, 711, 744	1, 548, 629	1, 917, 045	2, 245, 657	1, 873, 653	1, 735, 222
PAPER STOCK, CRUDE:									
Rags, other than woolen	2, 402, 457	5, 474, 737	3, 967, 532	4, 473, 176	4, 015, 477	4, 027, 267	3, 098, 627	2, 386, 243	2, 111, 422
All other	793, 786	1, 562, 460	1, 278, 159	1, 541, 007	1, 314, 399	1, 606, 380	2, 729, 246	2, 808, 708	2, 429, 176
Total	3, 196, 243	7, 037, 197	5, 245, 691	6, 014, 183	5, 329, 876	5, 633, 647	5, 827, 873	5, 194, 951	4, 540, 598
SILK, UNMANUFACTURED:									
Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground	98, 796	120, 736	123, 403	127, 060	152, 718	168, 023	119, 543	116, 202	162, 492
Platinum, unmanufactured	204, 475	242, 004	293, 933	304, 290	297, 959	289, 898	285, 239	356, 041	438, 516
Plumbago	164, 013	278, 022	381, 966	363, 835	361, 949	286, 383	207, 229	164, 111	331, 621
Seeds, not medicinal, not elsewhere specified	322, 277	590, 103	271, 823	641, 969	318, 200	697, 315	701, 946	1, 532, 862	595, 737
SILK, UNMANUFACTURED:									
Cocoons	205	693, 644	233, 170	286, 518	531, 029	456, 198	195, 760	319, 232	407, 517
Eggs (silk worms)	673, 281	564, 674	326, 744	314, 565	116, 527	49, 353	39, 208	22, 948	4, 712
Raw, or as reeled from the cocoon	8, 371, 025	12, 024, 699	10, 888, 264	12, 890, 392	14, 043, 340	12, 481, 496	12, 421, 739	17, 232, 505	18, 687, 245
Waste	139, 330	554, 792	898, 763	385, 866	568, 783	288, 435	268, 730	702, 531	543, 323
Total	9, 183, 841	13, 837, 809	12, 346, 941	13, 877, 341	15, 259, 679	13, 275, 482	12, 925, 437	18, 277, 216	19, 642, 797
SPICES, UNGROUND:									
Nutmegs	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Pepper	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
All other	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Total	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Tea									
Tin, bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated	14, 577, 618	19, 782, 631	21, 004, 813	19, 392, 102	17, 302, 849	13, 636, 053	14, 047, 583	16, 020, 383	16, 771, 802
Wood, unmanufactured, not elsewhere specified	2, 312, 297	6, 223, 176	3, 971, 718	4, 953, 538	6, 106, 250	5, 430, 054	4, 283, 460	5, 873, 752	6, 927, 696
ARTICLES ADMITTED FREE UNDER RECIPROCITY	1, 758, 652	2, 884, 579	3, 330, 333	4, 487, 590	4, 561, 947	4, 343, 476	3, 526, 021	3, 518, 016	3, 548, 191
TREATY WITH HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:									
Fruits and nuts	16, 068	13, 384	20, 600	26, 763	37, 987	558, 476	404, 478	361, 567	383, 985
Rice	270, 781	294, 186	389, 017	499, 825	610, 324	22, 963	9, 054	7, 786	14, 712
Molasses	14, 493	19, 835	35, 037	25, 257	37, 493	22, 963	9, 054	7, 786	14, 712
Sugar, brown	2, 807, 675	4, 135, 531	4, 927, 021	6, 918, 083	7, 340, 033	7, 108, 292	8, 198, 164	9, 166, 826	9, 255, 351
All other	3, 421	1, 527	1, 402	5, 525	4, 011	485	240	.....	.....
Total	3, 112, 438	4, 464, 463	5, 373, 077	7, 475, 453	8, 029, 848	7, 690, 216	8, 611, 936	9, 536, 179	9, 654, 048
All other free articles	2, 899, 180	3, 324, 712	3, 740, 935	3, 632, 917	4, 102, 793	4, 165, 262	4, 562, 818	5, 691, 725	8, 336, 268
TOTAL FREE OF DUTY	142, 681, 505	208, 301, 863	202, 491, 547	210, 579, 007	207, 504, 718	209, 884, 184	193, 213, 624	212, 159, 296	234, 221, 131

a Included in "all other fish" free of duty.*b* See dutiable fish.*c* Included in "fresh fish of all kinds, except salmon."*d* Included in "all other fruits" dutiable.*e* See dutiable oil.*f* Included in "spices, ground," dutiable.

No. 45.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE.										
ANIMALS, not elsewhere specified:										
Cattle	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Horses.....	2,794,129	3,739,996	3,972,835	4,812,939	4,042,367	3,181,848	1,136,896	600,134	979,696	669,903
Sheep.....							1,371,410	1,991,868	2,464,303	2,685,159
All other							860,482	950,044	1,187,847	1,285,436
Total	2,794,129	3,739,996	3,972,835	4,812,939	4,042,367	3,181,848	36,010	67,385	46,151	37,795
Art works, not elsewhere specified: Paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuary.....							3,404,798	3,609,431	4,677,997	4,678,293
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter not elsewhere specified.....	1,074,907	2,104,565	2,221,881	2,800,583	3,128,593	830,801	1,383,697	946,958	2,332,436	1,679,807
Brass, and manufactures of.....	1,778,657	2,196,400	2,621,137	3,111,528	3,195,771	2,832,844	2,362,444	2,479,883	2,717,788	2,907,779
	269,924	387,198	460,178	682,886	530,281	486,737	424,804	404,678	415,954	293,093
BREADSTUFFS:										
Barley.....	5,402,680	4,537,921	6,692,125	10,866,628	7,737,984	5,922,144	6,522,092	7,177,887	6,173,208	8,076,082
Corn.....	33,612	65,364	88,126	59,895	22,895	4,839	4,002	8,785	16,636	20,507
Oats.....	4,509	152,659	23,223	784,118	360,855	22,904	13,707	30,792	29,579	23,655
Oatmeal.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	50,798	51,028	49,347	37,857	37,515
Rye.....	246,528	373,558	415,763	889,189	693,303	459,015	181,949	128,180	10,720	20
Wheat.....	1,794,562	534,475	204,508	1,077,795	1,070,316	23,920	170,290	331,393	218,867	466,886
Wheat flour.....	59,756	28,532	12,719	25,640	13,272	8,251	4,750	6,274	3,302	13,257
All other breadstuffs, and preparations of, used as food, not elsewhere specified.....	298,838	427,172	433,378	767,036	993,263	212,672	146,234	202,818	150,059	117,870
Total	7,840,485	6,119,681	7,869,842	14,470,301	10,891,888	6,704,543	7,094,052	7,935,476	6,640,228	8,755,792
Bristles.....	474,368	1,009,495	911,519	1,032,355	1,228,543	1,201,735	926,749	1,087,137	1,174,333	1,215,325
Brushes.....				381,548	443,095	591,733	474,645	554,126	548,516	639,155
Buttons, except of brass, gilt, or silk, and button-molds, and button materials made in patterns or cut for buttons exclusively	3,197,070	3,877,103	3,128,939	3,940,860	4,223,161	3,480,174	2,828,422	3,838,962	3,767,506	3,710,705
Cement.....	205,074	373,601	440,025	675,587	817,346	829,098	908,581	722,579	1,108,819	1,903,650
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, AND MEDICINES, not elsewhere specified:										
Coal-tar colors and dyes	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	1,701,311	1,330,444	1,426,187	1,540,067	1,539,678
Glycerine	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	679,818	453,930	586,237	1,094,607	1,064,756
Log wood and other dye woods, extracts and decoctions of.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	260,037	210,161	289,340	233,204	162,669

No. 45.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Continued.

Year ending June 30—										
Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF—Continued.										
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, half hose, shirts, drawers, and all goods made, fashioned, or shaped on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand.....	Dollars. 4,997,335	Dollars. 7,514,989	Dollars. 8,391,634	Dollars. 7,501,449	Dollars. 8,560,063	Dollars. 6,994,341	Dollars. 6,307,239	Dollars. 6,858,072	Dollars. 6,910,104	Dollars. 6,373,780
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, not including knit goods.....	14,464,782	20,593,764	21,128,408	23,533,019	26,521,365	792,402 { 10,012,394	408,810	384,770	436,356	392,307
Embroideries, laces, insertings, trimmings, and lace window-curtains.....							10,123,234	11,632,351	10,467,073	11,071,907
Thread (not on spools), yarns, warps, or warp-yarn.....							652,202	669,096	919,994	957,705
All other.....						{ 1,339,777 7,574,345	6,949,236	6,472,389	6,871,244	6,682,955
Total cotton, manufactures of.....	21,099,606	31,376,693	33,033,839	35,719,791	38,036,044	29,074,626	27,197,241	29,709,266	28,940,353	28,917,799
EARTHEN, STONE, AND CHINA WARE:										
China, porcelain, parian, and bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware—										
Not decorated or ornamented.....	4,178,038	5,760,163	6,726,254	7,128,663	8,864,072	{ 1,317,603 2,771,864 865,346	995,230	939,730	1,029,606	1,060,855
Decorated or ornamented.....							2,828,358	2,927,161	3,622,107	4,133,384
All other.....							1,014,194	1,080,730	1,065,220	1,216,632
Total	4,178,038	5,760,163	6,726,254	7,128,663	8,864,072	4,954,813	4,837,782	4,947,621	5,716,927	6,410,871
FANCY ARTICLES:										
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and all other toilet preparations	294,363	390,392	458,274	516,839	566,597	{ 465,840 507,424 1,403,332 341,101	355,629	361,574	385,362	361,485
Beads (except amber) and bead ornaments.....							403,017	1,177,307	1,858,257	2,007,859
Dolls and other toys							1,454,945	1,390,585	1,658,886	1,683,532
Fans, except palm-leaf.....	4,119,217	5,983,163	7,750,653	9,695,262	7,801,874	{ 3,713,214 844,988 269,086 537,442	385,202	442,671	490,302	504,312
Feathers, ornamental, natural.....							1,938,431	1,526,318	1,693,498	1,408,571
Feathers and flowers, artificial.....							415,711	498,656	407,558	483,940
Pipes of all kinds, and smokers' articles.....							215,231	195,725	187,596	236,774
All other.....							415,812	390,542	490,809	590,744
Total	4,413,580	6,373,555	8,208,927	10,212,101	8,358,471	8,082,427	5,583,978	5,983,378	7,172,268	7,277,217
FISH, not elsewhere specified:										
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise	912,391	1,102,410	987,394	860,760	911,668	1,040,663	579,707	823,700	801,181	993,559
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, dried, smoked, or pickled.....							a.....	368,820	407,130	507,729
All other.....							a.....			

[illegible]

No. 45.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
GLASS AND GLASSWARE:										
Bottles, vials, demijohns, carboys, and jars, empty or filled.....	Dollars. a.....	Dollars. a.....	Dollars. a.....	Dollars. a.....	Dollars. a.....	Dollars. 528,787	Dollars. 590,160	Dollars. 609,435	Dollars. 739,240	Dollars. 815,564
Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, unpolished.....	595,070	1,439,447	1,414,709	1,387,257	1,736,700	2,431,068	1,630,844	1,360,955	1,420,159	1,397,898
Cylinder and crown glass, polished—										
Unsilvered.....	11,110	15,601	57,754	27,117	62,630	28,695	{ 18,287	27,807	815,500	95,147
Silvered.....							189	.....	1,262	59,208
Plate glass—										
Fluted, rolled, or rough.....	6,527	22,799	32,422	56,407	62,898	101,777	118,693	107,057	90,899	131,224
Unsilvered.....	699,459	835,496	979,452	1,183,482	1,145,709	959,817	900,461	907,267	1,191,134	1,258,736
Silvered.....	575,549	911,144	833,385	943,706	1,226,432	1,387,728	1,192,147	1,528,379	1,647,154	1,801,514
All other.....	1,334,764	1,997,024	2,560,303	3,036,402	3,528,174	2,121,626	1,805,413	1,797,197	2,144,547	2,295,434
Total.....	3,222,479	5,221,511	5,878,025	6,634,371	7,762,542	7,552,498	6,256,194	6,338,097	7,319,895	7,854,725
Hair, not elsewhere specified, and manufactures of.										
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for.....	381,013	922,887	664,361	800,869	1,077,745	437,734	242,079	254,736	212,046	172,593
Hay.....	80,826	494,587	1,965,696	892,638	954,816	3,776,009	4,570,429	4,808,175	4,819,086	6,336,353
Hops.....	34,964	161,452	114,544	302,112	1,579,003	999,144	1,517,840	1,035,533	790,394	979,524
India rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of.....	174,137	312,051	187,203	322,024	333,236	304,297	433,706	444,989	3,404,669	1,017,495
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Ore, iron.....	343,034	1,192,961	1,723,883	1,687,677	1,586,597	1,317,546	953,596	1,306,033	2,118,357	1,818,034
Pig iron.....	1,924,128	14,654,227	8,766,461	9,213,556	7,944,982	4,932,598	2,689,263	4,056,521	6,528,795	5,042,886
Scrap, fit only to be remanufactured—										
Iron, wrought and cast.....	130,757	13,304,513	6,381,608	3,364,925	1,240,490	653,105	242,125	609,686	3,519,821	1,957,135
Steel.....	1,224,035	5,197,510	2,507,658	3,159,499	2,409,948	1,742,066	1,436,999	1,448,522	1,357,758	1,219,461
Bar iron, rolled or hammered.....										
Bars, railway—										
Of iron.....	70,071	2,790,759	3,824,720	2,292,994	155,946	17,749	890	316	341	5,375
Of steel, or in part of steel.....		2,161,527	6,507,048	7,147,949	3,678,794	234,697	103,604	274,562	1,487,834	3,219,212
Hoop, band, and scroll iron.....	154,296	716,593	348,744	59,640	205,955	8,296	27,208	2,927	728	295
Sheet, plate, and taggers' iron.....	10,147,460	877,324	614,501	754,547	751,206	684,668	584,552	579,816	546,562	531,484
Tin plates, or taggers' tin.....	1,171,924	17,223,266	14,149,387	16,599,264	17,699,239	18,182,637	16,665,739	17,654,565	16,910,890	18,979,344
Cutlery.....	576,702	1,741,991	1,861,676	1,959,973	2,113,065	1,917,900	1,438,587	1,680,210	1,882,544	2,210,736
Fire-arms.....		830,350	1,166,360	1,498,910	1,453,225	1,355,335	1,169,292	860,606	958,972	1,070,685
Machinery.....	549,875	1,227,610	1,668,305	2,027,840	2,228,732	1,231,843	961,651	1,246,496	1,924,374	2,079,381

No. 45.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Marble and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	689, 288	888, 874	927, 752	930, 071	1, 011, 363	{ 604, 049 353, 720 }	560, 661 335, 329	525, 278 346, 758	564, 051 418, 743	545, 891 419, 371
Stone and manufactures of, including slate . . .										
Total	689, 288	888, 874	927, 752	930, 071	1, 011, 363	957, 769	895, 990	872, 036	982, 794	965, 262
METALS, METAL COMPOSITIONS, AND MANUFACTURES OF, not otherwise specified:										
Bronze manufactures	878, 964	63, 305	1, 425, 294	1, 920, 103	2, 036, 099	{ 764, 592 1, 513, 337 }	647, 054 1, 484, 607	714, 473 1, 719, 408	827, 078 2, 247, 745	878, 418 2, 248, 447
All other										
Total	878, 964	63, 305	1, 425, 294	1, 920, 103	2, 036, 099	2, 277, 929	2, 131, 661	2, 433, 881	3, 074, 823	3, 126, 865
Mineral substances, not elsewhere specified	149, 775	248, 133	243, 357	265, 883	107, 752	116, 494	66, 346	123, 864	197, 338	144, 735
Musical instruments, and parts of	627, 722	917, 778	1, 474, 771	1, 580, 144	1, 652, 528	1, 749, 349	1, 425, 485	1, 449, 071	1, 577, 395	1, 843, 344
OILS, not elsewhere specified:										
Animal—										
Whale and fish	45, 903	55, 133	82, 584	103, 020	76, 553	136, 854	107, 995	88, 802	79, 653	106, 550
Other	3, 796	8, 870	3, 354	2, 378	8, 908	458	447	3, 488	3, 387	3, 744
Mineral—	20, 941	152	16, 845	2, 336	209	10, 695	23, 206	15, 581	11, 583	14, 543
Vegetable—										
Fixed or expressed—										
Olive	452, 202	526, 478	480, 683	629, 814	625, 154	672, 552	547, 017	651, 590	662, 197	617, 172
Other	252, 852	329, 881	192, 715	298, 429	156, 084	270, 685	253, 690	248, 742	172, 782	316, 212
Volatile or essential	173, 462	336, 917	312, 551	299, 581	330, 124	83, 233	81, 612	97, 276	127, 874	141, 554
Total	949, 156	1, 257, 431	1, 088, 732	1, 335, 558	1, 197, 032	1, 174, 417	1, 013, 967	1, 105, 479	1, 057, 476	1, 199, 775
Paints and colors	759, 580	1, 108, 804	997, 413	1, 218, 112	1, 336, 229	1, 318, 930	1, 142, 013	1, 277, 784	1, 214, 283	1, 244, 320
Paper, and manufactures of	1, 186, 382	1, 671, 120	1, 841, 840	2, 084, 289	1, 958, 113	1, 714, 419	1, 592, 892	1, 838, 822	2, 028, 235	2, 400, 790
PROVISIONS, COMPRISING MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS:										
Meat products—										
Meats, prepared, of all kinds, and meat ex-										
tracts										
All other										
Dairy products—										
Butter	821, 611	1, 239, 292	1, 324, 241	2, 183, 995	1, 962, 749	{ 261, 769 230, 547 }	250, 434 249, 984	271, 512 220, 532	272, 651 162, 202	317, 235 154, 619
Cheese						77, 109	34, 961	28, 421	38, 125	26, 429
Milk, preserved or condensed						961, 582	964, 587	855, 570	874, 261	1, 214, 936
						312, 445	330, 531	712, 410	459, 000	376, 062
Total	821, 611	1, 239, 292	1, 324, 241	2, 183, 995	1, 962, 749	1, 843, 452	1, 830, 547	2, 088, 445	1, 806, 239	2, 089, 281

RICE, not elsewhere specified:										
Rice	2,000,372	1,316,132	1,413,543	1,526,430	1,729,627	1,912,961	1,525,871	1,045,565	922,305	1,613,016
Rice, granulated, or rice meal	a	a	a	a	a	a	666,069	640,784	754,089	848,688
Total							2,191,940	1,686,349	1,676,394	2,461,704
SEEDS, NOT MEDICINAL, not elsewhere specified:										
Linseed, or flaxseed	1,776,741	1,837,432	2,090,578	1,673,515	1,674,308	1,663,831	1,519,998	1,499,182	1,438,031	1,156,962
All other	1,613,001	2,261,049	1,250,580	773,044	677,040	3,079,848	2,817,715	1,099,477	418,202	1,624,964
Total	282,262	433,066	462,526	931,379	707,105	559,455	977,148	633,869	434,368	488,268
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF:										
Dress and piece goods	1,895,263	2,694,115	1,713,106	1,704,423	1,384,145	3,639,303	3,794,863	1,733,346	852,570	2,113,232
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel	16,100,162	20,924,176	21,628,453	21,342,310	16,964,733	18,858,214	14,651,541	14,634,667	13,387,599	10,774,902
Laces	7,913,236	11,264,514	10,428,248	17,653,257	19,799,543	718,611	542,348	476,078	568,372	604,302
Ribbons						2,576,890	1,687,739	1,979,696	2,419,490	2,572,602
All other						2,677,539	1,173,022	1,353,437	1,845,678	2,171,155
Total	24,013,398	32,188,690	32,056,701	38,985,567	36,764,276	36,673,646	27,467,565	27,957,939	31,347,323	33,350,999
SOAP:										
Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap	295,601	306,386	241,370	321,638	66,088	154,747	152,702	178,673	197,168	243,835
All other					258,178	283,208	248,448	258,623	242,496	234,354
Total	295,601	306,386	241,370	321,638	324,266	437,955	401,150	437,296	439,664	478,189
Spices, ground										
	b1, 823,171	b2, 428,657	b1, 700,267	b2, 603,231	b2, 474,088	200,537	164,080	170,423	168,760	187,677
SPIRITS, DISTILLED, AND SPIRITUOUS COMPOUNDS:										
Brandy	1,697,500	2,090,061	2,070,445	2,290,275	2,328,681	{ 1,263,803	1,227,556	1,117,237	1,091,456	1,119,327
All other						{ 847,976	778,780	747,621	864,012	838,484
Total	1,697,500	2,090,061	2,070,445	2,290,275	2,328,681	2,111,779	2,006,336	1,864,858	1,955,468	1,957,811
Sponges										
	136,312	197,431	248,205	340,443	295,250	291,859	333,774	387,384	343,311	358,104
SUGAR, MOLASSES, SUGAR CANDY, AND CONFECTIONERY:										
Molasses	7,188,388	8,705,243	6,699,047	10,015,254	7,642,111	5,577,722	4,190,242	5,587,884	5,340,763	5,484,678
Sugar, Dutch standard in color—										
Not above No. 13, and tank bottoms, sirups, melada, etc	69,295,841	75,950,840	81,741,864	83,514,762	84,295,287	{ 91,080,953	64,320,170	71,604,698	69,153,830	63,983,516
Above No. 13, and not above No. 20						{ 61,111	692	1,829	1,017	1,219

a Included partly in "rice" and partly in "all other dutiable articles."

b Includes "spices, unground."

No. 45.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
SUGAR, MOLASSES, SUGAR CANDY, AND CONFECTIONERY—Continued.										
Sugar, Dutch standard in color—Continued.										
All above No. 20.....	Dollars. 8,656	Dollars. 1,349	Dollars. 1,739	Dollars. 6,830	Dollars. 2,672	Dollars. 12,251	Dollars. 488	Dollars. 391	Dollars. 1,026	Dollars. 423
Sugar candy and confectionery	6,537	9,219	10,227	11,708	19,854	20,982	19,903	23,333	22,971	24,590
Total	76,499,422	84,666,651	88,452,877	93,548,554	91,959,924	96,753,019	68,531,495	77,218,135	74,519,607	69,494,426
TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Leaf	3,545,515	4,911,086	3,897,980	6,230,865	8,548,999	5,962,163	6,301,988	7,830,007	8,704,950	10,870,841
Manufactures of—										
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots.....	2,266,910	2,404,812	2,257,139	3,032,038	3,137,278	3,189,225	3,133,945	3,289,471	3,345,060	3,404,956
All other.....	76,451	86,402	116,654	84,859	85,319	87,134	83,704	92,610	126,453	101,993
Total	2,343,361	2,491,214	2,373,793	3,116,897	3,222,597	3,276,359	3,217,649	3,382,081	3,471,513	3,506,949
VEGETABLES:										
Beans and pease	303,766	297,542	345,141	1,688,752	1,474,257	1,160,796	252,395	585,461	607,853	2,190,137
Potatoes	1,345,744	276,454	874,223	4,660,120	1,092,211	193,623	255,590	649,009	543,091	3,693,021
Pickles and sauces.....	224,617	294,800	330,634	335,568	372,555	360,919	310,907	323,362	387,177	416,958
All other—										
In their natural state, or in salt or brine. }	384,573	555,589	733,133	{ 1,079,629	853,374	616,343	580,250	528,830	516,319	715,063
Prepared or preserved.....				69,690	56,219	345,788	442,870	465,517	295,911	350,245
Total	2,258,700	1,424,385	2,283,131	7,833,759	3,848,616	2,677,469	1,842,012	2,552,179	2,350,351	7,365,424
WINES:										
Still wines—										
In casks	2,054,700	2,356,705	2,743,669	3,160,672	3,939,278	2,362,137	2,241,082	2,519,624	2,345,565	2,287,062
In bottles.....						{ 1,979,953	1,199,205	1,310,125	1,327,613	1,402,661
Champagne and other sparkling.....	2,284,833	3,289,766	3,928,087	4,398,586	6,040,348	{ 1,318,743	2,834,816	3,110,292	3,382,907	3,646,475
Total	4,339,533	5,646,471	6,671,756	7,559,258	9,979,626	5,660,833	6,275,703	6,940,041	7,056,085	7,336,198
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Timber, sawed and hewn.....	4,737	10,332	8,019	25,067	24,302	9,050	11,939	2,292	918	5,819
Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber..	3,292,042	5,086,880	6,279,541	7,386,799	7,582,194	7,757,156	6,814,248	6,392,305	6,854,401	7,515,719
Shingles	93,619	117,347	188,400	244,819	280,905	215,424	157,778	171,597	185,385	331,329
Other lumber	184,227	314,023	475,343	766,243	717,760	807,375	704,811	768,293	818,573	1,071,420

Cabinet-ware and house furniture	924, 464	1, 122, 016	1, 369, 665	1, 622, 585	1, 690, 470	{ 327, 435 1, 128, 072 88, 078 }	343, 801 1, 008, 834 61, 630	337, 805 977, 846 54, 698	424, 793 1, 196, 241 17, 862	344, 909 1, 235, 470 20, 352
All other manufactures of										
Unmanufactured, not elsewhere specified										
Total	4, 499, 089	6, 650, 598	8, 320, 968	10, 045, 513	10, 295, 631	10, 332, 590	9, 103, 041	8, 704, 836	9, 498, 173	10, 525, 018
WOOLS, HAIR OF THE ALPACA, GOAT, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Unmanufactured—										
Clothing wools	5, 034, 545	23, 727, 650	9, 703, 968	11, 096, 050	10, 949, 331	{ 4, 807, 636 1, 017, 311 6, 559, 762 }	2, 262, 824 669, 604 5, 947, 495	6, 651, 260 1, 608, 764 8, 486, 057	3, 431, 567 2, 528, 560 10, 464, 352	4, 541, 242 1, 330, 565 10, 030, 410
Combing wools										
Carpet and other similar wools										
Total	5, 034, 545	23, 727, 650	9, 703, 968	11, 096, 050	10, 949, 331	12, 384, 709	8, 879, 923	16, 746, 081	16, 424, 479	15, 887, 217
Manufactures of—										
Carpets and carpeting of all kinds	367, 105	1, 237, 431	1, 064, 076	949, 670	1, 053, 912	1, 303, 035	1, 127, 492	1, 276, 226	1, 426, 296	1, 300, 186
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, except shawls and knit goods	a	a	a	a	a	2, 150, 399	1, 902, 690	1, 506, 829	1, 524, 313	1, 372, 891
Cloths	6, 255, 195	10, 773, 912	12, 078, 733	12, 979, 889	13, 387, 789	12, 921, 840	10, 102, 354	9, 731, 003	10, 282, 481	11, 213, 932
Dress-goods, women's and children's	12, 436, 861	15, 360, 542	12, 514, 962	16, 393, 504	19, 637, 656	13, 906, 463	13, 464, 647	14, 761, 343	17, 211, 934	18, 342, 363
Knit goods	393, 825	611, 912	1, 000, 372	797, 795	1, 127, 022	2, 258, 952	2, 203, 456	1, 914, 874	1, 939, 804	1, 765, 194
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks	22, 121	297, 196	138, 363	358, 386	438, 750	564, 694	287, 254	1, 036, 869	1, 843, 823	1, 719, 154
Shawls	1, 367, 927	1, 364, 608	1, 079, 780	1, 052, 728	1, 162, 699	962, 543	1, 056, 433	1, 002, 820	1, 056, 638	953, 197
Yarns	a	a	a	a	a	1, 054, 576	624, 620	2, 461, 970	1, 736, 598	2, 156, 195
All other	3, 512, 787	4, 265, 492	3, 280, 140	4, 829, 548	7, 467, 124	6, 035, 081	5, 007, 613	7, 729, 385	7, 880, 831	8, 896, 281
Total	24, 355, 821	33, 911, 093	31, 156, 426	37, 361, 520	44, 274, 952	41, 157, 583	35, 776, 559	41, 421, 319	44, 902, 718	47, 719, 393
ZINC, SPELTER, OR TUTENEGUE, AND MANUFACT- URES OF:										
In blocks or pigs, and old	52, 182	393, 334	73, 421	739, 319	664, 474	190, 632	116, 009	119, 425	256, 383	192, 235
Manufactures of	56, 312	260, 056	107, 267	198, 687	141, 677	40, 518	64, 290	49, 406	33, 797	30, 289
Total	108, 494	653, 390	180, 688	938, 006	806, 151	231, 150	180, 299	168, 831	290, 180	222, 524
All other dutiable articles	4, 164, 343	5, 982, 611	6, 545, 842	6, 349, 191	7, 520, 097	4, 761, 849	3, 857, 175	3, 800, 490	4, 814, 838	5, 919, 082
TOTAL VALUE OF DUTIABLE MERCHANDISE	303, 096, 270	459, 652, 883	440, 173, 081	514, 060, 567	515, 676, 196	457, 813, 509	384, 313, 705	423, 276, 840	458, 098, 637	479, 885, 499
TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY	142, 681, 505	208, 301, 863	202, 491, 547	210, 579, 007	207, 504, 718	209, 884, 184	193, 213, 624	212, 159, 296	234, 221, 131	244, 071, 615
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MERCHANT- DISE	445, 777, 775	667, 954, 746	642, 664, 628	724, 639, 574	723, 180, 914	667, 697, 693	577, 527, 329	635, 436, 136	692, 319, 768	723, 957, 114

a Included in "all other manufactures of wool," etc.

NO. 46.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE TEN YEARS
FROM 1879 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
FREE OF DUTY.										
ANIMALS, not elsewhere specified:										
Cattle.....	a	a	a	a	a	41,021	26,342	25,301	14,365	6,866
Horses.....	a	a	a	a	a	18,271	18,521	21,062	17,650	10,378
Sheep.....	a	a	a	a	a	4,427	5,492	31,796	28,547	18,866
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude.....	a	a	a	a	a	72,076,408	37,646,930	45,971,050	55,105,035	81,346,814
Bark, hemlock.....	a	a	a	a	a	78,248	72,933	55,930	60,587	62,918
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND DYES, not elsewhere specified:										
Alizarine, natural or artificial.....	a	a	a	a	a	669,548	1,470,864	2,329,635	2,095,212	2,464,243
Argal or argol, or crude tartar, and argol dust.....	14,011,764	14,445,534	14,275,530	18,320,366	16,112,427	19,591,039	17,694,336	16,041,666	22,024,768	17,226,491
Barks: Cinchona, or other, used in the manufacture of quinia.....	6,388,641	6,014,625	4,201,372	5,171,056	3,706,697	2,580,052	3,513,391	4,454,368	4,788,044	2,801,443
Cochineal.....	1,398,975	1,364,285	1,080,987	1,818,172	1,671,864	681,996	783,382	665,779	492,304	181,495
Dye woods in sticks—										
Logwood and all other.....	73,452	90,815	85,750	91,420	96,697	655,987	656,231	680,515	659,265	78,691
Gums—										
Arabic.....	c	c	c	c	c	3,638,178	1,395,117	1,033,507	467,782	915,799
Camphor, crude.....	982,580	2,445,471	2,010,165	2,076,192	2,312,166	2,047,732	2,223,038	1,133,913	2,857,222	2,779,719
Cutch, or catechu, and terra japonica, or gambia.....	19,206,473	47,588,639	38,841,111	19,311,702	21,638,733	22,267,931	20,457,336	28,458,363	25,598,212	36,890,670
Shellac.....	c	c	c	c	c	2,865,753	3,468,891	4,396,431	4,722,538	4,206,850
All other gums and gum resins, not elsewhere specified.....	12,571,219	17,842,086	19,321,233	25,053,417	22,683,382	14,782,099	16,004,334	16,349,166	16,582,619	20,496,859
Indigo.....	1,611,812	2,625,240	1,745,350	2,977,120	3,889,888	2,645,825	3,034,650	2,963,661	3,469,182	3,114,279
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.....	61,046,124	76,170,256	74,612,920	92,484,637	94,375,280	99,758,375	94,697,816	98,155,848	103,087,827	95,318,471
Licorice root.....	a	a	a	a	a	39,056,653	26,406,008	58,531,952	79,603,835	49,151,664
Mineral waters, all not artificial,.....	63,040	278,970	1,352,460	1,424,286	1,627,646	1,526,011	1,644,467	1,511,458	1,834,411	1,800,853
Potash, muriate of.....	a	a	a	a	a	48,706,014	40,617,944	46,803,399	38,569,614	56,065,179
Quinia, sulphate of, salts of, and cinchonidia.....	a	a	a	a	a	1,571,082	1,871,600	1,807,653	2,753,962	1,628,414
Soda, nitrate of.....	76,285,798	67,414,825	94,343,539	184,554,374	117,838,300	121,202,792	111,804,135	101,209,481	172,174,889	178,954,024
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude.....	65,919	83,236	105,438	97,956	94,536	105,143	96,841	117,396	97,383	99,253
Vanilla beans.....	40,479	54,796	37,315	101,090	68,392	75,621	97,094	99,529	137,479	145,379
Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of.....	5,766,267	7,403,643	8,642,970	10,831,986	9,030,724	12,235,304	10,300,120	13,076,242	12,271,558	16,402,287

Coffee	lbs..	377,848,473	446,850,727	455,189,534	459,922,768	515,878,515	534,785,542	572,599,552	564,707,533	526,109,170	423,645,794
Coir yarn.....	lbs..	1,637,532	2,250,189	3,014,805	4,835,589	3,837,277	1,766,723	4,027,900	4,021,623	4,605,529	4,451,440
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	lbs..	2,993,677	3,547,792	4,449,866	4,339,952	4,081,945	7,019,492	5,115,680	5,072,334	3,924,531	5,497,542
Eggs.....	doz..	6,022,506	7,773,492	9,578,071	11,929,355	15,279,065	16,487,204	16,098,450	16,092,583	13,936,054	15,642,861
FERTILIZERS:											
Guano	tons..	17,801	8,420	25,008	46,929	24,811	27,652	19,583	14,381	12,804	8,042
Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes.....	tons..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	21,910	24,114	37,085	26,552	29,317
Fish, not elsewhere specified:											
Fresh, of all kinds, except salmon.....	lbs..	8,432,835	10,761,307	12,975,761	15,893,849	16,368,476	17,521,419	17,913,742	19,732,787	27,420,847	31,828,427
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, dried, smoked, or pickled.....	lbs..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	26,219,592	32,399,578	d.....	d.....	d.....
Herring—											
Dried or smoked.....	lbs..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	8,726,479	10,558,315	d.....	d.....	d.....
Pickled.....	bbls..	55,732	46,723	64,811	76,136	101,344	126,519	104,742	d.....	d.....	d.....
Mackerel, pickled.....	bbls..	101,420	112,468	120,288	58,279	52,093	88,215	91,680	d.....	d.....	d.....
Salmon—											
Fresh.....	lbs..	e.....	e.....	e.....	e.....	e.....	1,016,937	1,336,541	1,422,720	1,104,090	1,223,975
Pickled.....	bbls..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	6,048	5,872	d.....	d.....	d.....
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.....	lbs..	14,878,584	16,826,099	20,015,176	22,712,862	21,646,320	24,574,025	24,208,148	29,263,632	28,649,446	36,628,351
IVORY:											
Animal.....	lbs..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	262,083	156,624	175,923	164,284	210,224
Vegetable.....	lbs..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	9,777,953	8,301,421	8,102,130	5,776,515	7,051,664
OILS, not elsewhere specified:											
Fixed or expressed.....	lbs..	9,910,688	14,563,376	12,826,952	18,820,600	13,935,472	12,869,838	22,493,849	18,484,541	18,268,778	21,158,638
Volatile or essential.....	lbs..	504,373	545,244	435,041	594,604	827,401	959,032	1,151,690	1,450,188	1,492,041	1,524,680
Whale and fish.....	galls..	182,625	407,416	568,660	337,076	326,608	429,561	224,030	.....	.....	.....
PAPER-STOCK, CRUDE:											
Rags, other than woolen.....	lbs..	89,962,702	185,188,943	137,583,299	153,309,691	151,034,340	167,585,100	134,591,262	113,528,994	120,571,949	113,435,454
Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground.....	tons..	100,619	120,615	131,167	128,421	152,891	166,150	117,226	112,490	146,933	135,426
Platinum, unmanufactured.....	lbs..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	3,105	2,862	2,612	3,284	3,863	5,335
Plumbago.....	cwts..	65,046	110,091	150,013	160,471	154,375	144,749	110,762	85,179	169,021	181,329
SILK, UNMANUFACTURED:											
Cocoons.....	lbs..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	522,091	445,629	223,121	451,690	540,192	454,169
Raw, or as reeled from the cocoon,	lbs..	1,889,776	2,562,236	550,103	2,879,402	3,253,370	3,222,546	3,424,076	4,754,626	4,599,574	5,173,840
Waste.....	lbs..	a.....	a.....	240,310	341,867	955,645	616,713	661,711	1,611,744	888,325	742,313
SPICES, UNGROUND:											
Nutmegs.....	lbs..	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	1,364,473	1,039,412	1,189,507	1,288,559	1,248,096
Pepper.....	lbs..	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	13,331,079	9,103,649	11,843,453	13,255,161	12,949,598
All other.....	lbs..	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	15,079,296	11,342,256	10,767,211	15,769,381	13,317,870
Tea.....	lbs..	60,194,673	72,162,936	81,843,988	78,769,060	73,479,164	67,665,910	72,104,956	81,887,998	89,831,221	84,627,870
Tin, bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated.....	lbs..	16,073,344	31,915,520	19,138,560	20,900,992	26,635,168	26,013,972	23,960,653	27,960,561	29,645,511	31,690,583
ARTICLES ADMITTED FREE UNDER RECIPROcity TREATY WITH HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:											
Rice.....	lbs..	5,553,676	5,062,646	6,984,406	10,135,678	12,926,951	12,378,433	8,291,360	6,892,900	9,263,700	13,269,500

a Not stated.

b Logwood only.

c Included in "all other gums and gum-resins," free of duty.

d See dutiable fish.

e Included in "fresh fish of all kinds, except salmon."

f Included in "spices, ground," dutiable.

No. 46.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
FREE OF DUTY—Continued.										
ARTICLES ADMITTED FREE UNDER TREATY WITH HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, etc.—Cont'd.										
Molasses.....gals..	94, 772	111, 950	198, 987	152, 708	238, 773	163, 347	71, 649	61, 171	113, 574	52, 582
Sugar, brown.....lbs..	41, 696, 674	61, 556, 708	76, 907, 247	106, 181, 858	114, 132, 670	125, 158, 677	169, 652, 603	191, 623, 175	218, 290, 835	228, 540, 513
DUTIABLE.										
ANIMALS, not elsewhere specified:										
Cattle.....No..	a	a	a	a	a	58, 748	78, 796	52, 324	72, 665	57, 505
Horses.....No..	a	a	a	a	a	27, 339	21, 734	37, 901	38, 725	52, 033
Sheep.....No..	a	a	a	a	a	293, 848	331, 117	371, 046	451, 253	454, 213
BREADSTUFFS:										
Barley.....bush..	5, 720, 979	7, 135, 258	9, 528, 616	12, 182, 722	10, 050, 687	8, 596, 122	9, 986, 507	10, 197, 115	10, 355, 594	10, 831, 461
Corn.....bush..	33, 869	58, 876	75, 155	69, 621	25, 989	4, 894	4, 507	16, 104	30, 536	37, 493
Oats.....bush..	13, 395	489, 576	64, 412	1, 850, 983	815, 017	54, 627	34, 397	90, 450	87, 380	67, 838
Oatmeal.....lbs..	a	a	a	a	a	1, 195, 948	1, 078, 436	1, 062, 540	939, 502	1, 007, 620
Rye.....bush..	477, 762	532, 585	473, 925	954, 119	973, 677	656, 113	239, 014	173, 792	18, 469	583, 115
Wheat.....bush..	2, 011, 291	462, 882	200, 620	846, 675	1, 075, 725	24, 329	206, 556	380, 540	277, 842	2, 610
Wheat flour.....bbls..	12, 606	5, 161	2, 396	4, 176	2, 508	1, 810	1, 279	1, 750	1, 013	1, 114, 214
Bristles.....lbs..	417, 234	984, 285	838, 840	862, 072	1, 020, 999	988, 736	790, 502	1, 076, 330	1, 196, 242	2, 016, 990
Cement.....bbls..	a	a	a	a	472, 864	582, 623	578, 141	645, 197	1, 079, 944	
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, AND MEDICINES, not elsewhere specified:										
Glycerine.....lbs..	a	a	a	a	a	5, 832, 825	7, 573, 034	10, 442, 910	12, 765, 072	10, 060, 719
Logwood and other dye woods, extracts and decoctions of.....lbs..	a	a	a	a	a	2, 645, 259	2, 402, 964	3, 873, 653	3, 396, 467	2, 391, 377
Opium—										
Crude.....lbs..	405, 957	533, 451	318, 700	370, 249	457, 499	326, 539	334, 169	471, 276	538, 263	447, 020
Prepared for smoking.....lbs..						4, 633	50, 265	46, 207	66, 232	65, 986
Potash, nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude.....lbs..	9, 376, 734	14, 155, 481	10, 044, 367	12, 282, 334	10, 953, 521	10, 397, 251	12, 413, 229	11, 534, 432	10, 313, 866	7, 983, 812
Soda—										
Bicarbonate of.....lbs..	2, 725, 774	8, 367, 441	1, 633, 116	2, 100, 787	1, 998, 932	2, 029, 428	2, 330, 960	3, 319, 538	2, 548, 580	2, 020, 643
Carbonate, including sal soda and soda ash.....lbs..	237, 060, 202	222, 191, 592	298, 084, 371	293, 189, 955	347, 254, 020	312, 254, 723	287, 281, 244	309, 973, 166	287, 704, 468	284, 580, 151
Caustic.....lbs..	45, 774, 916	44, 791, 535	47, 324, 994	58, 013, 468	57, 731, 969	77, 561, 649	69, 849, 220	78, 650, 859	81, 689, 458	89, 421, 467
All other salts of.....lbs..	2, 455, 212	1, 617, 836	422, 356	8, 304, 542	8, 323, 136	8, 135, 170	9, 817, 836	6, 123, 031	15, 739, 772	17, 611, 357
Sumac, ground.....lbs..	a	a	a	a	a	16, 316, 614	13, 590, 812	16, 685, 565	16, 127, 445	13, 456, 563
Clays or earths of all kinds, including china clay, or kaoline.....tons..	a	a	a	26, 306	23, 552	27, 716	24, 346	28, 875	38, 007	46, 551
Coal, bituminous.....tons..	491, 473	477, 517	677, 360	851, 334	722, 695	820, 266	817, 918	824, 361	906, 634	877, 504

COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:									
Ore (fine copper contained therein), .....lbs.	b241, 024	b4, 563, 216	b9, 904, 832	b18, 347, 728	b59, 068, 128	2, 259, 833	3, 578, 752	4, 363, 614	4, 219, 182
Pigs, bars, ingots, old, and other un- manufactured .....lbs.	154, 955	5, 262, 086	781, 616	744, 566	323, 987	361, 606	481, 590	748, 203	111, 941
COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF:									
Cloths—									
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, .....sq. yards.	12, 911, 482	25, 230, 189	25, 973, 933	33, 283, 511	21, 020, 809	{ 1, 687, 613 19, 504, 784 }	856, 213 24, 274, 281	1, 176, 606 29, 551, 543	3, 021, 696 24, 928, 404
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.....sq. yards.	a	a	a	a	a	1, 895, 699	909, 480	1, 147, 181	1, 894, 798
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps, or warp-yarn.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	14, 324, 080	15, 049, 231
FISH, not elsewhere specified:									
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, dried, smoked, or pickled.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	5, 712, 725	5, 607, 879
Herring—									
Dried or smoked.....lbs.	18, 950	26, 168	30, 987	36, 061	48, 833	31, 008	49, 643	97, 880	107, 386
Pickled or salted.....bbls.	2	a	9	164	19	c	c	50, 889	79, 172
Mackerel, pickled.....bbls.	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	4, 562	4, 707
Salmon, pickled.....bbls.									
FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, AND MANUFACTURES OF:									
Unmanufactured—									
Flax.....tons.	2, 935	4, 378	5, 446	5, 563	5, 748	5, 086	6, 435	5, 557	7, 140
Hemp, and all substitutes for hemp.....tons.	17, 711	24, 902	32, 044	36, 679	29, 063	25, 925	32, 463	28, 655	32, 739
Jute.....tons.	69, 590	82, 471	68, 631	84, 186	125, 318	{ 64, 389 32, 082 }	98, 343 36, 897	83, 054 35, 300	88, 514 36, 355
Sisal grass, and other vegetable substances.....tons.									
Manufactures of flax, hemp, or jute, or of which flax, hemp, or jute shall be the component material of chief value—									
Cables and cordage.....lbs.	307, 179	871, 390	559, 701	852, 908	897, 365	851, 457	635, 052	1, 140, 706	926, 237
Yarns.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	7, 415, 420	12, 115, 289	20, 696, 646	14, 732, 754
FRUITS, INCLUDING NUTS, not elsewhere specified:									
Figs.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	7, 945, 977	7, 770, 178	7, 233, 070	8, 724, 583
Prunes.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	60, 600, 228	57, 631, 820	64, 995, 545	92, 032, 625
Raisins.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	53, 702, 220	38, 319, 787	40, 387, 946	40, 673, 288
Nuts—									
Almonds.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	3, 828, 104	4, 732, 269	5, 822, 733	5, 482, 363
GLASS AND GLASSWARE:									
Cylinder, crown, and common win- dow glass, unpolished.....lbs.	20, 256, 069	44, 571, 838	46, 038, 739	45, 872, 024	54, 941, 428	77, 873, 253	57, 615, 693	55, 049, 857	62, 355, 416
Cylinder and crown glass, polished, unsilvered.....sq. feet.	38, 940	61, 004	152, 235	88, 166	168, 106	81, 914	{ 60, 907 21 }	88, 890	269, 557
Silvered.....sq. feet.								.....	2, 963

a Not stated.

b Gross weight.

c See free fish.

IMPORTS—QUANTITIES OF.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—Continued.										
Plate glass—										
Fluted, rolled, or rough sq. feet..	169, 361	563, 760	616, 422	1, 117, 244	1, 182, 046	1, 985, 947	2, 386, 844	2, 152, 874	2, 225, 506	3, 035, 242
Unsilvered	1, 553, 073	2, 126, 616	2, 325, 498	3, 035, 117	3, 016, 781	2, 651, 975	2, 622, 622	2, 838, 074	3, 967, 879	3, 955, 201
Silvered	1, 986, 806	2, 897, 747	3, 017, 668	3, 264, 580	3, 778, 082	3, 924, 231	3, 376, 803	4, 216, 793	4, 580, 876	4, 923, 157
Hay	10, 320	66, 008	174, 281	86, 029	97, 574	118, 955	160, 950	92, 118	78, 368	100, 269
Hops	109, 794	372, 802	497, 243	955, 854	2, 122, 589	701, 104	1, 642, 086	2, 672, 762	18, 538, 049	5, 585, 033
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Ore, iron	150, 821	425, 012	621, 073	580, 207	607, 176	553, 806	425, 870	701, 243	1, 141, 774	919, 644
Pig iron	87, 576	754, 657	417, 849	496, 045	433, 602	283, 172	151, 959	261, 674	418, 919	325, 517
Scrap, fit only to be remanufactured—										
Iron, wrought and cast.....tons..	11, 052	631, 790	267, 500	177, 020	70, 964	46, 506	19, 841	49, 220	245, 755	142, 087
Steel.....tons..	a	5, 855	49	a	a	8, 060	4, 318	4, 278	26, 012	13, 019
Bar-iron, rolled or hammered...lbs..	53, 967, 822	251, 902, 056	104, 119, 050	150, 393, 345	116, 869, 746	86, 432, 339	73, 373, 128	75, 074, 661	74, 072, 160	74, 363, 371
Bars, railway—										
Of iron.....		86, 486	122, 312	81, 343	5, 226	587	26	31	17	225
Of steel, or in part of steel.tons..	2, 611	66, 305	179, 982	214, 323	112, 837	7, 384	4, 177	10, 476	77, 026	136, 799
Cotton ties, or hoops for baling pur- poses, of iron and steel.....lbs..	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Hoop, band, and scroll iron.....lbs..	27, 473	34, 746, 800	17, 752, 435	3, 494, 249	11, 754, 165	35, 068, 303	38, 093, 626	36, 079, 629	28, 238, 241	42, 696, 591
Hoops, bands, strips, sheets, and plates of steel.....lbs..	a	a	a	a	a	319, 383	752, 917	254, 168	51, 588	20, 683
Ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, and bars of steel, and steel in forms not elsewhere specified	a	a	a	a	a	3, 927, 649	2, 405, 877	7, 065, 318	35, 188, 856	50, 223, 909
Sheet, plate, and taggers' iron...lbs..	2, 784, 834	24, 190, 199	11, 691, 376	21, 988, 379	23, 493, 384	50, 247, 680	42, 595, 837	144, 276, 768	639, 378, 399	414, 489, 698
Tin-plates, terne plates, or taggers' tin.....lbs..	276, 537, 072	379, 202, 880	370, 007, 568	440, 929, 328	484, 038, 688	18, 466, 396	13, 559, 883	13, 781, 841	15, 073, 730	16, 351, 572
Wire rods (rivet, screw, nail, and fence), round, in coils and loops, of iron or steel.....lbs..	a	a	a	a	a	507, 894, 756	507, 154, 935	572, 252, 699	572, 220, 397	634, 944, 945
Wire, and wire rope and strand, iron or steel	a	a	a	a	a	193, 782, 838	259, 540, 746	303, 584, 771	322, 538, 910	270, 939, 550
Manufactures of, not elsewhere spec.: Anvils, axles, and forgings, of iron or steel	a	a	a	a	a	7, 135, 245	3, 844, 195	5, 833, 001	4, 872, 977	7, 105, 977
Chains, of iron or steel.....lbs..	537, 995	1, 023, 447	685, 297	1, 137, 832	1, 356, 402	2, 441, 782	1, 390, 145	1, 887, 613	2, 393, 622	2, 907, 802
Malt, barley						2, 408, 289	1, 389, 339	1, 278, 908	1, 607, 298	2, 065, 787
						155, 670	378, 886	323, 090	209, 960	216, 757

IMPORTS—QUANTITIES OF.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
WINES:										
Still wines—										
In casks.....galls..	4,080,938	4,087,332	4,370,947	4,878,919	6,187,420	2,774,771	3,419,532	3,787,420	3,383,593	3,333,322
In bottles.....doz..						251,489	239,381	258,153	253,132	284,174
Champagne and other sparkling.....doz..	298,715	407,328	457,257	511,444	643,176	201,414	228,580	238,604	255,656	274,914
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber.....M feet..	355,304	515,343	575,320	612,364	572,099	600,762	555,582	547,832	559,236	608,743
Shingles.....M..	48,710	59,402	87,135	99,264	104,657	86,219	69,511	79,150	89,169	161,715
WOOLS, HAIR OF THE ALPACA, GOAT, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Unmanufactured—										
Clothing wools.....lbs..										
Combing wools.....lbs..										
Carpet and other similar wools.....lbs..	39,005,155	128,131,747	55,964,236	67,861,744	70,575,478	{ 21,175,228 4,414,253	11,475,889 2,780,751	40,968,537 7,198,534	17,963,982 10,721,753	23,039,679 5,639,528
Manufactures of—										
Carpets and carpetings of all kinds.....sq. yards..	257,686	1,443,535	991,947	715,583	834,959	953,675	799,617	947,597	960,775	892,981
Cloths.....lbs..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	10,340,622	8,045,656	8,242,470	9,060,132	9,989,702
Dress goods, women's and children's.....sq. yards..	49,732,403	66,400,204	52,693,221	65,007,453	84,254,827	59,432,436	59,598,830	68,657,750	78,042,186	85,630,007
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks.....lbs..	92,614	1,388,233	470,873	1,097,641	974,963	1,316,083	700,231	3,059,214	4,834,636	4,483,325
Yarns.....lbs..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	1,471,363	813,509	4,459,787	2,912,729	3,740,604
ZINC, SPELTER, OR TUTTENEGUE, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
In blocks or pigs, and old.....lbs..	1,390,637	8,514,826	1,813,615	18,427,309	17,323,802	5,363,062	3,598,083	3,743,112	8,006,372	5,528,017

a Not stated.

No. 47.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE TEN YEARS FROM 1879 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE. (MIXED GOLD AND CURRENCY VALUES PRIOR TO 1880.)

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:										
Horse powers.....	17,147	11,682	2,002	9,890	36,651	28,622	26,558	7,237	19,799	4,913
Mowers and reapers, and parts of.....	893,972	768,945	654,156	1,003,724	1,492,926	2,096,298	1,348,232	1,281,140	1,242,614	1,463,254
Plows and cultivators, and parts of.....	159,822	169,211	184,828	290,177	374,477	352,304	352,787	321,779	346,607	509,044
All other, and parts of.....	1,862,447	1,295,904	1,559,332	1,672,580	1,979,865	965,543	834,025	757,102	529,378	667,976
Total.....	2,933,388	2,245,742	2,400,318	2,976,371	3,883,919	3,442,767	2,561,602	2,367,258	2,138,398	2,645,187
ANIMALS:										
Cattle.....	8,379,200	13,344,195	14,304,103	7,800,227	8,341,431	17,855,495	12,906,690	10,958,954	9,172,136	11,577,578
Hogs.....	700,262	421,089	572,138	509,651	272,516	627,480	579,183	674,297	564,753	193,017
Horses.....	770,742	675,139	390,243	470,183	475,806	424,317	377,692	348,323	351,607	412,774
Mules.....	530,989	532,362	353,924	320,130	486,560	498,809	127,580	148,711	214,738	378,765
Sheep.....	1,082,938	892,647	762,932	603,778	1,154,856	850,146	512,568	329,844	254,725	280,490
All other, and fowls.....	23,623	16,688	29,058	25,147	58,099	45,282	63,368	58,531	40,403	42,466
Total.....	11,487,754	15,882,120	16,412,398	9,729,116	10,780,268	20,293,529	14,567,081	12,518,660	10,598,362	12,885,090
Art works: Paintings and statuary.....	193,733	198,579	250,450	406,153	387,157	176,389	227,270	135,684	221,372	271,010
Bark, and extract of, for tanning.....	163,480	237,476	120,426	97,442	87,528	292,851	346,218	283,086	239,700	254,204
Billiard and pool tables and apparatus.....	39,563	28,390	17,389	42,095	48,496	55,631	49,709	31,078	34,021	31,670
Blacking.....	142,011	163,021	179,993	187,403	209,998	187,335	159,875	174,604	195,197	191,976
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste.....	180,488	121,982	120,415	98,948	150,071	199,242	157,973	127,735	162,958	193,176
Books, maps, engravings, and other printed matter.....	725,404	626,630	690,359	831,132	1,018,138	1,414,951	1,389,350	1,314,639	1,546,985	1,734,571
Brass, and manufactures of.....	200,871	183,468	216,057	322,439	287,847	301,014	538,118	150,807	228,341	308,124
BREADSTUFFS:										
Barley.....	401,180	784,819	549,245	151,575	299,137	403,622	346,302	166,330	853,405	317,239
Bread and biscuit.....	682,471	686,158	748,490	781,292	829,281	847,671	702,027	725,476	659,924	658,589
Corn.....	40,655,120	53,298,247	50,702,669	28,845,830	27,756,082	27,648,044	28,003,863	31,730,922	19,347,361	13,355,950
Corn meal.....	1,052,231	981,361	1,270,200	994,201	980,798	818,739	816,459	858,370	705,343	765,036
Oats.....	1,618,644	308,129	186,899	298,349	233,843	700,694	1,589,640	1,944,772	179,634	143,284
Oatmeal.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	771,471	1,036,011	755,973	456,023	130,488
Rye.....	3,103,970	2,362,765	1,885,813	946,086	1,657,998	4,323,105	2,000,294	133,105	216,190	50,705
Rye flour.....	15,113	24,268	24,082	28,593	25,070	18,876	15,937	12,733	11,781	10,068
Wheat.....	130,701,079	190,546,305	167,698,485	112,929,718	119,879,341	75,026,678	72,933,097	50,262,715	90,716,481	56,241,468
Wheat flour.....	29,567,713	35,333,197	45,047,257	36,375,055	54,824,459	51,139,696	52,146,336	38,442,955	51,970,082	54,777,710

a Included in "all other breadstuffs," etc.

No. 47.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
BREADSTUFFS—Continued.										
All other breadstuffs, and preparations of, used as food.....	1,740,471	2,439,098	1,443,580	655,142	987,829	846,119	780,855	813,207	672,438	741,150
Total.....	209,537,992	286,764,807	269,556,720	182,005,841	207,473,838	162,544,715	160,370,821	125,846,558	165,768,662	127,191,687
BRICKS:										
Building.....	51,714	36,299	27,989	50,870	56,227	60,702	45,181	35,579	45,557	31,728
Fire.....	11,096	12,027	12,290	30,649	47,120	41,012	31,058	41,343	47,427	47,102
Total.....	62,810	48,326	40,279	81,519	103,347	101,714	76,239	76,922	92,984	78,830
Broom corn.....	59,089	97,263	154,677	170,137	173,468	163,444	154,257	134,185	170,534	160,651
Brooms and brushes.....	138,184	110,410	152,716	241,403	172,234	170,795	174,146	154,992	172,883	164,433
Candles.....	225,104	237,627	210,842	226,687	218,910	240,500	256,719	176,124	187,077	147,331
Carriages and horse cars, and parts of.....	1,023,735	823,702	1,013,644	1,439,003	1,607,502	1,582,459	1,495,475	1,340,198	1,454,101	1,381,291
Cars, passenger and freight, for steam railroads.....	249,393	583,723	544,041	1,393,059	1,900,903	1,444,039	369,053	587,692	653,298	862,465
Casings for sausages.....	183,176	264,823	219,903	271,503	359,446	499,134	642,364	700,382	538,236	765,561
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, AND MEDICINES:										
Acids.....	65,826	71,231	39,240	39,930	56,590	128,616	133,589	85,753	91,627	104,790
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	61,266	110,578	141,463	31,362	44,367	41,436	37,782	30,792	35,050	27,943
Dyes and dyestuffs.....	647,323	702,750	626,749	929,929	877,601	675,492	656,148	638,457	786,623	966,080
Ginseng.....	465,611	533,042	561,545	483,171	848,393	614,995	751,168	998,332	689,735	657,358
Medicines, patent or proprietary.....							1,317,483	1,344,665	1,447,067	1,545,514
Roots, herbs, and barks, not elsewhere specified.....	2,385,357	2,756,469	3,045,238	3,517,149	3,306,195	45,422	116,695	114,447	145,113	137,756
All other.....						{ 1,847,842	1,793,328	2,101,022	2,145,265	2,194,531
Total.....	3,625,383	4,174,070	4,414,235	5,001,541	5,133,146	4,694,386	4,806,193	5,313,468	5,340,480	5,633,972
CLOCKS AND WATCHES:										
Clocks and parts of.....	1,002,388	1,356,742	1,146,753	1,402,362	1,316,086	1,168,484	1,209,048	1,110,273	1,104,107	1,123,880
Watches and parts of.....	88,045	96,495	100,710	121,490	163,645	191,206	136,892	255,887	288,540	405,726
Total.....	1,090,433	1,453,237	1,247,463	1,523,852	1,479,731	1,359,690	1,345,940	1,366,160	1,392,647	1,529,606
COAL:										
Anthracite.....	1,427,886	1,362,901	2,091,928	2,589,887	2,648,033	3,053,550	2,586,421	2,707,590	2,822,833	4,022,340
Bituminous.....	891,512	695,179	739,532	1,102,898	1,593,214	1,977,959	1,989,541	1,480,910	1,703,492	2,273,040
Total.....	2,319,398	2,058,080	2,831,460	3,692,785	4,241,247	5,030,509	4,575,962	4,188,530	4,526,325	6,295,380
Coffee and cocoa, ground or prepared, and chocolate.	72,923	95,380	105,401	95,334	92,170	66,943	106,625	66,469	77,412	121,367
COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Ore.....	102,152	55,763	51,499	89,515	943,771	2,930,895	4,739,601	3,068,879	1,693,924	5,064,687

Ingots, bars, and old.....	2,751,153	667,242	786,860	565,295	1,293,947	{ 2,505,279	5,328,903	2,484,823	1,917,328	3,709,406
Sheets.....	79,900	126,213	38,036	93,646	110,286	{ 22,550	10,984	9,075	30,072	3,321
All other manufactures of.....						137,135	107,536	108,971	85,623	100,071
Total copper, etc., not including ore.....	2,831,053	793,455	824,896	658,941	1,404,233	2,664,964	5,447,423	2,602,869	2,033,523	3,812,798
COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Unmanufactured—										
Sea Island.....	1,108,072	1,683,900	2,161,207	1,398,296	1,662,281	1,160,673	1,685,635	1,176,025	1,798,272	1,672,828
Other.....	161,196,178	209,852,005	245,534,539	198,414,348	245,666,440	195,854,531	200,276,823	203,909,617	204,423,785	221,343,932
Total.....	162,304,250	211,535,905	247,695,746	199,812,644	247,328,721	197,015,204	201,962,458	205,085,642	206,222,057	223,016,760
Manufactures of—										
Cloths—										
Colored.....	3,209,285	2,956,760	4,983,312	2,326,319	2,648,278	2,579,866	2,230,567	3,149,091	4,003,772	3,522,612
Uncolored.....	6,288,131	5,834,541	6,624,374	9,351,713	8,629,723	7,503,361	7,919,670	9,231,170	9,256,486	7,812,947
Total.....	9,497,416	8,791,301	11,607,686	11,678,032	11,278,001	10,083,227	10,150,237	12,380,261	13,260,258	11,335,559
Wearing apparel.....	550,119	486,233	533,961	605,398	770,460	349,270	267,775	435,536	442,757	317,652
All other.....	1,356,535	1,190,117	1,963,701	1,544,947	1,673,144	1,452,714	1,418,579	1,144,137	1,226,327	1,359,978
Total cotton, manufactures of.....	11,404,069	10,467,651	14,105,348	13,828,377	13,721,605	11,885,211	11,836,591	13,959,934	14,929,342	13,013,189
EARTHEN, STONE, AND CHINA WARE:										
Earthen and stone ware.....	80,898	106,724	123,177	180,773	227,547	{ 228,387	127,054	150,272	246,897	174,729
China ware.....						7,800	8,331	13,636	19,087	27,052
Total.....	80,898	106,724	123,177	180,773	227,547	236,247	135,385	163,908	265,984	201,781
Eggs.....	14,258	14,148	13,776	28,262	75,080	62,759	51,832	46,105	60,686	66,724
FANCY ARTICLES:										
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	286,754	302,993	292,939	275,060	356,016	403,205	286,231	313,943	322,059	391,956
Toys.....	605,707	534,296	668,985	870,917	804,175	{ 93,080	73,648	65,452	70,076	61,293
All other.....						651,895	518,956	559,098	516,850	464,731
Total.....	892,461	837,289	961,924	1,155,977	1,160,191	1,148,180	878,835	939,093	908,985	917,980
Fertilizers.....	1,240,582	603,668	612,941	1,022,369	1,082,501	1,096,021	910,778	1,107,657	1,397,534	1,255,028
FISH:										
Codfish, dried, smoked, and cured, including haddock, hake, and pollock.....						{ 734,946	724,858	602,934	587,082	819,559
Mackerel, pickled.....						107,950	139,663	143,847	106,967	71,149
Salmon—										
Canned.....						{ 2,323,026	2,260,567	1,875,100	1,719,685	1,608,815
Other.....						110,531	82,114	43,450	78,208	61,046
Fish, fresh, not elsewhere specified.....						62,009	33,350	29,734	14,751	28,965
Fish, dried, smoked, and cured, not elsewhere specified.....						415,006	354,257	287,377	265,130	168,842
Fish, pickled, not elsewhere specified.....						188,946	170,507	144,341	109,652	85,305
Fish, all other.....										α191,453

a Not heretofore specified.

No. 47.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
FISH—Continued. ●										
Shell fish—										
Oysters	Dollars. 453,306	Dollars. 543,895	Dollars. 582,249	Dollars. 612,793	Dollars. 629,636	Dollars. 572,487	Dollars. 715,619	Dollars. 732,019	Dollars. 733,973	Dollars. 858,652
Other	11,846	9,801	4,327	2,701	21,308	228,030	411,984	350,090	350,270	284,144
Total	4,524,785	4,028,626	4,592,367	4,802,832	5,181,446	4,742,931	4,892,919	4,208,901	3,965,718	4,177,930
FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, MANUFACTURES OF:										
Bags	171,629	401,829	366,786	176,183	235,561	529,217	398,615	372,859	388,322	235,351
Cordage	561,683	536,787	546,627	820,341	1,002,329	{ 672,142	624,372	659,122	699,161	733,050
Twine	1,153,471	1,083,676	1,060,727	544,948	547,111	{ 128,688	182,045	205,493	168,485	270,478
All other						{ 67,725	109,108	164,132	146,150	152,337
Total	1,886,783	2,022,292	1,974,140	1,541,472	1,785,001	1,397,772	1,314,140	1,401,606	1,402,118	1,391,216
FRUITS:										
Apples, dried	296,794	192,069	1,247,891	228,945	786,800	394,350	1,062,859	548,434	413,363	812,682
Apples, green or ripe	980,455	1,190,560	2,301,334	539,543	1,085,230	422,447	1,572,126	1,810,606	1,382,872	1,378,801
Fruits, preserved—										
Canned	386,718	435,290	529,277	659,681	686,517	{ 495,143	473,944	580,422	506,794	834,668
Other	252,415	272,715	361,217	322,229	447,395	{ 53,361	37,239	28,339	29,489	58,630
All other, green, ripe, or dried						{ 381,117	369,540	340,507	337,447	397,643
Total	1,916,382	2,090,634	4,439,719	1,750,398	3,005,942	1,746,418	3,515,708	3,308,308	2,669,965	3,482,424
Furs and fur skins	4,828,158	5,404,418	5,451,419	4,747,944	3,935,603	3,998,182	4,153,287	3,321,102	4,807,277	4,777,246
GLASS AND GLASSWARE:										
Window glass	768,644	749,866	756,022	864,235	998,857	{ 18,665	10,055	8,246	15,955	10,733
All other						{ 821,091	773,860	765,632	867,549	870,895
Total	768,644	749,866	756,022	864,235	998,857	839,756	783,915	773,878	883,504	881,628
Glucose or grape sugar	57,194	275,049	451,415	181,411	196,114	212,628	60,078	67,775	118,620	163,573
Glue	43,779	22,650	59,038	46,274	62,210	36,386	34,988	42,137	39,773	46,773
Grease, grease scraps, and all soap stock	37,150	7,361	51,979	36,258	7,262	715,650	712,855	921,337	849,908	924,777
GUNPOWDER AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES:										
Gunpowder	166,751	177,891	275,579	345,791	529,228	294,620	185,868	97,809	68,181	123,346
All other	610	915	12,593	2,937	1,653	883,302	1,181,355	513,521	490,904	525,270
Total	167,361	178,806	288,172	348,728	530,881	1,177,922	1,367,223	611,330	559,085	648,616

Hair, and manufactures of.....	297, 799	257, 278	337, 221	307, 133	474, 464	640, 939	571, 290	407, 672	335, 548	311, 279
Hay	122, 122	206, 819	233, 529	190, 170	261, 614	309, 781	204, 705	237, 902	218, 006	328, 819
Hides and skins, other than furs.....	1, 171, 523	649, 074	903, 464	1, 449, 737	1, 220, 158	1, 204, 329	1, 822, 058	873, 925	765, 655	673, 322
Honey	162, 686	55, 259	198, 768	49, 674	32, 733	68, 764	224, 212	44, 735	67, 154	7, 579
Hops	701, 095	2, 573, 292	2, 016, 970	1, 456, 786	5, 616, 370	3, 265, 211	1, 391, 854	1, 714, 488	54, 970	1, 203, 060
Ice.....	196, 758	136, 686	132, 120	149, 249	91, 952	85, 307	89, 420	86, 277	93, 270	86, 844
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA, MANUFACTURES OF:										
Boots and shoes	20, 225	28, 072	37, 437	27, 622	36, 874	57, 047	89, 216	74, 947	81, 190	77, 078
All other	268, 889	278, 608	363, 097	483, 094	532, 422	577, 999	596, 940	589, 357	753, 114	789, 789
Total	289, 114	306, 680	400, 534	510, 716	569, 296	635, 046	686, 156	664, 304	834, 304	866, 867
Ink, printers' and other.....	5, 920	4, 757	8, 449	28, 617	16, 411	80, 750	86, 114	91, 644	105, 785	124, 670
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone, and other electric.	56, 168	88, 383	175, 621	641, 069	681, 308	557, 424	449, 587	479, 586	599, 262	714, 514
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Iron ore .....	.....	11, 027	18, 062	22, 252	7, 538	12, 081	12, 891	9, 921	5, 069	4, 994
Pig iron	85, 949	54, 115	117, 723	194, 411	140, 427	96, 255	102, 888	144, 852	142, 949	174, 414
Band, hoop, and scroll iron	48, 056	22, 561	23, 468	14, 003	15, 721	9, 101	7, 705	16, 457	12, 302	4, 152
Bar iron	58, 987	25, 302	33, 709	41, 820	69, 278	73, 942	43, 605	37, 039	56, 887	43, 433
Car wheels.....	72, 673	86, 103	132, 882	118, 195	184, 614	135, 133	92, 698	86, 610	98, 865	108, 882
Castings, not elsewhere specified	225, 746	222, 276	219, 550	377, 997	299, 830	371, 693	386, 179	244, 720	267, 160	264, 492
Cutlery.....	65, 277	71, 122	83, 723	92, 031	102, 100	103, 127	91, 290	111, 715	136, 546	115, 408
Fire-arms.....	2, 169, 230	2, 286, 091	1, 173, 222	907, 957	1, 097, 934	1, 266, 831	1, 700, 655	1, 778, 660	664, 253	593, 321
Ingots, bars, and rods of steel.....	9, 084	15, 223	37, 634	87, 364	76, 447	22, 798	15, 674	18, 198	10, 624	14, 161
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery.....	3, 452, 533	3, 490, 410	4, 037, 899	5, 525, 948	6, 223, 029	920, 283	1, 156, 654	1, 285, 285	1, 357, 332	1, 442, 635
Nails and spikes.....	264, 192	287, 939	298, 323	335, 820	354, 065	5, 256, 431	3, 794, 795	3, 685, 220	4, 607, 714	5, 519, 893
Plates and sheets—										
Of iron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27, 581	31, 764	24, 377	65, 106	198, 024
Of steel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 046	3, 803	732	14, 183	6, 746
Printing-presses, and parts of .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208, 465	177, 111	194, 772	162, 754	186, 989
Railroad bars or rails—										
Of iron	177, 151	32, 746	48, 246	142, 122	10, 291	31, 545	42, 284	5, 481	18, 396	2, 575
Of steel	56, 363	14, 744	6, 076	77, 947	76, 985	119, 284	206, 401	164, 631	74, 330	175, 692
Saws and tools.....	894, 879	958, 000	1, 088, 563	1, 073, 560	1, 292, 080	1, 290, 448	1, 108, 474	1, 181, 056	1, 305, 706	1, 659, 727
Scales and balances.....	196, 186	199, 412	263, 571	304, 446	317, 642	384, 865	273, 961	280, 756	225, 564	325, 488
Sewing machines, and parts of	1, 648, 914	1, 649, 367	1, 982, 324	2, 647, 515	3, 061, 639	3, 552, 814	2, 898, 698	2, 584, 717	2, 212, 853	2, 245, 110
Steam engines, and parts of—										
Fire-engines	16, 189	10, 942	9, 611	33, 631	14, 551	15, 235	19, 134	6, 889	9, 083	1, 300
Locomotive engines	567, 302	466, 313	893, 123	1, 455, 717	2, 219, 081	2, 819, 946	732, 403	333, 393	373, 245	407, 014
Stationary engines.....	104, 984	136, 087	79, 653	111, 199	191, 208	171, 040	137, 675	123, 270	213, 060	197, 040
Boilers and parts of engines.....	121, 679	104, 271	122, 516	146, 322	226, 977	361, 907	199, 035	327, 190	281, 790	238, 726
Stoves and ranges, and parts of.....	98, 605	91, 473	117, 356	184, 408	239, 222	207, 120	209, 802	196, 208	200, 658	263, 730

^a Included in "all other manufactures of iron and steel."^b Included in "band, hoop, and scroll iron."^c Included in "ingots, bars, and rods of steel."

No. 47.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF—Cont'd.										
Wire	4,601,545	4,240,800	5,654,584	6,664,501	6,346,032	358,366	242,948	335,094	386,759	466,355
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....						3,796,000	2,670,134	2,283,974	2,742,708	2,642,127
Total iron and steel, etc., not including iron ore	15,133,493	14,716,524	16,608,767	20,748,206	22,826,528	21,909,881	16,592,155	15,745,569	15,958,502	17,763,034
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver.....	311,829	231,531	279,337	393,245	422,854	553,325	380,520	385,411	474,324	439,417
Lamps, chandeliers, and all devices and appliances for illuminating purposes.....	340,293	299,347	309,022	380,871	455,494	490,491	522,497	546,022	541,872	570,036
Lead, and manufactures of	280,771	49,899	39,710	178,779	43,108	135,156	123,466	114,098	141,154	129,558
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Leather—										
Buff, grain, splits, and all finished upper leather.....	} 6,800,070	5,744,360	7,133,714	7,747,544	6,423,922	{ 2,062,651 116,817 4,613,106 230,996	2,578,991 291,943 5,416,830 251,615	2,405,456 194,600 4,825,615 126,863	3,073,833 175,062 5,695,151 225,473	2,849,208 143,598 4,959,363 470,876
Patent or enameled										
Sole										
All other										
Manufactures of—										
Boots and shoes	402,557	441,069	374,343	488,815	539,957	602,925	598,151	648,069	732,517	654,896
Harness and saddles	132,699	133,705	148,567	200,454	209,907	215,750	178,411	190,894	193,153	195,527
All other	433,743	441,052	431,821	563,114	749,876	463,534	376,467	346,185	340,949	309,943
Total	7,769,069	6,760,186	8,088,445	8,999,927	7,923,662	8,305,779	9,692,408	8,737,682	10,436,138	9,583,411
Lime and cement	74,097	52,584	83,598	100,169	120,156	108,437	127,523	123,103	107,770	122,421
MALT LIQUORS:										
In bottles	204,282	262,450	292,421	328,405	409,348	451,681	436,321	590,608	590,378	644,125
Not in bottles.....	34,987	36,368	55,367	55,791	81,094	73,089	55,097	76,755	66,335	42,717
Total	239,269	298,818	347,788	384,196	490,442	524,770	491,418	667,363	656,713	686,842
MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Unmanufactured	143,457	199,051	220,362	180,774	152,182	188,245	182,719	159,553	214,819	156,586
Manufactures of—										
Roofing slate	} 430,848	453,912	409,433	433,656	389,371	{ 79,464 335,551	51,011 279,775	123,565 322,143	61,047 287,486	97,707 390,251
All other										
Total	574,305	652,963	629,795	614,430	541,553	603,260	513,505	605,261	560,352	644,544

Matches	127, 335	119, 246	112, 167	161, 466	124, 499	106, 809	69, 840	82, 204	77, 379	72, 371
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:										
Organs	447, 307	530, 112	599, 382	687, 114	673, 314	641, 188	584, 279	512, 854	462, 859	570, 266
Piano-fortes	320, 669	261, 624	353, 799	457, 822	382, 823	300, 626	244, 382	228, 601	260, 554	208, 765
All other, and parts of	17, 731	19, 441	21, 801	122, 514	147, 475	137, 304	112, 683	129, 991	108, 424	129, 509
Total	785, 707	811, 177	974, 982	1, 267, 450	1, 203, 612	1, 079, 118	941, 344	871, 446	831, 837	908, 540
NAVAL STORES:										
Rosin										
Tar										
Turpentine and pitch										
Total										
Oakum										
Oil cake and oil-cake meal										
OILS:										
Animal—										
Lard										
Sperm										
Whale and fish										
Other										
Total										
Mineral, crude (including all natural oils, without regard to gravity)										
Mineral, refined or manufactured—										
Naphthas (including all lighter products of distillation)										
Illuminating										
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil										
Residuum (including tar and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled)										
Total										
Vegetable—										
Cotton seed										
Linseed										
Volatile or essential										
Other										
Total										

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—VALUES OF.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Ore, gold and silver bearing	148,195	187,350	58,405	6,495	76,185	1,052,341	122,629	34,160	79,555	107,878
Paints and painters' colors	273,846	297,843	339,020	479,114	545,342	477,469	351,507	358,536	452,388	492,709
PAPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Paperhangings	11,350	11,645	5,673	11,953	21,256	84,710	102,018	77,123	105,214	75,212
Writing paper and envelopes	a1,133,792	a1,189,498	a1,403,303	a1,619,417	a1,593,694	{ 89,932	77,418	132,272	115,567	137,247
All other						{ 755,179	793,037	897,221	897,757	866,102
Total	1,145,142	1,201,143	1,408,976	1,631,370	1,614,950	929,821	972,493	1,106,616	1,118,538	1,078,561
Paraffine and paraffine wax	301,976	391,566	437,187	579,131	936,885	1,263,197	1,725,344	1,729,313	2,032,713	2,168,247
Plated ware	289,425	292,563	310,577	396,595	444,603	463,762	509,378	436,965	547,408	551,069
PROVISIONS, COMPRISING MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS:										
Meat products—										
Beef products—										
Beef, canned	7,311,408	7,877,200	5,971,557	4,208,608	4,578,902	3,173,767	4,214,791	3,436,453	3,462,982	3,339,077
Beef, fresh	4,883,080	7,441,918	9,860,284	6,768,881	8,342,131	11,987,331	11,199,481	9,291,011	7,228,412	8,231,281
Beef, salted or pickled	2,336,378	2,881,047	2,665,761	3,902,556	3,742,282	3,202,275	3,619,145	3,544,379	1,972,246	2,608,479
Beef, other cured						67,758	73,895	89,593	17,942	9,204
Tallow	6,934,940	7,689,232	6,800,628	4,015,798	3,248,749	4,793,375	3,322,476	2,144,499	2,836,300	4,252,653
Mutton	123,013	176,218	258,008	131,641	188,172	282,087	324,099	93,082	18,397	18,641
Oleomargarine—										
Imitation butter	1,394,068	2,599,025	3,815,560	{ 312,854	271,699	171,199	92,779	93,363	88,848	212,634
The oil				{ 2,703,038	4,273,220	4,671,243	4,358,853	2,954,954	4,676,131	3,230,123
Pork products—										
Bacon	51,074,413	50,987,623	{ 53,616,981	42,124,602	32,282,751	33,797,430	31,053,174	26,899,111	27,338,943	27,187,175
Ham			{ 7,544,224	4,551,172	5,873,201	5,887,415	6,030,774	4,741,100	5,975,727	4,988,458
Pork, fresh	4,807,568	5,930,252	8,272,285	7,201,270	6,192,268	{ 13,057	26,807	3,985	1,233	4,423
Pork, pickled						{ 4,749,658	5,177,136	5,119,426	5,640,094	4,368,691
Lard	22,856,673	27,920,367	35,226,575	28,975,902	26,618,048	25,305,953	22,595,219	20,361,786	22,703,921	22,751,105
Poultry and game	15,075	1,899	2,235	b	b	24,336	33,644	28,484	28,284	25,496
All other meat products	c	c	c	c	c	609,492	900,844	947,524	956,534	915,247
Dairy products—										
Butter	5,421,205	6,690,687	6,256,024	2,864,570	2,290,665	3,750,771	3,643,646	2,958,457	1,983,698	1,884,908
Cheese	12,579,968	12,171,720	16,380,248	14,058,975	11,134,526	11,663,713	10,444,409	7,662,145	7,594,633	8,736,304
Milk	119,883	121,013	139,470	200,490	180,505	203,008	221,284	255,864	258,971	294,806
Total	119,857,692	132,488,201	156,809,840	122,020,890	109,217,119	114,353,788	107,332,456	90,625,216	92,783,196	93,058,705

Quicksilver.....	1,418,331	1,360,176	1,124,955	959,128	1,020,827	427,219	206,630	219,259	241,952	531,122
Rags.....	26,256	14,433	25,107	10,953	24,237	34,733	125,182	54,688	51,102	21,490
Rice.....	35,538	13,366	10,072	10,109	8,679	9,870	10,619	14,241	29,204	22,234
Salt.....	13,612	6,613	14,752	18,265	17,321	26,007	26,488	29,827	25,270	31,478
SEEDS:										
Clover.....	d.....	2,401,351	502,646	2,925,911	3,365,974	2,730,815	1,525,283	264,882	630,850	1,009,695
Cotton.....	141,188	134,116	147,543	114,683	108,494	65,073	114,389	112,782	121,441	84,195
Timothy.....							157,444	175,754	281,048	117,677
All other.....	2,140,640	241,356	412,577	1,179,006	945,945	370,411	369,558	1,396,572	874,070	305,123
Total.....	2,281,828	2,776,823	1,062,766	4,219,600	4,420,413	3,477,383	2,166,674	1,949,990	1,907,409	1,516,690
Silk, manufactures of.....	20,082	26,410	29,625	39,250	40,268	80,578	74,610	63,052	52,513	56,659
SOAP:										
Toilet or fancy.....	30,827	38,567	44,496	49,760	42,021	39,636	48,129	60,646	57,751	59,496
All other.....	621,311	690,122	650,361	618,233	647,105	700,790	649,165	772,131	789,677	756,368
Total.....	652,138	728,689	694,857	667,993	689,126	740,426	697,294	832,777	847,428	815,864
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax.....	35,489	45,018	40,945	48,721	66,651	48,553	63,683	125,840	139,656	84,018
Spices, ground or prepared.....	e.....	e.....	e.....	e.....	e.....	41,191	27,658	20,963	42,112	36,270
SPIRITS:										
Alcohol.....						764,983	821,396	599,826	186,667	84,852
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.....						8,445	1,299	15,266	5,797	2,838
Rum.....						223,887	269,352	275,755	219,679	229,822
Whisky—										
Bourbon.....										
Rye.....										
All other.....	2,673,241	3,027,545	3,247,931	1,989,038	1,982,883	2,236,617	3,880,102	1,628,950	318,921	220,104
Total.....	2,673,241	3,027,545	3,247,931	1,989,038	1,982,883	4,138,704	5,565,216	2,745,514	801,103	871,377
Spirits of turpentine.....										
Starch.....	2,045,673	2,132,154	2,414,719	3,798,034	4,366,229	3,885,500	2,690,231	2,811,777	3,489,895	3,580,106
Stationery, except of paper.....	601,797	417,842	629,710	331,471	325,575	305,515	276,274	285,056	281,072	202,932
Stereotype and electrotpe plates.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	342,989	395,123	397,714	390,408	425,091
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....	9,251	4,071	5,831	1,730	3,288	30,727	28,598	15,325	25,799	31,931
SUGAR AND MOLASSES:	66,795	23,945	19,618	22,087	43,685	37,955	41,935	47,188	96,161	79,625
Molasses and sirup.....	919,173	539,603	550,024	472,614	710,285	898,966	858,894	1,115,437	1,293,000	907,868
Sugar, brown.....	3,202	1,064	2,045	4,251	148,957	14,665	9,039	5,030	6,572	7,502
Sugar, refined.....	6,164,024	2,217,563	2,049,982	1,335,689	2,454,210	5,402,493	16,071,767	10,973,729	11,435,765	2,184,788
Candy and confectionery.....	32,274	81,757	73,253	62,391	103,290	112,046	88,549	98,570	173,570	155,521
Total.....	7,118,673	3,339,987	2,675,304	1,874,945	3,416,742	6,428,170	17,028,249	12,191,766	12,908,907	3,255,679
Tin, manufactures of.....	103,467	144,185	198,524	198,608	191,947	166,819	162,304	157,724	137,551	219,000

^a Includes "stationery, except of paper."^b Included in "all other unmanufactured articles."^c Included in "all other manufactured articles."^d Included in "all other seeds."^e Included in "coffee and cocoa, ground or prepared," etc^f Included in "paper, and manufactures of."

No. 47.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Leaf.....	Dollars. 25, 157, 364	Dollars. 16, 379, 107	Dollars. 18, 737, 043	Dollars. 19, 067, 721	Dollars. 19, 438, 066	Dollars. 17, 405, 234	Dollars. 21, 799, 251	Dollars. 26, 926, 544	Dollars. 25, 637, 983	Dollars. 21, 507, 776
Stems and trimming.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	{ 360, 526	226, 535	231, 913	310, 294	428, 308
Cigars.....	53, 397	67, 821	94, 559	113, 717	96, 901	{ 82, 306	52, 066	43, 726	63, 387	49, 686
Cigarettes.....						248, 890	317, 653	412, 664	467, 511	626, 166
All other manufactures of.....	3, 004, 479	1, 995, 345	2, 017, 282	2, 249, 431	2, 560, 262	2, 199, 261	2, 371, 800	2, 810, 061	2, 751, 497	2, 902, 605
Total.....	28, 215, 240	18, 442, 273	20, 878, 884	21, 430, 869	22, 095, 229	20, 296, 217	24, 767, 305	30, 424, 908	29, 230, 672	25, 514, 541
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags.....	158, 181	183, 758	173, 639	192, 952	189, 625	187, 142	160, 970	161, 544	170, 163	173, 760
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades.....	10, 864	8, 230	2, 113	2, 025	3, 090	3, 285	1, 950	1, 057	2, 911	1, 075
Varnish.....	86, 976	96, 062	156, 617	187, 860	188, 352	209, 715	134, 103	135, 366	149, 871	187, 159
VEGETABLES:										
Onions.....	60, 022	50, 074	37, 975	61, 299	44, 074	59, 682	73, 566	75, 838	73, 515	64, 161
Beans and pease.....	817, 536	1, 272, 028	775, 799	664, 687	567, 012	409, 074	522, 322	570, 153	562, 864	462, 762
Potatoes.....	545, 109	522, 039	460, 517	441, 816	428, 478	374, 588	265, 355	346, 864	318, 259	308, 193
Vegetables, canned.....	120, 275	133, 900	151, 140	181, 281	119, 277	155, 365	113, 683	190, 339	228, 567	265, 537
All other, including pickles.....	92, 438	106, 211	85, 403	154, 245	137, 789	114, 470	120, 877	134, 293	125, 448	140, 634
Total.....	1, 635, 380	2, 084, 252	1, 510, 834	1, 503, 328	1, 296, 630	1, 113, 179	1, 095, 803	1, 317, 487	1, 308, 653	1, 241, 287
VESSELS SOLD TO FOREIGNERS:										
Steamers.....	42, 700	51, 550	46, 000	56, 063	67, 800	300, 200	261, 265	47, 082	40, 343	80, 850
Sailing vessels.....	85, 795	184, 930	74, 730	34, 150	101, 409	81, 140	126, 195	11, 940	30, 437	26, 500
Total.....	128, 495	236, 480	120, 730	90, 213	169, 209	381, 340	387, 460	59, 022	70, 780	107, 350
Vinegar.....	6, 227	4, 123	9, 722	9, 846	9, 122	10, 681	8, 279	12, 072	10, 069	10, 365
Wax, bees'.....	45, 823	48, 880	40, 203	32, 325	17, 604	16, 042	9, 758	36, 626	24, 997	20, 554
Whalebone.....	199, 753	255, 847	326, 400	325, 333	599, 550	319, 508	470, 039	385, 058	523, 267	799, 042
WINE:										
In bottles.....		123, 317	69, 915	67, 909	77, 280	{ 28, 923	32, 725	24, 813	23, 499	31, 698
Not in bottles.....						{ 65, 309	62, 574	93, 297	191, 672	201, 525
Total.....	49, 775	123, 317	69, 915	67, 909	77, 280	94, 232	95, 299	118, 110	215, 171	233, 223
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Firewood.....	11, 096	11, 552	10, 947	13, 863	15, 552	9, 464	6, 985	8, 568	4, 975	10, 511

[illegible]

a Included in "leaf tobacco."

b Included in "all other manufactures of wood."

No. 48.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE TEN YEARS FROM 1879 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
ANIMALS:										
Cattle.....	136,720	182,756	185,707	108,110	104,444	190,518	135,890	119,065	106,459	140,208
Hogs.....	75,129	83,434	77,456	36,368	16,129	46,382	55,025	74,187	75,383	23,755
Horses.....	3,915	3,060	2,523	2,248	2,800	2,721	1,947	1,616	1,611	2,263
Mules.....	4,153	5,198	3,207	2,632	4,237	3,742	1,028	1,191	1,754	2,971
Sheep.....	215,680	209,137	179,919	139,676	337,251	273,874	234,509	177,594	121,701	143,817
BREADSTUFFS:										
Barley.....	715,536	1,128,923	885,246	205,930	433,005	724,955	629,130	252,183	1,305,300	550,884
Bread and biscuit.....	15,565,190	14,759,755	16,116,788	15,529,412	16,693,623	17,580,740	16,471,972	16,778,850	15,060,061	13,948,708
Corn.....	86,296,252	98,169,877	91,908,175	43,184,915	40,586,825	45,247,490	51,834,416	63,655,433	40,307,252	24,278,417
Corn meal.....	397,160	350,613	434,993	288,942	267,207	252,779	260,510	293,546	265,333	270,613
Oats.....	5,452,136	766,366	402,904	625,690	461,496	1,760,376	4,191,692	5,672,694	440,283	332,564
Oatmeal.....	a	a	a	a	a	27,256,427	36,205,413	29,495,008	16,818,330	4,329,293
Rye.....	4,851,715	2,912,754	1,928,437	973,921	2,170,026	6,220,206	2,950,558	196,725	357,256	78,783
Rye flour.....	4,351	5,190	4,453	4,948	6,031	4,564	3,972	3,329	3,341	2,674
Wheat.....	122,353,936	153,252,795	150,565,477	95,271,802	106,385,828	70,349,012	84,653,714	57,759,209	101,971,949	65,789,261
Wheat flour.....	5,629,714	6,011,419	7,945,786	5,915,686	9,205,664	9,152,260	10,648,145	8,179,241	11,518,449	11,963,574
BRICKS:										
Building.....	7,827	4,663	3,364	5,400	6,350	7,998	6,223	5,241	5,734	3,882
Candles.....	1,815,699	1,954,725	1,780,572	1,839,154	1,754,699	1,907,409	2,245,463	1,580,556	1,859,370	1,502,179
Cars, passenger and freight, for steam railroads.....	361	1,376	1,011	2,663	3,534	2,089	563	867	1,106	794
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, AND MEDICINES:										
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	1,060,691	1,231,528	1,636,839	515,805	756,464	744,769	775,582	580,057	889,592	512,863
Ginseng.....	391,264	391,083	338,841	262,728	414,023	295,242	337,345	467,608	330,831	309,959
COAL:										
Anthracite.....	386,916	392,626	462,208	553,742	557,813	649,040	588,461	682,975	680,138	944,383
Bituminous.....	276,000	222,634	191,038	314,320	463,051	616,265	683,481	532,846	643,563	780,248
COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Ore.....	1,154	1,081	498	1,297	5,646	19,307	41,615	27,201	15,364	39,910
Ingots, bars, and old.....	17,200,739	4,206,258	4,865,407	3,340,531	8,221,363	16,939,080	44,672,493	24,239,258	19,580,923	25,303,337
Sheets.....						105,680	59,365	53,135	154,743	14,388
COTTON, AND MANUFACTURE OF:										
Unmanufactured—										
Sea Island.....	4,030,228	5,061,634	7,138,351	4,853,592	5,692,079	3,598,866	6,764,033	4,613,675	8,021,497	7,053,765
Other manufactured.....	1,624,342,605	1,816,999,480	2,183,790,421	1,735,122,369	2,282,382,983	1,858,973,664	1,884,895,439	2,053,423,769	2,161,435,833	2,257,067,061
Total.....	1,628,372,833	1,822,061,114	2,191,928,772	1,739,975,961	2,288,075,062	1,862,572,530	1,891,659,472	2,058,037,444	2,169,457,330	2,264,120,826
	3,462,741	3,811,153	4,549,743	3,694,706	4,526,808	3,884,233	3,969,568	4,283,723	4,499,579	4,696,017

Manufactures of—										
Colored	45, 116, 058	37, 758, 166	68, 184, 293	29, 525, 672	34, 066, 292	35, 441, 296	32, 738, 123	51, 293, 373	67, 793, 013	54, 446, 936
Uncolored	84, 081, 319	68, 821, 557	80, 399, 154	114, 994, 402	103, 634, 459	90, 750, 450	114, 806, 595	142, 547, 980	136, 809, 074	115, 766, 679
Eggs	91, 740	85, 885	80, 146	146, 776	360, 023	295, 484	240, 768	212, 202	372, 772	419, 701
Fertilizers	a	a	a	a	a	161, 352	136, 976	173, 031	220, 792	194, 261
Fish:										
Codfish, dried, smoked, and cured, including haddock, hake, and pollock	22, 078, 560	20, 098, 400	23, 821, 392	17, 865, 344	17, 745, 840	14, 929, 123	18, 178, 987	15, 664, 195	16, 943, 748	17, 820, 883
Mackerel, pickled	47, 764	54, 345	52, 092	38, 224	48, 551	13, 102	24, 512	28, 505	15, 760	7, 036
Salmon, canned	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	16, 229, 163	13, 484, 565
Fish, fresh, not elsewhere specified	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Fish, dried, smoked, and cured, not elsewhere specified	a	a	a	a	a	1, 641, 061	1, 035, 242	913, 114	463, 381	919, 497
Fish, pickled, not elsewhere specified	a	a	a	a	a	7, 174, 332	6, 517, 597	5, 644, 202	4, 978, 826	4, 757, 188
FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, MANUFACTURES OF: Cordage	5, 772, 735	5, 076, 755	4, 852, 187	7, 139, 211	8, 973, 315	31, 932	35, 492	30, 866	20, 310	12, 945
FRUITS:										
Apples, dried	7, 379, 836	3, 158, 367	22, 623, 652	2, 893, 270	10, 187, 957	5, 558, 746	18, 416, 573	10, 473, 183	8, 130, 396	11, 803, 161
Apples, green or ripe	555, 520	448, 702	1, 228, 771	194, 375	345, 313	105, 400	668, 867	744, 539	591, 868	489, 570
Glucose, or grape sugar	a	a	13, 260, 184	5, 535, 778	5, 660, 973	6, 773, 115	1, 825, 795	2, 572, 090	4, 476, 931	6, 263, 751
Glue	394, 097	150, 718	367, 069	275, 494	342, 957	222, 313	235, 575	297, 653	275, 362	356, 899
Gunpowder	1, 256, 840	1, 204, 414	1, 694, 483	1, 944, 516	3, 439, 460	1, 872, 956	1, 296, 576	666, 609	474, 477	907, 991
Hay	8, 127	13, 739	12, 662	10, 570	13, 309	16, 908	11, 142	13, 390	13, 873	18, 193
Hops	5, 458, 159	9, 730, 566	8, 990, 655	5, 867, 363	7, 817, 228	13, 516, 643	7, 055, 289	13, 665, 661	260, 721	6, 793, 818
Ice	57, 866	45, 666	44, 359	54, 062	35, 372	37, 002	38, 901	39, 570	41, 978	40, 994
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA, MANUFACTURES OF: Boots and shoes	12, 954	13, 980	25, 890	19, 899	26, 680	47, 240	84, 183	60, 553	86, 166	71, 025
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Iron ore	a	a	a	4, 653	1, 476	3, 030	3, 226	1, 024	2, 502	2, 321
Pig iron	3, 048	1, 316	3, 707	6, 346	4, 148	3, 765	4, 635	7, 659	7, 801	9, 376
Bar iron	2, 220, 883	723, 382	909, 723	1, 045, 186	2, 035, 225	2, 707, 811	1, 609, 676	1, 519, 941	2, 131, 025	1, 508, 426
Band, hoop, and scroll iron	1, 471, 261	496, 178	562, 904	343, 488	351, 918	215, 655	172, 416	574, 460	388, 733	131, 140
Car wheels	8, 270	10, 864	11, 697	12, 319	17, 314	14, 335	10, 533	10, 612	12, 598	11, 969
Ingot, bars, and rods of steel	108, 329	131, 478	346, 333	938, 777	822, 465	215, 677	214, 814	272, 275	134, 208	207, 127
Nails and spikes	9, 476, 471	7, 215, 553	8, 544, 380	8, 933, 204	9, 941, 283	9, 165, 377	8, 553, 308	10, 321, 073	11, 575, 918	13, 510, 742
Plates and sheets—										
Of iron	b	b	b	b	b	562, 993	780, 319	697, 671	2, 162, 517	4, 751, 639
Of steel	c	c	c	c	c	55, 266	52, 800	8, 923	564, 080	119, 491
Railroad bars or rails—										
Of iron	5, 142	695	966	2, 485	139	553	1, 103	164	524	34
Of steel	1, 151	313	65	866	1, 152	2, 801	6, 853	3, 805	2, 241	5, 159
Steam engines, and parts of—										
Fire engines	a	a	a	a	a	4	9	6	3	2
Locomotive engines	73	60	99	133	219	282	85	52	58	56
Stationary engines	104	108	71	93	136	135	109	154	219	268
Wire	a	a	a	a	a	5, 573, 562	5, 016, 735	8, 036, 858	9, 612, 005	12, 734, 195

b Included in "band, hoop, and scroll iron."

c Included in "ingots, bars, and rods of steel."

a Not stated.

No. 48.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Leather—										
Sole.....lbs..	28,719,623	21,834,492	28,680,648	33,777,711	28,593,894	22,421,293	27,313,766	24,265,880	30,530,488	28,713,473
Manufactures of—										
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	329,355	378,274	300,968	389,120	442,687	502,122	492,906	554,365	623,714	563,871
Lime and cement.....bbls..	60,657	41,989	57,555	67,030	74,687	65,768	79,627	81,465	71,282	79,079
MALT LIQUORS:										
In bottles.....doz..	125,873	146,739	164,276	176,426	220,792	238,228	233,816	252,898	372,432	395,424
Not in bottles.....galls..	93,014	111,308	201,376	141,978	215,938	236,896	170,118	233,941	203,972	146,226
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:										
Organs.....No..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	8,868	8,594	8,451	7,228	8,753
Piano-fortes.....No..	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	1,020	915	754	960	639
NAVAL STORES:										
Rosin.....bbls..						{	1,269,304	1,131,560	1,365,012	1,492,314
Tar.....bbls..	1,165,166	1,081,566	1,070,292	1,206,628	1,419,525		37,572	19,068	20,471	20,306
Turpentine and pitch.....bbls..							16,178	13,297	14,245	20,703
Oakum.....lbs..	547,344	437,472	453,264	419,440	537,376		596,787	488,255	472,027	551,443
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.....lbs..	340,905,395	453,023,225	448,559,413	426,109,476	457,704,800	524,847,331	498,664,241	585,947,181	622,295,233	562,744,209
OILS:										
Animal—										
Lard.....galls..	1,963,208	1,507,596	836,255	506,259	379,205	712,696	916,157	973,229	975,163	930,616
Sperm.....galls..	812,928	482,153	314,568	540,064	275,021	343,069	209,846	179,808	157,169	136,092
Whale and fish.....galls..	2,236,265	1,022,889	597,812	1,083,925	226,983	488,915	977,768	1,184,871	1,348,804	1,360,409
Other animal.....galls..	145,641	30,383	77,496	63,159	72,142	159,486	106,793	360,223	570,376	617,801
Mineral, crude (including all natural oils, without regard to gravity).....galls..										
Mineral, refined or manufactured—										
Naphthas (including all lighter products of distillation) galls..	15,054,361	18,411,044	17,292,310	20,213,098	17,070,537	15,045,411	15,822,853	12,311,197	15,735,239	12,066,921
Illuminating.....galls..	331,586,442	367,325,823	332,283,045	488,213,033	419,821,081	415,615,693	458,243,192	469,471,451	480,845,811	456,427,221
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil.....galls..	2,487,681	5,162,835	4,852,203	6,508,100	10,182,342	10,515,535	13,002,483	12,526,069	16,910,513	22,889,529
Residuum (including tar, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled),.....bbls..										
Vegetable—										
Cotton seed.....galls..	5,352,530	6,997,796	3,444,084	713,549	415,611	3,605,946	6,364,279	6,240,139	4,067,138	4,458,597
Linseed.....galls..	30,679	38,431	72,190	52,548	53,993	72,221	62,660	78,885	119,840	92,134
Paraffine and paraffine wax.....lbs..	3,633,555	4,234,448	5,369,821	9,121,161	14,228,551	17,089,817	24,378,488	24,289,693	31,546,223	36,005,522

PROVISIONS, COMPRISING MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS:									
Meat products—									
Beef products—									
Beef, canned.....lbs..	a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,458,375
Beef, fresh.....lbs..		54,025,832	84,717,194	69,586,466	81,064,373	120,784,064	115,780,830	99,423,362	83,560,874
Beef, salted or pickled.....lbs..		36,950,563	45,237,472	45,899,737	41,680,623	42,379,911	48,143,711	58,903,370	36,287,188
Beef, other cured.....lbs..						641,163	572,427	824,955	192,191
Tallow.....lbs..		99,963,752	110,767,627	50,474,210	38,810,098	63,091,100	50,431,719	40,919,951	63,278,403
Mutton.....lbs..		1,440,197	2,335,858	1,373,384	2,158,058	2,932,855	3,355,660	1,059,435	371,572
Oleomargarine—									
Imitation butter.....lbs..		12,687,318	19,960,063	26,427,676	1,950,301	1,537,682	761,938	928,053	834,574
lbe oil.....lbs..					29,031,064	37,785,159	37,120,217	27,729,885	45,712,985
Pork products—									
Bacon.....lbs..		732,249,576	759,773,109	428,481,482	294,118,759	341,579,410	345,924,217	369,423,357	364,417,744
Hams.....lbs..				39,545,158	46,139,911	47,919,958	54,202,902	50,365,445	55,505,211
Pork, fresh.....lbs..		84,401,676	95,949,780	80,447,466	62,116,302	185,417	424,103	70,749	23,930
Pork, pickled.....lbs..						60,363,313	71,649,365	87,196,966	85,869,367
Lard.....lbs..		326,658,686	374,979,286	250,367,740	224,718,474	265,094,719	283,216,339	293,728,019	321,533,746
Dairy products—									
Butter.....lbs..		38,248,016	39,236,658	14,794,305	12,348,641	20,627,374	21,683,148	18,953,990	12,531,171
Cheese.....lbs..		141,654,474	127,553,907	127,989,782	90,220,467	112,869,575	111,992,990	91,877,235	81,255,994
Quicksilver.....lbs..		3,624,827	3,574,412	2,485,551	2,762,554	1,242,080	515,867	536,927	514,210
Rags.....lbs..		1,196,880	774,199	898,457	939,076	1,794,244	4,246,920	2,525,041	4,225,580
Rice.....lbs..		740,136	183,534	143,289	136,142	163,519	168,827	256,311	644,384
Salt.....lbs..		2,447,760	1,242,024	2,356,760	3,032,232	3,920,809	4,101,587	4,762,657	4,224,685
SEEDS:									
Clover.....lbs..	a	.....	26,526,295	32,167,822	29,732,661	27,404,737	17,653,112	2,652,438	7,932,390
Cotton.....lbs..		16,397,938	12,142,137	11,901,142	11,800,123	5,674,560	11,046,985	11,793,411	11,232,141
Timothy.....lbs..	a	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,836,394	3,830,737	4,023,937	6,500,004
Soap.....lbs..		12,297,689	14,566,891	12,279,255	12,460,733	14,169,424	13,804,938	18,610,518	19,682,466
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax.....lbs..		147,503	197,847	265,593	396,869	259,947	277,271	334,918	336,222
SPIRITS:									
Alcohol.....proof galls..						3,897,082	4,711,094	2,253,590	1,264,513
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits,						39,558	8,814	16,706	38,280
Rum.....proof galls..						667,847	875,539	865,275	786,024
Whisky.....proof galls..		8,311,657	11,418,506	8,990,246	4,637,835				
Bourbon.....proof galls..						2,595,991	4,794,646	1,951,993	360,561
Rye.....proof galls..						834,087	604,786	222,494	39,271
All other.....proof galls..						44,433	73,064	45,361	28,707
Spirits of turpentine.....galls..		7,575,556	7,091,200	8,136,493	9,867,344	11,300,729	8,987,226	8,217,678	10,585,942
Starch.....lbs..		14,298,654	10,311,736	6,907,528	7,033,715	6,787,909	6,851,963	6,963,787	7,408,386
SUGAR AND MOLASSES:									
Molasses and sirup.....galls..		4,727,367	3,596,010	1,900,146	3,169,952	5,906,005	6,749,859	8,231,282	11,002,318
Sugar, brown.....lbs..		43,955	16,858	52,936	1,726,652	202,079	161,350	89,523	132,523
Sugar, refined.....lbs..		72,309,009	30,125,146	13,761,069	26,815,463	75,920,734	252,579,077	164,339,967	190,672,151
TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:									
Leaf.....lbs..		322,279,540	215,910,187	223,665,980	235,628,360	192,130,820	219,221,207	281,737,120	293,666,995
Stems and trimmings.....lbs..	b	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,026,867	11,262,439	11,036,770	11,253,128

b Included in "leaf tobacco."

a Not stated.

No. 49.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>a</i>	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>a</i>	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>a</i>	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>a</i>	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>a</i>	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>a</i>	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>a</i>	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>a</i>	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>a</i>	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>a</i>
FREE OF DUTY—Continued.										
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND DYES, not elsewhere specified—Continued.										
Gums—Continued.										
Shellac	17,005	8,970	7,190	470	61,302	2,248	12,995	8,620	18,021	25,324
All other gums and gum resins, not elsewhere specified.....	19,655	10,868	26,184	7,485	73,391	5,615	15,361	23,165	24,519	31,419
Total	31,722	126,966	22,085	35,668	391,546	68,961	37,658	1,526	10,562	1,924
Indigo					119	20		246	404	315
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.....			7	1,206	651	62		73	238	863
Mineral waters, all not artificial						63,800	54		110	2,562
Quinia, sulphate of, salts of, and cinchonidia.....	2,988	5,773	370	14,435	11,290	5,900	695	3,241	129,346	16,142
Soda, nitrate of.....							210	391	400	143
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude.....	19,950	44,633	46,661	102	26,903	51,387	1,618	43,174	11,058	91,455
Vanilla beans.....	277,493	259,300	288,518	477,539	477,125	268,421	190,736	312,599	213,410	230,023
All other.....										
Total chemicals, drugs, etc.....	430,989	623,140	722,107	603,952	1,023,477	640,241	278,955	396,780	392,430	377,757
Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of....	173,015	140,325	268,825	368,887	345,414	214,802	230,886	319,864	263,672	260,193
Coffee.....	2,311,568	944,573	4,395,558	3,226,582	3,895,262	2,734,311	3,334,048	2,527,633	2,931,400	1,836,893
Coin yarn.....							7,629		600	4,360
Cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured.....				336	286	1,393	1,953	1,212	33	
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	57,391	57,424	217,459	256,403	443,328	253,319	302,725	40,690	88,938	21,448
Diamonds, rough or uncut, including glaziers' diamonds.....				9,000		23,550		5,000		25,018
Eggs.....	70	7						1,648	1,727	1,479
Farinaceous substances, and preparations of, not elsewhere specified.....	1,349	1,784	1,739	1,032	856	5,473	2,622	2,915	3,364	2,596
FERTILIZERS:										
Guano.....	4,700	2,520	180		205,155	10,834	1,229	600		162
All other				2,500	1,476	38,099	525	1,025	1,336	2,645
Total	4,700	2,520	180	2,500	206,631	48,933	1,754	1,625	1,336	2,807
Fish, not elsewhere specified:										
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, dried, smoked, or pickled						81,281	131,241			

Herring—	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....	e.....	e.....
Dried or smoked.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickled.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lobsters, canned or preserved.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackerel, pickled.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon, pickled.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FRUITS, INCLUDING NUTS, not elsewhere specified:											
Bananas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanuts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furs and fur skins, undressed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hair, not elsewhere specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HIDES AND SKINS, OTHER THAN FUR SKINS:											
Goat-skins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Household and personal effects, and wearing apparel in use, and implements, instruments, and tools of trade of persons arriving from foreign countries, and of citizens of the United States dying abroad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IVORY:											
Animal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OILS, not elsewhere specified:											
Fixed or expressed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volatile or essential.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whale and fish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PAPER-STOCK, CRUDE:											
Rags, other than woolen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Platinum, unmanufactured.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds, not medicinal, not elsewhere specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Included in "all other gums and gum-resins," free of duty.

b Included in "all other chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.," dutiable.

c Included in "all other chemicals, drugs, etc.," free of duty.

d Included in "all other fish," free of duty.

e See dutiable fish.

f Included in "all other fruits," dutiable.

g See dutiable oil.

No. 49.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
FREE OF DUTY—Continued.										
SILK, UNMANUFACTURED:										
Cocoons .....	.....	404,825	943,928	351,310	234,500	200	583	50,000	6,300	.....
Eggs (silk worms)	37,438	49,667	37,524	35,065	42,153	20,212	5,338	10,715	34,549	59,346
Raw, or as reeled from the cocoon	7,500	166,812	.....	1,150	1,300	11,858	4,645	3,600	550	4,100
Waste .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	44,938	621,304	981,452	387,525	277,953	32,270	10,566	64,315	41,399	63,446
SPICES, UNGROUND:										
Nutmegs	a	a	a	a	a	586	814	6,288	2,343	4,606
Pepper	a	a	a	a	a	47,068	232,694	85,513	73,858	101,113
All other	a	a	a	a	a	98,569	51,915	45,464	79,961	64,780
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,223	285,423	137,265	156,162	170,499
Tea	362,092	799,263	779,395	417,056	1,023,955	1,322,853	911,801	535,118	407,169	206,514
Tin, bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated	43,780	82,594	196,511	597,479	30,232	13,836	12,462	29,190	27,284	112,862
Wood, unmanufactured, not elsewhere specified	47,095	47,692	88,823	92,071	129,068	113,878	63,932	122,693	84,560	129,589
ARTICLES ADMITTED FREE UNDER RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.										
Rice .....	.....	.....	9,288	.....	.....	270	2,069	2,029	1,464	1,469
Molasses .....	.....	2,125	.....	.....	140	845	1,213	50	538	.....
Sugar, brown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	36
To all .....	.....	2,125	9,288	.....	140	1,115	3,302	2,079	2,002	1,505
All other free articles	37,648	36,720	20,974	22,194	124,802	99,209	334,108	645,327	225,705	216,744
TOTAL FREE OF DUTY	4,356,742	4,056,986	8,723,287	7,044,429	9,840,732	7,115,383	6,901,510	5,618,319	5,705,154	4,434,905
DUTIABLE.										
ANIMALS, not elsewhere specified:										
Cattle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	760	.....	.....	.....
Horses	57,354	66,220	59,325	44,612	27,122	14,436	12,000	6,965	15,463	5,795
Sheep .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,662	1,200	200	90	563
All other .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,769	54,132	.....	265	12
Total	57,354	66,220	59,325	44,612	27,122	21,617	68,092	7,165	15,758	6,370

Art works, not elsewhere specified: Paintings in oil or water colors, and statuary.....	19,334	26,771	114,235	155,252	14,084	154,957	83,171	486,919	135,113	231,561
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter, not elsewhere specified.....	10,270	7,562	11,135	87,270	28,467	63,592	79,407	36,514	7,120	13,523
Brass, and manufactures of.....	1,460	2,861	5,358	2,883	1,030	1,603	5,842	3,546	9,695	1,553
BREADSTUFFS:										
Barley.....	83,992	12,485	.....	.....	7,329	.....	3,287	11,621	26,488	3,150
Oats.....	.....	1,562	.....	.....	1,360	1,236	25	23,458	.....	.....
Oatmeal.....	.....	.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,814
Rye.....	295,486	378,762	396,358	812,751	714,374	500,656	194,026	51,653	84,183	4,800
Wheat.....	1,558,063	679,042	147,471	897,658	957,788	103,749	254,903	296,147	285,993	386,078
Wheat flour.....	30,797	15,888	10,461	22,362	9,143	1,325	.....	1,644	.....	9,091
All other breadstuffs, and preparations of, used as food, not elsewhere specified.....	50,098	13,593	10,241	28,986	10,844	435	2,058	290	278	339
Total.....	2,018,436	1,101,332	565,294	1,761,757	1,700,838	607,403	454,299	384,813	396,942	405,272
Bristles.....	4,206	7,813	9,845	11,114	15,836	26,350	21,726	32,525	29,323	34,883
Brushes.....	.....	.....	.....	1,485	157	679	1,951	124	79	658
Buttons, except of brass, gilt, or silk, and button-molds, and button materials made in patterns or cut for buttons exclusively.....	11,813	12,839	9,230	4,974	7,870	17,610	3,050	4,789	1,722	4,429
Cement.....	5,667	4,326	4,728	7,124	8,031	8,262	11,375	11,814	16,183	10,124
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, AND MEDICINES, not elsewhere specified:										
Coal tar colors and dyes.....	c.....	.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	23,462	42,564	31,962	22,867	15,059
Glycerine.....	c.....	.....	c.....	c.....	.....	13,424	8,624	1,512	1,863	7,432
Logwood and other dye woods, extracts and decoctions of.....	c.....	.....	c.....	c.....	.....	.....	1,401	1,970	140	8,658
Opium—										
Crude.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prepared for smoking.....	214,890	115,346	248,735	137,679	69,282	56,890	50,442	96,008	132,809	88,047
Potash, nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude.....	.....	4,842	8,881	.....	414	.....	19	40	.....	375
Soda—										
Bicarbonate of.....	171	159	283	198	450	258	255	1,069	976	374
Carbonate, including sal-soda and soda ash.....	1,078	1,596	214	1,143	847	908	883	1,417	1,468	419
Caustic.....	29,164	27,833	34,565	27,801	20,309	21,956	26,740	26,417	21,324	33,861
All other salts of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	316	167	120
Total.....	30,413	29,588	35,062	29,142	21,606	23,122	28,294	29,219	23,935	34,774
Sumac, ground.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,005	3,393	13	2,518	915
All other.....	135,036	154,409	144,685	103,842	145,228	103,254	73,145	48,039	37,330	37,345
Total chemicals, drugs, etc.....	380,339	304,185	437,363	270,663	236,530	221,157	208,579	208,798	235,209	203,066

a Included in "spices, ground," dutiable.

b Included in "all other breadstuffs," etc.

c Included in "all other chemicals, drugs, dyes," etc., dutiable.

No. 49.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars. a393	Dollars. a207	Dollars. a370	Dollars. 347	Dollars. 65	Dollars. 721	Dollars. 30	Dollars. 240	Dollars. 154	Dollars.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
Clays or earths of all kinds, including china clay, or kaoline	1, 384	104	.....	73	86	1, 756	4, 625	293	1, 100	163
CLOCKS AND WATCHES, AND PARTS OF:										
Clocks, and parts of	3, 365	116	433	3, 655	857	897	26, 055	12, 161	4, 467	979
Watches, and parts of, and watch materials and movements	4, 749	220	433	3, 728	943	2, 653	30, 680	12, 454	5, 567	1, 142
Total										
Coal, bituminous	5, 528	2, 561	273	3, 502	748	2, 920	1, 359	26, 491	1, 224	4, 335
COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Ore (fine copper contained therein)	616, 478	69, 810	66, 545	628, 814	673, 824	40, 587	5, 645	22, 116	5, 640	3, 583
Pigs, bars, ingots, old, and other unmanufactured	30	42, 532	103, 286	18, 636	904	4, 145	28, 617	7, 537	20, 866	75, 653
All other manufactures of	8, 496	14, 357	13, 304	13, 575	15, 926	12, 943	38, 130	25, 779	6, 686	37, 265
Total copper, etc, not including ore	8, 526	57, 889	116, 590	32, 211	16, 830	17, 088	66, 747	33, 316	27, 552	112, 918
Corsets	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	2, 398	1, 688	1, 841	3, 461	1, 972
COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF:										
Cloths—										
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed										
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	233, 268	517, 693	466, 569	306, 719	113, 092	2, 602	206	26	1, 564	2, 787
Total	233, 268	517, 693	466, 569	306, 719	113, 092	35, 052	20, 718	178, 878	24, 459	13, 388
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, half hose, shirts, drawers, and all goods made, fashioned, or shaped on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand	9, 459	16, 637	14, 707	16, 628	5, 376	6, 852	10, 103	4, 723	3, 956	1, 091

Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, not including knit goods	173, 977	190, 967	261, 800	237, 133	160, 516	{ 3, 430	14, 504	1, 245	764	1, 981
Embroideries, laces, insertings, trimmings, and lace window curtains						{ 7, 496	28, 650	18, 341	27, 939	9, 450
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps, or warp-yarn						{ 2, 356	1, 044	598	411	1
All other						{ 109, 422	218, 156	231, 924	101, 625	99, 645
Total cotton, manufactures of	416, 704	725, 297	743, 076	560, 480	278, 984	167, 210	293, 381	435, 735	160, 718	128, 343
EARTHEN, STONE, AND CHINA WARE:										
China, porcelain, parian, and bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware—										
Not decorated or ornamented	18, 619	38, 357	34, 429	39, 132	46, 358	{ 6, 139	10, 137	3, 256	7, 184	10, 000
Decorated or ornamented						{ 25, 773	13, 122	12, 697	9, 087	3, 272
All other						{ 1, 366	1, 842	1, 571	3, 426	3, 117
Total	18, 618	38, 357	34, 429	39, 132	46, 358	33, 278	25, 101	17, 524	19, 697	16, 389
FANCY ARTICLES:										
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and all toilet preparations	6, 749	4, 097	6, 536	9, 229	9, 061	{ 4, 740	3, 243	1, 214	2, 728	1, 487
Beads (except amber) and bead ornaments						{ 5, 357	12, 583	7, 057	9, 138	6, 814
Dolls and other toys						{ 2, 568	2, 196	1, 088	1, 028	511
Fans, except palm leaf						{ 83	971	473	2, 059	1, 382
Feathers, ornamental, natural						{ 7, 809	96, 500	56, 551	23, 505	17, 378
Feathers and flowers, artificial	67, 646	64, 305	46, 984	85, 439	84, 002	{ 1, 114	10, 972	825	106	1, 514
Pipes of all kinds, and smokers' articles						{ 4, 307	747	1, 527	920	351
All other						{ 126, 686	54, 841	6, 745	5, 337	2, 305
Total	74, 395	68, 402	53, 520	94, 668	93, 063	152, 664	182, 053	75, 480	44, 821	31, 742
FISH, not elsewhere specified:										
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise	29, 149	36, 000	45, 839	47, 883	35, 113	25, 224	17, 148	7, 573	12, 732	11, 704
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, dried, smoked, or pickled	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	94, 593	137, 520	204, 666
Herring—										
Dried or smoked	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	4, 376	742	5, 407
Pickled or salted	d	d	d	d	d	d	140	15, 581	7, 871	16, 582
Mackerel, pickled	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	63, 470	78, 368	83, 798
Salmon, pickled	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	180	450	4, 273
All other	54, 954	13, 632	69, 063	212, 620	178, 874	155, 923	9, 255	19, 719	68, 810	68, 213
Total	84, 103	49, 632	114, 902	260, 503	214, 706	181, 147	26, 543	205, 492	306, 493	394, 643
FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Unmanufactured—										
Flax	106, 667	69, 196	48, 299	89, 651	238, 861	147, 964	99, 061	12, 002	50	198, 602
Hemp, and all substitutes for hemp								30, 604	43, 390	

d See free fish.

c Included in "all other manufactures of cotton."

b Gross weight.

a Includes clay pipes.

No. 49.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., from 1879 to 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued.										
Unmanufactured—Continued.										
Jute.....	Dollars. 76,508	Dollars. 66,743	Dollars. 121,122	Dollars. 248,382	Dollars. 213,619	Dollars. { 128,431 546,297	Dollars. 12,815 376,931	Dollars. 4,442 359,231	Dollars. 6,410 259,704	Dollars. 10,303 128,657
Sisal grass and other vegetable substances.										
Total	183,175	135,939	169,421	338,033	452,480	822,692	488,807	406,279	309,554	337,562
Manufactures of flax, hemp, or jute, or of which flax, hemp, or jute shall be the component material of chief value—										
Cables and cordage.....	4,814	3,235	4,936	4,293	4,669	19,813	17,587	11,721	2,521	2,680
Bags and bagging, and like manufactures.						29,727	57,624	26,331	28,286	28,760
Burlaps (except for bagging for cotton)....						2,278	3,615	1,770	1,391	1,756
Brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, and lawns..										
Thread, twine, and pack thread	167,759	203,516	544,440	240,822	142,340	24,469	28,809	13,259	18,797	13,134
Yarns						118	172	527	755	655
All other						32,477	36,242	23,228	146,474	112,998
Total	172,573	206,751	549,376	245,115	147,009	108,882	144,049	76,836	198,539	159,983
FRUITS, INCLUDING NUTS, not elsewhere specified:										
Figs						714	2,236	2,487	2,054	5,072
Lemons.....						4	592	7,688	11,989	35,115
Oranges							2,540	1,596	9,369	9,597
Prunes							2,593	7,479	14,475	40,817
Raisins							35,551	115,741	64,071	40,817
Preserved fruits.....	226,620	237,097	362,445	199,675	345,779	110,224	3,485	8,991	5,455	14,688
All other fruits.....						3,201	101,792	31,446	25,786	32,315
Nuts—						120,718				
Almonds.....							17,405	21,840	9,703	9,368
All other							32,947	18,828	17,988	25,773
Total	226,620	237,097	362,445	199,675	345,779	286,595	199,141	216,096	160,890	213,562
Furs, dressed on the skin, and manufactures of fur.	26,185	38,210	53,932	106,370	182,502	118,495	188,320	116,911	175,000	141,403

No. 49.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
JEWELRY, MANUFACTURES OF GOLD AND SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES:										
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver.	Dollars. 5,911	Dollars. 10,016	Dollars. 19,345	Dollars. 16,153	Dollars. 16,974	Dollars. 22,236	Dollars. 59,066	Dollars. 18,232	Dollars. 8,622	Dollars. 16,221
Precious stones, not elsewhere specified, and imitations of, not set.	5,785	7,605	64,256	85,001	100,299	90,678	79,013	22,465	49,413	18,602
Lead, and manufactures of.	33,896	1,273	23,771	36,896	23,531	35,119	375,099	505,004	378,335	328,606
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Leather—										
Bend, belting, and all sole leather.	} 54,212	114,981	126,190	99,511	114,811	{ 1,051 40,143 8,546 10,467	{ 655 44,750 12,451 28,494	{ 45,395 32,440 28,604 106,439	{ 54,529 36,246 44,940 135,715	{ 15,088 20,966 5,630 41,684
Calf skins, tanned or tanned and dressed.										
Skins for morocco.										
Upper leather of all other kinds, dressed, and skins, dressed and finished.										
Total.	54,212	114,981	126,190	99,511	114,811	60,207	86,350	106,439	135,715	41,684
Manufactures of—										
Gloves, kid and leather.	21,377	18,591	17,743	7,935	8,255	26,809	7,381	513	5	7,281
All other manufactures of.	16,437	15,955	22,252	20,092	12,277	39,298	86,760	9,495	4,108	3,662
Total.	37,814	34,546	39,995	28,027	20,532	66,107	94,141	10,008	4,113	10,943
MALT LIQUORS:										
In bottles or jugs.	} 25,541	24,734	13,033	4,670	3,901	{ 5,996 878	5,051	6,103	4,805	1,505
Not in bottles or jugs.										
Total.	25,541	24,734	13,033	4,670	3,901	6,874	5,051	6,505	5,196	1,609
MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Marble and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	} 6,364	6,816	709	4,848	490	{ 6,497 1,923	12,233	3,332	2,421	1,077
Stone and manufactures of, including slate.										
Total.	6,364	6,816	709	4,848	490	8,420	14,406	4,617	4,133	3,244

METALS, METAL COMPOSITIONS, AND MANUFACTURES OF, not elsewhere specified:	{	19,036	21,616	27,168	18,287	41,773	{	14,269	7,415	2,500	1,847	897
								17,192	59,103	96,125	63,750	84,695
Bronze manufactures												
All other												
Total		19,036	21,616	27,168	18,287	41,773		31,461	66,518	98,625	65,597	85,592
Mineral substances, not elsewhere specified	{	6,697	5,184	11,153	12,826	3,340	{	10,916	2,817	70		
		6,922	11,974	13,307	50,127	33,061		22,536	26,152	17,093	8,809	11,850
Musical instruments, and parts of												
OILS, not elsewhere specified:	{	2,363	331	3,334	8,848	2,136	{	6,692	12,869	3,727	2,050	1,540
Animal—												
Whale and fish		113										
Other		22,170	510	3,094					520			260
Mineral												
Vegetable—												
Fixed or expressed—												
Olive		11,022	7,328	13,266	9,588	5,457		2,062	3,215	2,058	2,129	1,871
Other		12,243	42,436	43,805	16,282	13,926		10,517	26,394	20,450	11,910	13,508
Volatile or essential		1,859	964	7,210	1,174	7,390		8,193	2,423	3,704	4,042	1,621
Total		49,770	51,569	70,709	35,892	28,909		27,464	45,421	29,939	20,131	18,800
Paints and colors		4,602	4,191	2,134	2,675	12,658		4,075	15,326	4,351	2,236	5,597
Paper, and manufactures of		31,757	28,750	32,756	40,040	22,233		20,834	42,432	6,473	3,863	6,201
PROVISIONS, COMPRISING MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS:	{						{					
Meat products—												
Meats, prepared, of all kinds, and meat extracts								19,954	2,561	1,613	288	238
All other								13,004	8,528	1,970	947	560
Dairy products—		30,121	319,717	87,135	119,258	39,035		3,718	6,810	45	44	
Butter								11,394	13,798	6,539	9,567	7,715
Cheese								5,876	15,566	25,314	17,429	13,676
Milk, preserved or condensed												
Total		30,121	319,717	87,135	119,258	39,035		53,946	47,263	35,481	28,275	22,189
RICE, not elsewhere specified:	{	207,302	233,850	262,374	154,393	188,318	{	205,083	171,495	120,508	97,635	96,866
Rice												
Rice, granulated, or rice meal												
Salt		6,816	8,861	3,517	4,790	5,001		2,451	3,478	3,694	3,450	1,757
SEEDS, NOT MEDICINAL, not elsewhere specified:	{						{					
Linseed or flaxseed				403				5		33,081	47	
All other		7,579	18,854	26,647	287,269	47,275		13,721	18,004	2,783	1,043	688
Total		7,579	18,854	27,050	287,269	47,275		13,726	18,004	35,864	1,090	688

No. 49.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., from 1879 to 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF:										
Dress and piece goods.....	Dollars. 53,009	Dollars. 55,424	Dollars. 318,294	Dollars. 55,624	Dollars. 239,305	Dollars. 122,159	Dollars. 39,780	Dollars. 16,971	Dollars. 16,777	Dollars. 6,741
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing ap- parel.....						{ 173	1,455	1,011	319	1,880
Laces.....	63,230	73,346	145,682	104,374	143,328	169	3,897	19,224	27,945	22,908
Ribbons.....						32,240	62,788	11,248	8,447	6,158
All other.....						122,304	322,646	61,664	94,800	181,514
Total.....	116,239	128,770	463,976	159,998	382,633	277,045	430,566	110,218	148,288	219,201
SOAP:										
Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap.....	501	1,347	659	1,278	1,386	{ 479 4,346	469 871	620 615	139 2,232	12 1,105
All other.....										
Total.....	501	1,347	659	1,278	1,386	4,825	1,340	1,235	2,371	1,117
Spices, ground.....	a111,415	a185,137	a105,820	a207,835	a123,825	3,752	583	747	35	275
SPIRITS, DISTILLED, AND SPIRITUOUS COMPOUNDS:										
Brandy.....	111,897	87,066	110,690	104,606	81,782	{ 23,268 47,974	38,466 47,419	29,348 24,238	24,431 33,138	17,225 24,472
All other.....										
Total.....	111,897	87,066	110,690	104,606	81,782	71,242	85,885	53,586	57,569	41,697
Sponges.....	5,169	4,754	26,295	33,029	34,167	39,705	71,166	91,902	58,790	57,427
SUGAR, MOLASSES, SUGAR CANDY, AND CONFEC- TIONERY:										
Molasses.....	162,934	14,190	137,468	48,193	139,918	110,625	25,375	26,066	50,449	123,317
Sugar, Dutch standard in color— Not above No. 13, and tank bottoms, sirups, melada, etc.....	426*109	394,481	361,275	204,858	78,512	{ 257,462 100,075	114,229 98,384	300,871 5,158	335,771 53	629,849 261
Above No. 13, and not above No. 20.....	582	70	110	629	28	4,428	5,098	.....	.....	.....
All above No. 20.....	229	969	98	319	383	828	2,429	168	150	513
Sugar candy and confectionery.....										
Total.....	589,854	409,710	498,951	253,999	218,841	473,418	245,515	332,263	386,423	753,940

TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Leaf	160, 381	392, 926	353, 658	327, 596	317, 288	316, 243	573, 370	666, 635	643, 594	906, 565
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots	154, 368	74, 873	118, 181	113, 287	87, 951	62, 134	62, 794	36, 511	23, 995	25, 287
All other manufactures of	30, 422	33, 707	27, 525	20, 090	21, 624	41, 234	103, 275	23, 671	16, 208	13, 456
Total	345, 171	501, 506	949, 364	460, 973	426, 863	419, 611	739, 439	726, 817	683, 797	945, 308
VEGETABLES:										
Beans and pease	128, 431	185, 755	144, 713	219, 070	170, 546	121, 768	125, 718	128, 726	128, 070	70, 139
Potatoes .....	.....	3, 904	325	1, 661	1, 843	.....	147	2, 135	1, 417	573
Pickles and sauces	807	87	.....	328	180	980	2, 844	720	1, 742	108
All other—	}	3, 217	7, 693	2, 516	19, 648	{	4, 453	1, 154	1, 498	313
In their natural state, or in salt or brine—										
Prepared or preserved										
Total	132, 455	197, 439	148, 611	223, 575	192, 217	135, 591	137, 839	135, 309	137, 947	74, 569
WINES:										
Still wines—	}	47, 351	43, 951	65, 393	50, 973	{	41, 611	30, 015	31, 805	28, 287
In casks										
In bottles										
Champagne, and other sparkling										
Total	110, 737	98, 526	117, 571	152, 897	104, 344	77, 864	119, 557	99, 305	146, 934	68, 279
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Timber, sawed and hewn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	551	.....	.....
Lumber—	}	371, 736	370, 171	625, 581	503, 924	{	682, 430	745, 407	1, 063, 652	936, 477
Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber										
Shingles										
Other lumber										
Unmanufactured, not elsewhere specified	}	75, 548	47, 050	83, 778	64, 530	{	19, 177	12, 455	6, 676	5, 336
Cabinet ware and house furniture										
All other manufactures of										
Total	448, 032	421, 253	715, 768	773, 801	665, 185	942, 095	888, 544	929, 075	1, 187, 754	998, 302
WOOLS, HAIR OF THE ALPACA, GOAT, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Unmanufactured—	}	629, 798	637, 586	670, 503	664, 160	{	444, 954	748, 348	767, 573	537, 239
Clothing wools										
Combing wools										
Carpet and other similar wools										
Total	629, 798	637, 586	991, 407	670, 503	664, 160	343, 456	516, 019	759, 442	824, 770	626, 868

a Includes "spices, unground."

No. 49.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Cont'd.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
WOOLS, HAIR OF THE ALPACA, GOAT, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF—Cont'd.										
Manufactures of—										
Carpets and carpetings of all kinds.....	2,731	1,142	50,045	4,393	1,860	18,801	14,322	4,473	5,015	4,084
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing-apparel, except shawls and knit goods....	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Cloths.....	81,821	93,105	166,661	118,434	41,126	80,087	228,828	30,418	8,008	4,787
Dress goods, women's and children's.....	152,666	117,360	326,366	132,825	110,146	19,881	49,073	60,638	58,677	31,697
Knit goods.....	19,056	27,405	5,459	371	3,411	79,885	171,108	136,287	72,634	72,197
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks....	143	1,570	573	3,347	925	7,203	18,187	11,521	6,893	4,199
Shawls.....	31,503	55,945	35,032	45,002	27,409	7,903	21,984	8,291	3,420	6,731
Yarns.....	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	9,519	159	12,832	54,607
All other.....	55,346	47,240	64,235	41,173	97,315	134,432	193,463	154,754	103,552	110,642
Total.....	343,266	343,767	648,371	345,545	282,192	348,530	706,484	407,089	274,435	288,944
ZINC, SPELTER, OR TUTTENEGUE, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
In blocks or pigs, and old.....	416	2,566	3,287	876	226	150	142	186	175	18
Manufactures of.....							168	459	7	
Total.....	416	2,566	3,287	876	226	150	310	645	182	18
All other dutiable articles.....	193,658	200,201	423,670	343,411	374,649	126,833	183,723	106,185	135,094	114,305
TOTAL VALUE OF DUTIABLE MERCHANDISE...	7,741,909	7,635,319	9,728,112	10,258,096	9,775,038	8,433,374	8,605,299	7,941,982	7,455,134	7,657,498
TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.....	4,356,742	4,056,986	8,723,287	7,044,429	9,840,732	7,115,383	6,901,510	5,618,319	5,705,154	4,434,905
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.....	12,098,651	11,692,305	18,451,399	17,302,525	19,615,770	15,548,757	15,506,809	13,560,301	13,160,288	12,092,403

a Included in "all other manufactures of wool," etc.

**No. 50.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE
TEN YEARS FROM 1879 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.**

FOREIGN EXPORTS—QUANTITIES OF.

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Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
FREE OF DUTY.										
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a				406,147	132,171
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND DYES, not elsewhere speci- fied:										
Alizarine, natural or artificial.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a		50,875			
Argal, or argol, or crude tartar, and argol dust, .....lbs.		572					2,030			
Barks: Cinchona, or other, used in the manu- facture of quinia.....lbs.	261,639	405,434	872,568	233,089	101,106	517,044		9,457	5,252	2,712
Cochineal.....lbs.	4,882	620					4,917		606	
Dye woods, in sticks— Logwood.....tons.	b 650	b 543	b 87	b 128	b 375	75	370	405	1	90
Gums—										
Arabic.....lbs.	c	c	c	c	c	2,705		23,423	17,597	1,832
Camphor, crude.....lbs.				13			250	68,806	220	22,197
Cutch, or catechu, and terra japonica, or gambia.....lbs.	49,143	32,457	349,061	144,555	208,362	40,897	52,066	43,088	35,123	25,283
Shellac.....lbs.	c	c	c	c	c	1,550		353	2,248	513
All other gums and gum resins, not else- where specified.....lbs.	117,865	38,924	32,433	2,400	190,177	9,842	62,564	58,108	169,373	196,567
Indigo.....lbs.	36,059	108,474	18,054	32,824	357,209	74,238	36,469	2,494	20,038	2,470
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.....lbs.					3,280	2,105		11,032	11,611	15,000
Mineral waters, all not artificial.....galls.		a	a		1,955	185		250	597	2,534
Quinia, sulphate of, salts of, and cinchonidia, .....oz.	a	a	a	a	a	45,500	72		162	5,098
Soda, nitrate of.....lbs.	91,940	153,936	10,564	429,988	455,750	279,330	32,833	79,970	5,968,003	770,745
Sulphur or brimstone, crude.....lbs.							10	19	20	4
Vanilla beans.....lbs.	4,067		47,264	51	3,310	7,843	257	9,355	1,568	11,281
Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of.....lbs.	808,606	701,580	1,989,543	2,350,003	2,479,472	1,618,980	1,873,333	2,451,408	1,961,859	1,810,589
Coffee.....lbs.	15,092,846	6,721,889	31,913,062	24,343,479	37,376,390	26,152,679	33,335,196	27,495,752	25,289,583	15,083,019
Cotton yarn.....lbs.							102,452		27,040	138,100
Cotton, unmanufactured.....lbs.	503,146	234,729	1,240,576	1,843,490	3,238,930	1,353,936	1,609,260	1,276,961	716,371	203,972
Eggs.....doz.	1,125	100						11,700	11,750	9,929
FERTILIZERS: Guano.....tons.	208	50	5		8,549	349	27	10		2
FISH, not elsewhere specified:										
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, dried, smoked, or pickled.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	1,797,767	3,562,565	d	d	d

d See dutiable fish.

c Included in "all other gums and gum-resins" free of duty.

b Logwood and other.

a Not stated.

No. 50.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
FREE OF DUTY—Continued.										
Fish, not elsewhere specified—Continued.										
Herring—										
Dried or smoked.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	11,535	33,400	b	b	b
Pickled.....bbls.			624	101	179	993	322	b	b	b
Mackerel, pickled.....bbls.	171	272	842	60	108	32	41	b	b	b
Salmon, pickled.....bbls.	a	a	a	a	a	30		b	b	b
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.....lbs.	112,825	7,426	488,549	1,092,869	1,615,071	539,947	460,310	119,924	638,317	372,731
IVORY:										
Animal.....lbs.	a	a	a	a			7,911	1,095	4,560	3,412
Vegetable.....lbs.	a	a	a	a			3,082,216	1,059,573	554,629	209,497
Oils, not elsewhere specified:										
Fixed or expressed.....lbs.	3,899,880	5,473,088	3,922,432	2,238,840	3,247,384	1,405,927	2,556,874	779,411	3,931,446	1,640,143
Volatile or essential.....lbs.	9,177	7,671	20,507	4,750	3,012	673	6,539	6,359	3,059	11,662
Whale and fish.....galls.			880	10,794				c	c	c
PAPER-STOCK, CRUDE:										
Rags, other than woolen.....lbs.				112,080			6,782	1,400	27,912	27,202
Platinum, unmanufactured.....lbs.						103				204
Plumbago.....cwts.							3,840	602		450
SILK, UNMANUFACTURED:										
Cocoons.....lbs.						275	698			
Raw, or as reeled from the cocoon.....lbs.	5,603	9,417	7,652	7,305	8,945	5,214	1,630	2,700	7,779	18,102
Waste.....lbs.	a			720	650	13,582	4,245	6,000	1,093	4,118
SPICES, UNGROUND:										
Nutmegs.....lbs.	d	d	d	d	d	1,081	1,722	14,435	5,497	9,560
Pepper.....lbs.	d	d	d	d	d	409,164	1,644,899	555,881	479,750	663,588
All other.....lbs.	d	d	d	d	d	1,136,798	445,752	309,747	1,286,654	792,138
Tea.....lbs.	1,303,138	2,268,167	2,713,139	1,578,000	3,881,219	7,603,966	5,730,591	3,014,847	2,350,035	683,323
Tin, bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated.....lbs.	288,064	460,992	968,240	2,592,128	131,824	68,205	66,516	135,305	121,805	325,077
ARTICLES ADMITTED FREE UNDER RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:										
Rice.....lbs.			203,900	101,546		4,500	37,500	44,307	32,300	30,100
Molasses.....galls.				7,365		5,632	8,093	279	4,779	
Sugar, brown.....lbs.				6,699	1,630		200			695
DUTIABLE.										
ANIMALS, not elsewhere specified:										
Cattle.....No.	a	a	a	a	a	1	20			
Horses.....No.	a	a	a	a	a	173	40	18	27	8
Sheep.....No.	a	a	a	a	a	3,672	710	50	150	231

	16,640	2,174	11,553	3,800	6,598	14,414	41,616	4,500
BREADSTUFFS:								
Barley.....bush.	96,368				7	68,763		96,300
Oats.....bush.	a	a	a	a				7,936
Oatmeal.....lbs.	547,064	460,313	989,508	746,808	284,957	83,977	134,827	490,732
Rye.....bush.	1,789,989	147,032	966,514	100,995	281,469	345,932	358,446	2,575
Wheat.....bush.	6,870	1,490	1,748	250		370		37,250
Wheat flour.....bbls.	5,648	12,234	19,630	29,412	21,920	35,265	36,322	8,925
Bristles.....lbs.	1,961	2,343	3,788	5,199	6,572	8,669	12,749	
Cement.....bbls.								
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, AND MEDICINES, not elsewhere specified:								
Glycerine.....lbs.	a	a	a	103,609	82,173	26,135	21,633	49,142
Logwood and other dye woods, extracts and decoctions of.....lbs.	a	a	a		34,000	20,477	2,000	623,010
Opium—								
Crude.....lbs.	63,831	47,626	22,186	20,299	18,378	42,408	64,168	33,303
Prepared for smoking.....lbs.		181,502	6,314		22,179	683	484,850	50
Potash, nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude.....lbs.								363,733
Soda—								
Bicarbonate of.....lbs.	13,233	13,886	25,098	8,832	11,398	53,588	64,781	30,718
Carbonate, including sal soda and soda-ash.....lbs.	58,199	16,636	63,494	51,971	62,391	115,893	127,123	34,821
Caustic.....lbs.	908,259	1,254,328	890,963	943,663	1,199,593	1,246,671	1,070,178	1,703,545
All other salts of.....lbs.				31,676	21,402	22,883	13,449	6,800
Sumac, ground.....lbs.	a	a	a		111,640	320	89,526	45,044
Clays or earths of all kinds, including china clay or kaoline.....tons.	a	a	a	114	5	25	12	
Coal, bituminous.....tons.	991	20	85	934	378	7,718	164	355
COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:								
Ore (fine copper contained therein).....lbs.	e 217,056	e 234,528	e 2,724,400	367,662	86,475	205,488	69,724	40,554
Pigs, bars, ingots, old, and other unmanufactured.....lbs.	120	664,564	7,772	41,159	350,836	105,697	211,828	723,897
COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF:								
Cloths—								
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.....sq. yards.	2,593,911	5,542,195	1,156,142	27,437	2,944	493	29,869	65,889
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.....sq. yards.				479,973	237,326	1,830,765	236,943	141,199
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps, or warp-yarn.....lbs.	a	a	a	5,014	5,209	2,135	934	2
FISH, not elsewhere specified:								
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, dried, smoked, or pickled.....lbs.	a	a	a			3,552,900	5,288,470	5,284,124
Herring—								
Dried or smoked.....lbs.	a	a	a			237,500	61,720	243,825
Pickled or salted.....bbls.	f	f	f		35	5,536	2,668	5,049
Mackerel, pickled.....bbls.	f	f	f			15,344	15,834	10,402
Salmon, pickled.....bbls.	a	a	a			23	27	425

a Not stated.
b See dutiable fish.
c See dutiable oil.
d Included in "spices, ground," dutiable.
e Gross weight.
f See free fish.

f See free fish.

No. 50.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888.—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Unmanufactured—										
Flax.....tons.	889	613	393	545	1,612	848	649	55	346	1,472
Hemp, and all substitutes for hemp.....tons.						1,474	412	247	234	351
Jute.....tons.								187		
Sisal grass, and other vegetable substances.....tons.	812	616	930	2,138	2,411	5,927	5,035	5,301	3,009	893
Manufactures of flax, hemp, or jute, or of which flax, hemp, or jute shall be the component material of chief value—										
Cables and cordage.....lbs.	44,252	28,715	38,787	42,827	44,455	194,471	176,433	111,959	26,662	28,552
FRUITS, INCLUDING NUTS, not elsewhere specified:										
Figs.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	11,263	41,244	43,998	35,471	70,532
Prunes.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	152,404	79,117	309,144	436,734	1,406,370
Raisins.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	2,067,331	531,172	1,573,566	1,072,872	737,929
Nuts—										
Almonds.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	140,498	144,754	239,731	91,063	87,448
GLASS AND GLASSWARE:										
Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, unpolished.....lbs.	80,177	2,053	16,525	29,641	6,684	35,826	9,788	10,009	24,869	6,895
Cylinder and crown glass, polished.....sq. feet.	2,250				80					
Plate glass—										
Fluted, rolled, or rough.....sq. feet.	2,600					4,000				
Unsilvered.....sq. feet.	22	450	772	1,161	862			839	50	371
Silvered.....sq. feet.	108	900	273	57	305	2,834	281		1,588	2,360
Hay.....tons.								9		12
Hops.....lbs.		13,310	10,473	95,469	98,452	52,957	13,616	45,900	437,279	408,643
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Pig iron.....tons.	172	1,291	3,104	3,169	1,342	524	609	555	231	571
Scrap, fit only to be remanufactured—										
Iron, wrought and cast.....tons.				120	44	10		410	613	702
Bar iron, rolled or hammered.....lbs.	1,163,553	1,403,839	1,824,974	1,293,672	885,346	477,201	211,807	125,629	86,808	105,201
Bars, railway—										
Of iron.....tons.	833	1,027	1,440	928	269	71	71			
Of steel, or in part of steel.....tons.		328	1,802	19,912	32,529	29,040	3,150	2	936	504
Hoop, band, and scroll iron.....lbs.	4,792	317,030	25,591	17,410	54,770	41,910	13,400	6,918	20,190	29,914
Hoops, bands, strips, sheets, and plates of steel.....lbs.	a	a	a	a	a	1,640	4,266	13,540		5,350

Ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, and bars of steel, and steel in forms not elsewhere specified. lbs.	a	94,855	a	85,693	a	124,954	a	252,967	64,960	39,765	82,675	70,817	41,857
Sheet, plate, and taggers' iron. lbs.		772,688		779,296		1,264,144		1,872,528	143,505	73,776	103,513	111,308	16,010
Tin plates,terne plates, or taggers' tin. lbs.									801,703	481,571	1,821,801	1,067,299	931,667
Wire rods (rivet, screw, nail, and fence), round, in coils and loops, of iron or steel. lbs.	a		a		a		a		185,820		5,900	32,980	398,686
Wire, and wire rope and strand, iron or steel. lbs.	a		a		a		a		371,525	191,171	228,667	106,262	173,496
Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified—													
Anvils, axles, and forgings, of iron or steel. lbs.	a		a		a		a		14,091	22,652	7,336	14,532	52,439
Chains, of iron or steel. lbs.	a		a		a		a		32,700	59,613	4,298		18,051
MALT LIQUORS:													
In bottles or jugs. galls.		26,167		29,815		20,321		5,672	9,025		8,349	6,671	2,166
Not in bottles or jugs. galls.									1,340		1,019	1,113	300
OILS, not elsewhere specified:													
Animal—													
Whale and fish. galls.		5,245		602		7,939		1,851	16,825	38,822	7,220	3,691	2,709
Mineral. galls.		319,773		10,145		18,259				2,400			2,000
Vegetable—													
Fixed or expressed—													
Olive. galls.		7,927		5,320		8,802		4,253	1,523	3,562	2,081	2,312	1,999
Other. galls.		17,715		81,015		86,705		34,115	22,308	62,048	50,823	31,465	33,008
Volatile or essential. lbs.		1,081		778		3,379		3,336	4,803	1,727	924	1,321	875
PROVISIONS, COMPRISING MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS:													
Dairy products—													
Butter. lbs.	a		a		a		a		25,613	33,132	170	221	
Cheese. lbs.	a		a		a		a		74,501	98,898	48,575	61,233	45,782
RICE, not elsewhere specified:													
Rice. lbs.	7,306,315		8,783,395		10,818,985		9,046,590		10,146,154	8,592,660	6,215,400	4,838,769	5,368,022
Rice, granulated, or rice meal. lbs.	a		a		a		a		a	a	220,170		
Salt. lbs.	5,017,182		6,630,370		3,017,531		3,496,132		2,170,087	2,200,069	2,372,665	1,903,703	537,785
SEEDS, NOT MEDICINAL, not elsewhere specified:													
Linseed or flaxseed. bush.					357				5		30,914	44	
SOAP:													
Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap. lbs.			a		13,971		15,734		2,123	2,099	2,170	479	15
All other. lbs.	b	827,452	b	1,544,420	b	886,417	b	1,046,508	16,529	3,113	2,831	110	1,376
SPICES, DISTILLED, AND SPIRITUOUS COMPOUNDS:													
Brandy. proof galls.		100,840		86,235		81,979		75,399	12,158	17,641	14,158	10,937	8,122
All other. proof galls.									46,588	68,260	25,276	38,619	28,273
SUGAR, MOLASSES, SUGAR CANDY, AND CONFECTIONERY:													
Molasses. galls.		734,706		77,878		616,831		496,509	521,469	146,837	167,532	370,785	786,276
Sugar, Dutch standard in color—													
Not above No. 13, and tank bottoms, sirups, melada, etc. lbs.		10,380,642		10,497,335		9,727,010		2,008,141	7,929,419	3,632,061	11,260,708	13,435,617	25,749,332
Above No. 13, and not above No. 20. lbs.									1,432,846	1,723,052	146,022	873	3,311
All above No. 20. lbs.		7,958		867		948		250	47,838	68,150			

a Not stated.

b Includes "spices, unground."

No. 50.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, ETC., FROM 1879 TO 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE—Continued.										
TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Leaf.....lbs.	471,604	882,840	704,134	786,930	904,015	823,504	1,164,637	1,294,498	1,168,694	1,578,290
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots.....lbs.	70,282	41,329	77,252	71,295	55,584	40,052	35,615	28,646	17,193	16,717
VEGETABLES:										
Beans and pease.....bush	170,575	239,810	175,442	232,535	160,509	120,983	121,792	176,889	199,456	95,582
Potatoes.....bush.	.....	13,900	2,063	2,857	4,447	.....	268	3,431	2,165	1,040
WINES:										
Still wines—										
In casks.....galls.	161,693	108,222	105,486	130,981	92,116	56,329	73,680	54,870	55,526	49,883
In bottles.....doz.	11,151	12,727	14,382	20,734	9,038	6,168	5,667	5,408	4,039	4,266
Champagne, and other sparkling.....doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040	4,419	3,678	7,500	2,058
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber.....M feet.	41,140	38,133	56,696	56,646	40,610	58,499	54,332	62,747	80,207	69,297
Shingles.....M.	415	1,035	1,608	873	2,641	1,272	776	167	30	.....
WOOLS, HAIR OF THE ALPACA, GOAT, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
Unmanufactured—										
Clothing wools.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Combing wools.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpet and other similar wools.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—										
Carpets and carpeting of all kinds.....sq.yds.	2,676	1,158	80,831	6,056	1,761	11,710	14,503	2,231	2,519	1,948
Cloths.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,451	41,059	60,837	55,486	36,894
Dress goods, women's and children's.....sq.yds.	715,498	562,078	1,409,432	628,730	517,984	382,682	861,304	729,403	391,015	300,411
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks.....lbs.	3,093	48,470	3,747	23,771	3,280	5,625	.....	1,892	10,295	.....
Yarns.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,196	1,194	20,038	76,845
ZINC, SPELTER, OR TUTENEGUE, AND MANUFACTURES OF:										
In blocks or pigs, and old.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,610	4,815	13,496	.....

a Not stated.

No. 51.—VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM, THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1878 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—											
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
IMPORTS.											
Gold:	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bullion—Bars	1,972,662	1,297,244	16,274,188	29,613,972	7,328,461	919,674	3,186,985	7,399,596	1,535,669	18,318,881	17,180,332
Other			4,063,257	1,384,947	2,077,592	2,415,034	1,810,586	1,449,641	2,537,789	1,451,833	
Coin—American	7,325,783	3,654,859	18,207,559	7,577,422	4,796,630	8,112,265	3,824,962	3,352,090	1,687,231	5,862,509	5,181,513
Foreign	4,031,770	672,845	42,213,392	61,454,918	20,174,371	6,287,176	14,008,784	14,490,369	14,982,660	17,277,378	21,572,472
Silver:											
Bullion—Bars	6,971,849	2,447,888	985,083	2,303,472	1,351,825	716,306	993,357	2,440,519	2,278,810	2,310,334	5,619,006
Other			996,342		769,908	1,759,662	1,917,094	2,089,865	1,872,628	2,622,363	
Coin—American	2,764,858	5,873,151	3,291,463	1,842,450	940,877	670,192	686,182	673,926	1,520,280	1,239,605	306,579
Other	6,754,392	6,350,013	7,003,026	6,398,316	5,032,726	7,609,082	10,998,312	11,346,317	13,178,589	11,087,889	9,478,084
Total gold and silver	29,821,314	20,296,000	93,034,310	110,575,497	42,472,390	28,489,391	37,426,262	43,242,323	38,593,656	60,170,792	59,337,986
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.											
Gold:											
Bullion—Bars	205,319	24,774	87,066	2,610	1,598,336	4,094,378	22,961,856	307,772	26,213,202	1,993,451	7,393,366
Other				82,333		24,077	90,327	87,978	1,151,888	161,083	1,955,319
Coin	6,427,251	4,120,311	1,687,973	1,741,364	29,805,289	4,802,454	12,242,021	2,345,809	5,400,976	3,550,770	3,211,399
Silver:											
Bullion—Bars	15,635,045	11,883,064	6,912,864	3,923,598	2,458,601	12,548,248	7,522,671	1,547,400	4,476,040	350,377	593,094
Other				7,929,397	9,194,946	3,130	6,718,379	18,875,524	14,217,273	16,591,336	19,972,379
Coin—Trade dollars	5,166,006	1,238,749	43,383	20	3,600	1,000	225,500	1,073,150	354,848	10	
Other	228,264	288,137	616,607	547,622	419,499	149,894	464,881	138,477	109,890	63,313	69,947
Total gold and silver	27,061,885	17,555,035	9,347,893	14,226,944	43,480,271	21,623,181	50,225,635	24,376,110	51,924,117	22,710,340	33,195,504
FOREIGN EXPORTS.											
Gold:											
Bullion	1,450	6,255	104,204	2,157	2,100		2,400		146,184	18,932	
Coin	2,570,435	436,274	1,759,782	736,668	1,182,155	2,679,979	5,785,353	5,736,333	10,039,941	3,976,951	5,816,150
Silver:											
Bullion	555,570	1,483,614	324,509	65,560	78,793	319,900	494,240	58,470	37,250		31,980
Coin	3,550,785	5,516,263	5,606,531	4,375,518	4,674,160	7,197,273	10,625,755	12,060,612	10,315,918	9,291,468	7,370,549
Total gold and silver	6,678,240	7,442,406	7,795,026	5,179,903	5,937,208	10,197,152	16,907,748	17,855,415	20,539,293	13,287,351	13,218,679

a United States mint or assay office.

No. 52.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF TEA AND COFFEE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM, AND NET IMPORTS INTO, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE ESTIMATED NET IMPORTS PER CAPITA OF POPULATION, FROM 1862 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Tea.				Coffee.				Per capita of popu- lation.					
	Imports.		Exports.		Net imports.		Per capita of popu- lation.							
	Imports.		Exports.		Net imports.									
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.		Pounds.		Dollars.				
1862.....	24,868,421	6,545,664	1,531,644	638,906	23,336,777	5,906,758	0.71	122,799,311	14,192,195	9,785,633	1,382,070	113,013,678	12,810,125	3.46
1863.....	29,761,037	8,013,772	2,739,997	1,032,723	27,021,040	6,981,049	0.80	80,461,614	10,395,860	5,652,846	1,081,462	74,808,768	9,314,398	2.24
1864.....	37,229,176	10,549,880	1,378,154	571,956	35,851,022	9,977,924	1.04	131,622,782	16,221,586	3,778,296	871,620	127,844,486	15,349,966	3.76
1865.....	19,568,318	4,956,730	2,719,129	1,912,797	16,849,189	3,043,933	0.49	106,463,062	11,241,706	22,147,017	5,716,053	84,316,045	5,525,653	2.43
1866.....	42,992,738	11,123,231	1,481,290	612,935	41,511,448	10,510,296	1.17	181,413,192	20,531,764	5,618,309	901,837	175,794,883	19,629,927	4.96
1867.....	39,892,658	12,415,037	513,084	199,400	39,379,574	12,215,637	1.09	187,236,580	20,696,259	5,964,592	881,128	181,271,988	19,815,131	5.01
1868.....	37,843,612	11,111,560	2,217,749	711,751	35,625,863	10,399,809	0.97	248,983,900	25,288,451	7,900,980	845,705	241,082,920	24,442,746	6.52
1869.....	43,754,354	13,687,750	2,944,329	947,481	40,810,025	12,740,269	1.08	254,160,993	24,531,743	10,765,395	1,020,231	243,395,598	23,511,512	6.45
1870.....	47,408,481	13,863,273	4,868,010	1,374,056	42,540,471	12,489,217	1.10	235,256,574	24,234,879	4,083,000	410,836	231,173,574	23,824,043	6.00
1871.....	51,364,919	17,254,617	6,469,974	1,929,830	44,894,945	15,324,787	1.26	317,992,048	30,992,869	5,257,012	498,560	312,735,036	30,494,309	7.91
1872.....	63,811,003	22,943,575	4,441,401	1,259,408	59,369,602	21,684,167	1.46	298,805,916	37,942,225	3,467,462	408,674	295,338,484	37,533,551	7.28
1873.....	64,815,136	24,466,170	1,060,196	454,641	63,754,940	24,011,529	1.53	285,171,512	55,048,967	6,851,027	1,143,076	286,446,244	42,966,595	6.87
1874.....	55,811,605	21,112,234	1,670,252	871,956	54,141,353	20,240,278	1.27	317,970,665	50,591,488	3,285,636	705,800	311,136,651	54,343,107	6.59
1875.....	64,856,899	22,673,703	1,565,595	714,185	63,291,304	21,959,518	1.44	339,789,246	56,788,997	8,884,457	1,625,932	330,904,789	55,163,065	7.33
1876.....	62,887,153	19,524,166	1,726,908	874,574	61,160,245	18,649,592	1.36	331,639,723	53,634,991	9,890,715	1,567,058	321,749,008	52,067,933	6.94
1877.....	58,347,112	16,181,467	1,508,937	676,566	56,838,175	15,504,901	1.23	309,882,540	51,914,605	12,821,426	2,086,366	297,061,114	49,828,239	6.24
1878.....	65,366,704	15,660,168	2,243,516	737,544	63,123,188	14,922,624	1.33	377,848,473	47,356,819	15,092,846	2,311,568	362,755,627	45,045,251	7.42
1879.....	60,194,673	14,577,618	1,303,138	362,092	58,891,535	14,215,526	1.21	446,850,727	60,360,769	6,721,889	944,573	440,128,838	59,416,196	8.78
1880.....	72,162,936	19,782,631	2,268,167	799,263	69,894,769	18,983,368	1.39	455,189,534	56,784,391	31,913,062	4,395,558	423,276,472	52,388,833	8.23
1881.....	81,843,988	21,004,813	2,713,139	779,395	79,130,849	20,225,418	1.54	459,922,768	46,041,609	24,343,479	3,226,582	435,579,289	42,815,027	8.25
1882.....	78,769,060	19,392,102	1,578,000	417,056	77,191,060	18,975,046	1.46	515,878,515	42,050,513	37,376,390	3,895,262	478,502,125	38,155,251	8.83
1883.....	73,479,164	17,302,849	3,881,219	1,023,955	69,597,945	16,278,894	1.28	534,785,542	49,686,705	26,152,679	2,731,311	508,632,863	46,955,394	9.16
1884.....	67,665,910	13,636,053	7,603,966	1,322,853	60,061,944	12,313,200	1.10	572,599,552	46,723,318	33,335,196	3,334,048	532,264,356	42,389,270	9.45
1885.....	72,104,956	14,047,583	5,730,591	911,801	66,374,365	13,357,782	1.15	564,707,533	42,672,937	27,495,752	2,527,633	537,211,781	40,145,304	9.20
1886.....	81,887,998	16,020,383	3,014,847	535,118	78,873,151	15,485,265	1.35	526,109,170	56,347,600	25,289,583	2,931,400	500,819,587	53,416,200	8.36
1887.....	89,831,221	16,771,802	2,350,035	407,169	87,481,186	16,364,633	1.46	423,645,794	60,507,630	15,083,019	1,836,893	408,562,775	58,670,737	6.89
1888.....	84,627,870	13,360,685	683,323	206,514	83,944,547	13,154,171	1.36							

NOTE.—The population for census years 1870 and 1880 is by enumeration; for other years from the estimates of the Actuary of the Treasury Department.

No. 53.—QUANTITY OF SUGAR PRODUCED IN LOUISIANA, IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE ANNUAL AVERAGE SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY AND AMOUNTS OF DUTY COLLECTED ON, AND COST PER POUND OF, IMPORTED SUGAR, FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1851 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Production in Louis- iana.	Imports of sugar.				Exports of domestic and for- eign sugar. <i>a</i>
		Quantity.	Average specific rate of duty.	Duty col- lected.	Average cost per pound in foreign country.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1851.....	231, 194, 000	380, 402, 289	1. 08	4, 043, 612. 70	3. 60	9, 638, 477
1852.....	257, 138, 000	457, 511, 093	. 93	4, 175, 758. 80	3. 11	12, 071, 747
1853.....	368, 129, 000	464, 402, 286	. 99	4, 250, 501. 10	3. 18	24, 809, 032
1854.....	495, 156, 000	455, 928, 585	. 86	3, 481, 423. 80	2. 89	61, 897, 740
1855.....	385, 227, 000	473, 809, 847	. 90	3, 981, 921. 90	3. 02	44, 876, 018
1856.....	254, 569, 000	545, 226, 430	1. 22	6, 385, 974. 90	4. 08	32, 612, 090
1857.....	81, 373, 000	776, 984, 262	1. 64	12, 477, 020. 10	5. 45	20, 070, 048
1858.....	307, 666, 700	519, 200, 387	1. 02	4, 550, 639. 28	4. 26	82, 107, 244
1859.....	414, 796, 000	655, 846, 362	1. 09	6, 797, 879. 28	4. 55	40, 166, 325
1860.....	255, 115, 750	694, 838, 197	1. 05	6, 941, 553. 12	4. 38	38, 476, 823
1861.....	265, 063, 000	809, 749, 958	. 75	6, 511, 251. 19	3. 68	86, 913, 641
1862.....	528, 321, 500	557, 738, 382	1. 76	11, 624, 493. 64	3. 66	26, 307, 117
1863.....	<i>b</i>	518, 594, 861	2. 53	11, 118, 544. 38	3. 63	19, 748, 556
1864.....	84, 500, 000	632, 230, 247	2. 54	14, 301, 234. 65	4. 68	29, 343, 689
1865.....	10, 800, 000	651, 936, 494	3. 05	17, 642, 958. 88	4. 39	32, 635, 280
1866.....	19, 900, 000	1, 000, 055, 024	3. 08	27, 312, 967. 65	4. 02	13, 027, 910
1867.....	42, 900, 000	849, 054, 006	3. 04	28, 570, 492. 23	4. 09	20, 340, 676
1868.....	41, 400, 000	1, 121, 189, 415	3. 04	30, 447, 970. 89	4. 33	18, 329, 940
1869.....	95, 051, 225	1, 247, 833, 430	3. 04	30, 923, 907. 06	4. 74	20, 995, 911
1870.....	99, 452, 940	1, 196, 773, 569	3. 03	36, 819, 041. 26	4. 95	22, 760, 904
1871.....	168, 878, 592	1, 277, 473, 653	2. 50	30, 751, 497. 34	4. 94	14, 203, 714
1872.....	146, 906, 125	1, 509, 185, 674	2. 04	28, 865, 447. 02	5. 37	16, 598, 822
1873.....	125, 346, 493	1, 568, 304, 592	2. 01	29, 832, 579. 43	5. 35	34, 010, 402
1874.....	103, 241, 119	1, 701, 297, 869	1. 98	32, 491, 318. 70	4. 95	29, 442, 750
1875.....	134, 504, 691	1, 797, 509, 990	2. 10	34, 650, 084. 66	4. 35	35, 350, 785
1876.....	163, 418, 070	1, 493, 977, 472	2. 38	39, 438, 417. 55	4. 04	67, 730, 198
1877.....	190, 672, 570	1, 654, 556, 831	2. 34	35, 268, 294. 48	4. 91	42, 872, 675
1878.....	147, 101, 941	1, 537, 451, 934	2. 33	37, 075, 426. 96	5. 06	50, 109, 065
1879.....	239, 478, 753	1, 834, 365, 836	2. 32	38, 065, 803. 76	4. 10	82, 741, 564
1880.....	198, 922, 278	1, 829, 291, 684	2. 44	39, 739, 306. 49	4. 18	40, 640, 206
1881.....	272, 982, 899	1, 946, 745, 205	2. 45	46, 318, 073. 49	4. 41	31, 980, 791
1882.....	159, 874, 950	1, 990, 152, 374	2. 44	46, 711, 795. 14	4. 41	19, 436, 376
1883.....	303, 066, 258	2, 137, 667, 865	2. 31	44, 591, 448. 98	4. 37	30, 550, 506
1884.....	287, 712, 230	2, 756, 416, 896	1. 95	47, 500, 749. 79	3. 61	85, 532, 916
1885.....	211, 402, 963	2, 717, 884, 653	1. 97	50, 885, 915. 89	2. 67	258, 163, 890
1886.....	286, 626, 486	2, 689, 881, 765	2. 00	50, 265, 538. 24	2. 84	175, 836, 220
1887.....	181, 123, 872	3, 136, 443, 240	1. 80	56, 507, 495. 57	2. 50	204, 241, 167
1888.....	353, 855, 877	2, 700, 284, 282	2. 01	50, 647, 014. 17	2. 75	60, 399, 406

a Consist almost entirely of sugar refined from imported sugar.

b No data.

No. 54.—QUANTITIES OF MOLASSES IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1851 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Exports.		Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Exports.	
		Domes- tic. <i>a</i>	Foreign.			Domestic. <i>a</i>	Foreign.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1851.....	36, 376, 772	<i>b</i>	226, 592	1870.....	56, 373, 537	299, 672	1, 606, 272
1852.....	32, 795, 610	<i>b</i>	325, 958	1871.....	44, 401, 359	2, 794, 829	1, 002, 184
1853.....	31, 886, 100	<i>b</i>	488, 666	1872.....	45, 214, 403	2, 726, 858	310, 588
1854.....	27, 759, 463	<i>b</i>	889, 295	1873.....	43, 533, 909	3, 055, 836	558, 289
1855.....	26, 385, 593	790, 956	1, 517, 474	1874.....	47, 189, 837	2, 447, 905	958, 280
1856.....	23, 617, 674	454, 315	1, 261, 140	1875.....	49, 112, 255	3, 575, 980	648, 488
1857.....	32, 705, 844	207, 931	1, 441, 660	1876.....	39, 026, 200	4, 408, 412	1, 058, 815
1858.....	24, 566, 357	290, 046	3, 908, 075	1877.....	30, 327, 825	2, 406, 952	302, 981
1859.....	32, 818, 146	181, 341	2, 113, 669	1878.....	27, 577, 542	1, 477, 057	844, 206
1860.....	30, 922, 633	79, 439	1, 226, 118	1879.....	38, 460, 347	4, 727, 367	734, 706
1861.....	29, 941, 397	91, 593	3, 068, 986	1880.....	38, 120, 880	3, 596, 010	77, 878
1862.....	25, 157, 280	45, 009	1, 296, 564	1881.....	28, 708, 221	2, 217, 725	616, 831
1863.....	31, 206, 986	39, 290	1, 156, 799	1882.....	37, 268, 830	1, 900, 146	180, 138
1864.....	33, 871, 230	47, 455	953, 472	1883.....	33, 228, 276	3, 169, 952	496, 509
1865.....	37, 306, 168	30, 875	1, 487, 815	1884.....	34, 128, 640	5, 906, 005	527, 101
1866.....	45, 285, 983	55, 653	1, 020, 544	1885.....	31, 392, 893	6, 749, 859	154, 930
1867.....	56, 123, 079	59, 544	639, 888	1886.....	39, 079, 808	8, 231, 282	167, 532
1868.....	56, 408, 435	42, 543	548, 428	1887.....	38, 007, 700	11, 002, 318	375, 564
1869.....	53, 304, 030	268, 995	2, 315, 842	1888.....	35, 582, 539	6, 439, 852	786, 276

a During recent years consist almost entirely of molasses made from imported sugar in the process of refining.

b Not stated.

No. 55.—QUANTITIES OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES, FROM 1863 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.											
	Belgium.		Brazil.		France.		Germany.		Great Britain and Ireland.		British Possessions in North America.	
											All other.	
	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.
1863.....	Bushels. 822, 986	Barrels. 12, 828	Bushels.	Barrels. 408, 820	Bushels. 403, 679	Barrels. 21, 418	Bushels. 38, 479	Barrels. 4, 512	Bushels. 27, 325, 739	Barrels. 1, 794, 496	Bushels. a.....	Barrels. a.....
1864.....	78, 270	15, 997	.....	407, 974	292, 424	15, 709	99, 827	8, 939	18, 078, 999	979, 754	4, 116, 543	865, 986
1865.....	85, 885	12, 172	.....	366, 840	17, 329	5, 558	.....	84	5, 823, 255	400, 072	33, 662	617, 434
1866.....	.....	55	.....	296, 144	.....	80	.....	321	1, 970, 719	136, 020	74, 393	773, 621
1867.....	.....	1, 004	2, 697	166, 353	41, 436	.....	.....	682	4, 685, 615	116, 299	12, 842	289, 209
1868.....	34, 726	7, 894	.....	247, 645	260, 763	12, 008	.....	1, 068	12, 368, 446	484, 706	12, 882	340, 112
1869.....	5, 016	3, 404	10, 211	384, 134	36, 839	159	21, 961	1, 647	13, 356, 550	407, 082	24, 680	155, 481
1870.....	195, 964	15, 144	.....	376, 217	1, 012, 637	34, 271	317, 289	7, 898	27, 787, 609	1, 188, 951	26, 776	215, 359
1871.....	942, 399	60, 433	.....	455, 673	555, 263	47, 521	149, 214	1, 798	22, 488, 021	1, 227, 624	88, 029	221, 333
1872.....	1, 275, 101	4, 341	.....	382, 216	1, 429, 688	217	290, 737	3, 364	19, 017, 411	328, 544	2, 477	192, 056
1873.....	100, 054	305	1, 800	408, 648	.....	31	164, 474	3, 795	31, 790, 876	531, 801	2, 798	364, 469
1874.....	3, 709, 694	72, 401	4, 999	531, 379	2, 223, 366	7, 260	886, 485	21, 910	51, 833, 278	1, 703, 984	3, 400	348, 410
1875.....	2, 081, 744	19, 418	11	599, 832	127, 009	1, 020	373, 818	7, 929	42, 057, 004	1, 231, 324	14, 087	450, 461
1876.....	2, 190, 282	22, 806	.....	536, 180	521, 041	19	516, 156	14, 113	42, 256, 652	1, 335, 185	10, 333	378, 250
1877.....	1, 410, 610	13, 325	3	482, 209	874, 642	140	990, 067	10, 874	31, 202, 296	918, 283	21, 322	383, 482
1878.....	3, 633, 778	16, 933	52, 523	616, 132	4, 337, 091	445	33, 573	8, 261	54, 664, 732	1, 615, 479	12, 906	300, 491
1879.....	9, 037, 297	44, 437	.....	717, 377	42, 147, 558	27, 075	422, 242	11, 233	57, 419, 292	2, 629, 665	16, 660	368, 038
1880.....	13, 418, 016	49, 261	.....	537, 914	43, 601, 291	9, 933	1, 223, 279	11, 911	79, 068, 075	3, 645, 952	1, 791	221, 528
1881.....	15, 384, 509	182, 545	18, 201	677, 702	29, 440, 418	46, 396	3, 629, 232	17, 373	82, 550, 921	4, 610, 415	403, 478	247, 258
1882.....	8, 855, 842	55, 748	109	618, 908	11, 225, 848	4, 579	480, 600	4, 893	65, 600, 582	3, 289, 909	276, 071	236, 994
1883.....	10, 290, 564	119, 869	47, 410	739, 441	15, 096, 712	63, 223	1, 405, 999	33, 645	65, 266, 803	5, 717, 429	220, 961	306, 877
1884.....	6, 808, 449	140, 272	.....	649, 017	8, 385, 155	11, 996	886, 096	34, 062	44, 761, 690	5, 583, 843	10, 587	354, 817
1885.....	8, 287, 470	138, 405	23, 861	674, 230	8, 565, 129	2, 034	745, 561	32, 398	56, 522, 002	6, 807, 538	22, 156	304, 246
1886.....	4, 842, 934	30, 044	4, 995	542, 499	2, 014, 404	93	356, 352	10, 532	40, 678, 739	4, 914, 782	19, 923	194, 848
1887.....	10, 498, 727	166, 414	41, 913	748, 937	19, 546, 000	435	888, 857	43, 499	54, 352, 915	7, 632, 071	10, 887	172, 652
1888.....	5, 925, 077	160, 524	149	584, 670	4, 212, 947	8, 528	768, 429	45, 912	41, 322, 300	8, 070, 490	6, 991	233, 121

^a Included in "all other British Possessions in North America."

^b Embraces "British West Indies and Possessions in Central and South America."

^c Includes "Manitoba and the Northwest Territory."

No. 55.—QUANTITIES OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION EXPORTED, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1863 TO 1888—Continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.														
Year ending June 30—	Hayti and San Domingo.		Portugal.		Cuba.		Porto Rico.		Gibraltar.		All other countries and ports.		Total.	
	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.
1863.....	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.
1864.....		136, 112	a583, 083	a56, 992	b4, 807	b32, 502	c.....	c.....	d.....	d.....	589, 505	556, 844	36, 160, 414	4, 390, 055
1865.....		128, 624	a82, 104	a15, 885	b42, 926	b59, 568	c.....	c.....	d.....	d.....	882, 780	631, 734	23, 681, 712	3, 557, 347
1866.....		150, 604	90, 282	15, 370	60, 270	27, 785	590	161	8, 927	2, 454	87, 363	447, 954	9, 937, 876	2, 641, 298
1867.....		85, 825	83, 794	25	.....	38, 064	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 594, 125	454, 789	5, 579, 103	2, 183, 050
1868.....		41, 020	4, 800	.....	.....	10, 545	.....	.....	.....	.....	599, 941	354, 710	6, 146, 411	1, 300, 106
1869.....		61, 339	83, 190	29, 540	.....	104, 418	.....	.....	.....	.....	124, 061	379, 809	15, 940, 899	2, 076, 423
1870.....		38, 412	120, 880	6, 530	7, 450	143, 531	.....	.....	.....	.....	614, 092	522, 271	17, 557, 836	2, 431, 873
1871.....		64, 165	701, 825	13, 678	24, 495	149, 183	.....	.....	.....	.....	285, 158	587, 175	36, 584, 115	3, 463, 333
1872.....		67, 677	475, 856	8, 509	.....	189, 027	.....	.....	.....	.....	340, 825	449, 869	34, 310, 906	3, 653, 841
1873.....		72, 845	426, 884	4, 648	.....	164, 146	.....	.....	.....	.....	271, 607	535, 150	26, 423, 080	2, 514, 535
1874.....		110, 029	131, 129	1, 970	25, 403	92, 532	.....	.....	.....	.....	654, 783	502, 709	39, 204, 285	2, 562, 086
1875.....		160, 248	300, 301	886	.....	199, 427	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 359, 597	484, 188	71, 039, 928	4, 094, 094
1876.....		194, 467	1, 595, 014	11, 941	.....	127, 247	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 773, 283	654, 227	53, 047, 177	3, 973, 128
1877.....		186, 273	1, 412, 988	12, 885	.....	91, 050	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 407, 191	615, 177	55, 073, 122	3, 935, 512
1878.....		135, 272	1, 013, 302	8, 270	400	91, 122	.....	.....	.....	.....	686, 061	570, 639	40, 325, 611	3, 343, 665
1879.....		122, 814	2, 178, 366	16, 612	.....	21, 022	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 694, 933	635, 691	72, 404, 961	3, 947, 333
1880.....		140, 253	3, 174, 611	18, 588	600	121, 272	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 717, 201	810, 023	122, 353, 936	5, 629, 714
1881.....		106, 720	2, 196, 724	4, 829	20	101, 326	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 397, 252	743, 286	153, 252, 795	6, 011, 419
1882.....		195, 725	2, 493, 418	12, 698	9	80, 679	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 484, 875	995, 591	150, 565, 477	7, 945, 786
1883.....		110, 096	2, 508, 364	6, 077	26, 260	56, 955	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 305, 920	873, 100	95, 271, 802	5, 915, 686
1884.....		121, 223	3, 490, 560	3, 627	46, 323	237, 915	4, 002	.....	.....	.....	5, 298, 352	1, 012, 534	106, 385, 828	9, 205, 664
1885.....		103, 525	3, 355, 292	4, 465	3, 916	152, 351	250	.....	.....	.....	1, 762, 068	997, 020	70, 349, 012	9, 152, 260
1886.....		117, 614	3, 763, 826	11, 126	805	194, 250	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 568, 776	1, 191, 102	84, 653, 714	10, 648, 145
1887.....		134, 997	3, 552, 850	7, 472	123	198, 464	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 445, 208	1, 142, 326	57, 759, 209	8, 179, 241
1888.....		111, 786	4, 011, 406	21, 723	181	217, 160	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 819, 521	1, 382, 020	101, 971, 949	11, 518, 449
1888.....		162, 990	4, 276, 519	42, 493	150	282, 548	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 756, 527	1, 272, 296	65, 789, 261	11, 963, 574

a Embraces "Portugal and Portuguese Colonies."

b Embraces all "Spanish West Indies"

c Included in "Cuba."

d Included in "all other countries."

^a Embraces "Portugal and Portuguese Colonies."

^b Embraces all "Spanish West Indies"

^c Included in "Cuba."

^d Included in "all other countries."

No. 56.—QUANTITIES OF CORN AND CORN MEAL OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES,
FROM 1863 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.											
	Belgium.		Denmark.		France.		Germany.		Great Britain and Ireland.		British Possessions in North America.	
	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.	All other.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Corn.	Corn meal.
1863.....	2,588	22	a	a	73	8	45,729	8	10,783,707	2,330	b	Bushels. 4,383,881
1864.....	.....	.....	a	a	10	.....	4,729	.....	2,248,801	1,081	b	Barrels. c215,406
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12,318	.....	763,369	4,459	.....	c214,434
1866.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,761	.....	9,889,232	5,412	.....	187,750
1867.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,172	.....	12,197,064	2,180	.....	112,859
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	637	39,920	1,071	8,707,988	1,062	.....	96,675
1869.....	.....	20	a	a	.....	232	119,523	.....	4,257,591	4,304	.....	123,467
1870.....	.....	.....	a	a	.....	.....	42,570	.....	40,900	6,363	.....	106,778
1871.....	11,277	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,728	.....	5,905,445	1,220	.....	115,586
1872.....	1,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	736,914	.....	25,779,331	1,757	.....	86,785
1873.....	42,974	26	.....	.....	.....	140	362,550	.....	29,334,759	1,757	.....	96,356
1874.....	84,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	825,620	.....	26,299,323	4,016	.....	108,529
1875.....	137,500	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	957,322	.....	23,387,367	4,016	.....	141,021
1876.....	2,500	15	.....	.....	.....	10	741,176	.....	42,452,240	9,492	.....	131,512
1877.....	315,308	5	.....	.....	.....	401	2,136,388	.....	55,466,435	7,088	.....	104,917
1878.....	904,614	10	.....	.....	.....	994	1,988,879	.....	65,915,851	4,808	.....	139,736
1879.....	1,341,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	3,894,311	.....	64,506,311	17,434	.....	101,359
1880.....	2,474,934	189	.....	26	.....	.....	7,589,858	.....	55,635,347	8,879	.....	130,398
1881.....	2,786,685	982	.....	.....	.....	1,219	10,320,247	.....	53,014,142	1,070	.....	118,637
1882.....	1,039,613	794	.....	.....	.....	350	3,647,878	.....	28,664,924	6,242	.....	108,868
1883.....	427,355	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,869,271	.....	30,010,671	5,032	.....	173,180
1884.....	544,876	499	.....	.....	.....	46	4,228,483	.....	26,436,771	1,652	.....	101,967
1885.....	1,469,840	4	.....	.....	.....	105	4,371,471	.....	32,298,606	1,713	.....	89,858
1886.....	1,571,438	65	.....	.....	.....	1,987	4,365,419	.....	37,871,149	403	.....	88,309
1887.....	1,474,283	247	.....	.....	.....	72	2,638,167	.....	24,265,983	4,551	.....	99,350
1888.....	1,117,769	4	.....	.....	.....	1	937,627	.....	14,259,487	.....	.....	115,653
												88,426
												85,556

^a Included in "all other countries."

^b Included in "all other British Possessions in North America."

^c Embraces "British West Indies and Possessions in Central and South America."

^d Includes "Manitoba and the Northwest Territory."

No. 56.—QUANTITIES OF CORN AND CORN MEAL OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION EXPORTED, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1863 TO 1888—
Continued.

Year ending June 30—	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.									
	Portugal.		Cuba.		Porto Rico.		Mexico.		French West Indies.	
	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.
1863.....	Bushels. a32,427	Barrels. a1	Bushels. b171,162	Barrels. b22,162	Bushels. c.....	Barrels. c.....	Bushels. 268,653	Barrels. 2,477	Bushels. d22,839	Barrels. d2,050
1864.....	a24,339	a430	b23,308	b35,838	c.....	c.....	187,014	67	d30,288	d5,589
1865.....	100	.....	59,892	3,001	1,650	19,984	181,462	189	12,358	5,377
1866.....	.....	.....	294,459	3,928	1,000	18,660	158,624	38	5,680	893
1867.....	.....	.....	27,982	5,633	.....	13,441	14,218	2	7,668	20,276
1868.....	.....	.....	64,431	1,319	200	29,837	7,292	1	20,276	e18,485
1869.....	.....	.....	55,099	3,130	270	20,596	72,216	7	e18,485	e14,097
1870.....	.....	25	237,291	1,031	385	11,854	62,859	2	e17,472	e1,228
1871.....	520	.....	295,257	1,757	.....	10,160	173,585	102	e15,874	e1,141
1872.....	16,150	.....	107,602	5,239	.....	11,916	21,039	29	f24,415	f1,517
1873.....	26,203	.....	437,162	2,374	10,176	15,863	104,146	304	f21,714	f1,210
1874.....	.....	.....	661,159	2,061	1,200	10,678	55,881	87	f28,205	f1,318
1875.....	.....	.....	278,870	11,030	260	3,834	9,862	221	f35,321	f792
1876.....	666,345	.....	539,264	5,186	.....	9,323	93,487	187	f28,488	f2,186
1877.....	216,934	.....	284,859	1,905	.....	12,468	64,776	109	f48,946	1,427
1878.....	22,823	4	301,115	840	7,822	4,900	288,109	548	48,810	2,143
1879.....	1,343,269	.....	934,516	5,227	2,050	3,588	126,613	505	66,843	6,308,752
1880.....	2,037,690	4	524,791	3,174	14,076	9,295	85,702	690	65,149	2,331,643
1881.....	514,106	3	219,012	3,682	6,812	10,206	352,510	182	38,940	1,050
1882.....	272,962	.....	426,137	3,377	12,040	4,438	419,263	161	52,858	482
1883.....	441,708	.....	257,791	4,547	1,100	1,534	476,453	1,560	1,256,173	1,859,997
1884.....	180,679	.....	176,942	1,416	2,250	1,634	1,994,776	1,919	2,534,051	2,444,466
1885.....	95,407	.....	108,565	1,693	5,494	1,495	2,058,937	2,445	3,341,248	1,237,470
1886.....	15,444	3	203,959	2,470	2,456	3,077	1,263,953	1,089	55,744	567
1887.....	.....	108	344,815	3,209	11,773	2,899	894,496	1,386	52,380	.....
1888.....	.....	3	151,669	628	2,888	3,077	216,468	901	.....	.....

a Embraces "Portugal and Portuguese Colonies."

b Embraces all "Spanish West Indies."

c Included in "Cuba."

d Embraces "French West Indies and Colonies."

e Embraces all "French American Possessions."

f Embraces "French West Indies and French Guiana."

No. 57.—QUANTITIES OF RAW COTTON OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE TEN YEARS FROM 1879 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Countries to which exported.	Year ending June 30—									
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Austria-Hungary	1,266,597	849,245	2,109,274	94,691	2,327,820	880,905	1,948,760	2,625,745	55,144,075	65,395,230
Belgium	9,563,696	8,948,166	9,159,081	2,366,009	21,027,632	15,431,564	42,832,054	62,534,574	5,078,897	4,356,273
Denmark				2,588,838	2,754,930	1,161,403	2,056,198	687,346	233,045,151	196,098,231
France	196,988,105	179,846,277	276,926,806	166,770,677	214,414,623	228,684,355	180,730,787	200,821,631	280,832,199	280,312,012
Germany	137,484,413	154,022,564	233,095,704	162,481,105	269,291,378	181,527,646	234,493,522	284,717,581	1,346,714,705	1,407,238,290
England	966,283,833	1,192,259,737	1,348,595,027	1,159,224,826	1,379,741,668	1,186,200,356	1,209,064,236	1,214,421,213	6,299,132	12,034,123
Scotland	34,200	772,328	1,309,765	1,736,768	723,551	1,064,665	852,808	7,044,018	3,743,503	
Ireland	17,456,475	23,595,119	14,931,104	19,934,879	7,739,943	4,861,773		775,767		
Gibraltar			114,248							117,632
British West Indies and British Honduras	40			2,900	1,036		515	480		
British Poss. in North America. Italy	7,740,308	9,809,633	12,980,173	17,579,730	16,318,236	9,607,914	13,198,837	18,712,718	23,951,898	26,026,138
Mexico	23,808,610	29,563,180	37,572,345	22,036,587	40,303,470	25,862,332	39,520,561	55,236,578	36,611,161	55,187,603
Netherlands	9,898,129	9,881,543	13,386,186	12,537,650	20,577,771	11,184,207	5,877,000	10,517,415	5,975,330	5,707,174
Portugal	25,867,229	32,662,003	33,751,127	16,909,966	28,804,998	26,956,649	18,965,100	15,835,790	21,867,361	13,862,359
Azore, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands	611,827	238,749	835,813		678,175	52,338	46,259	146,762		
Russia		379	501	450	867	552				578
Spain	154,323,552	102,250,075	133,857,066	92,116,230	173,677,013	96,819,455	67,565,253	92,461,697	75,633,369	108,398,899
Cuba	70,607,355	66,936,354	63,870,379	57,631,800	98,469,352	67,964,108	67,659,740	84,207,164	69,249,434	84,665,545
Sweden and Norway	308,935	530	2,060	435		466	1,481		2,105	
South America	6,027,903	10,309,645	8,154,840	5,763,109	10,956,038	4,299,203	6,773,093	7,192,303	5,180,568	4,654,540
All other countries	99,273	112,311	260,004	194,160			22,900			
	2,353	2,676	17,269	5,151	266,561	12,639	50,368	98,662	128,442	76,199
Total	1,628,372,833	1,822,061,114	2,190,928,772	1,739,975,961	2,288,075,062	1,862,572,530	1,891,659,472	2,058,037,444	2,169,457,330	2,264,120,826

No. 58.—VALUES OF COTTONS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1866 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Colored.		Uncolored.		Other man- ufactures of.	Total.
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1866.....	405,908	88,742	3,041,715	718,006	973,427	1,780,175
1867.....	674,426	139,964	6,020,731	1,142,451	3,325,820	4,608,235
1868.....	2,979,275	531,669	10,839,177	1,551,339	2,788,046	4,871,054
1869.....	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	5,874,222	5,874,222
1870.....	6,064,715	1,035,469	8,276,384	1,345,988	1,405,825	3,787,282
1871.....	5,083,923	724,841	14,832,931	1,776,694	1,056,601	3,558,136
1872.....	2,844,888	458,998	8,859,191	1,317,719	527,613	2,304,330
1873.....	3,585,629	596,912	10,187,145	1,655,116	695,500	2,947,528
1874.....	4,625,180	668,781	13,247,142	1,681,209	745,850	3,095,840
1875.....	7,593,723	939,061	21,224,020	2,313,270	819,551	4,071,882
1876.....	16,488,214	1,455,462	59,319,267	5,314,738	952,778	7,722,978
1877.....	29,601,304	2,481,131	76,769,147	6,437,223	1,314,489	10,235,843
1878.....	37,765,313	2,959,910	88,528,192	7,053,463	1,425,287	11,438,660
1879.....	45,116,058	3,209,285	84,081,319	6,288,131	1,356,534	10,853,950
1880.....	37,758,166	2,956,760	68,821,557	5,834,541	1,190,117	9,981,418
1881.....	68,184,293	4,983,312	80,399,154	6,624,374	1,963,701	13,571,387
1882.....	29,525,672	2,326,319	114,994,402	9,351,713	1,544,947	13,222,979
1883.....	34,066,292	2,648,278	103,634,459	8,629,723	1,673,144	12,951,145
1884.....	35,441,296	2,579,866	99,750,450	7,563,361	1,801,984	11,885,211
1885.....	32,738,123	2,230,567	114,806,595	7,919,670	1,686,354	11,636,591
1886.....	51,293,373	3,149,091	142,547,980	9,231,170	1,579,673	13,959,934
1887.....	67,793,013	4,003,772	136,809,074	9,256,486	1,669,084	14,929,342
1888.....	54,446,936	3,522,612	115,766,679	7,812,947	1,677,630	13,013,189

a Not separately stated; included in "other manufactures of."

No. 59.—QUANTITIES OF WOOL PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1864 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Calendar year.	Production.	Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Total pro- duction and imports.	Exports.			Retained for home consump- tion.
					Domes- tic.	Foreign.	Total.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1864.....	142,000,000	1865.....	44,420,375	186,420,375	466,182	679,281	1,145,463	185,274,912
1865.....	155,000,000	1866.....	71,287,988	226,287,988	973,075	852,045	1,825,120	224,462,868
1866.....	160,000,000	1867.....	38,158,382	198,158,382	307,418	619,614	927,032	197,231,350
1867.....	168,000,000	1868.....	25,467,336	193,467,336	558,435	2,801,852	3,360,287	190,107,049
1868.....	180,000,000	1869.....	39,275,926	219,275,926	444,387	342,417	786,804	218,489,122
1869.....	162,000,000	1870.....	49,230,199	211,230,199	152,892	1,710,053	1,862,945	209,367,251
1870.....	160,000,000	1871.....	68,058,028	228,058,028	25,195	1,305,311	1,330,506	226,727,522
1871.....	150,000,000	1872.....	126,507,409	276,507,409	140,515	2,343,937	2,484,442	274,022,967
1872.....	158,000,000	1873.....	85,496,049	243,496,049	75,129	7,040,386	7,115,515	236,380,534
1873.....	170,000,000	1874.....	42,939,541	212,939,541	319,600	6,816,157	7,135,757	205,803,784
1874.....	181,000,000	1875.....	54,901,760	235,901,760	178,034	3,567,627	3,745,661	232,156,099
1875.....	192,000,000	1876.....	44,642,836	236,642,836	104,768	1,518,426	1,623,194	235,019,642
1876.....	200,000,000	1877.....	42,171,192	242,171,192	79,599	3,088,957	3,168,556	239,002,636
1877.....	208,250,000	1878.....	48,449,079	256,699,079	347,854	5,952,221	6,300,075	250,399,004
1878.....	211,000,000	1879.....	39,005,155	250,005,155	60,784	4,104,616	4,165,400	245,839,755
1879.....	232,500,000	1880.....	128,131,747	360,631,747	191,551	3,648,520	3,840,071	356,791,676
1880.....	240,000,000	1881.....	55,964,236	295,964,236	71,455	5,507,534	5,578,989	290,385,247
1881.....	272,000,000	1882.....	67,861,744	339,861,744	116,179	3,831,836	3,948,015	335,913,729
1882.....	290,000,000	1883.....	70,575,478	360,575,478	64,474	4,010,043	4,074,517	356,500,961
1883.....	300,000,000	1884.....	78,350,651	378,350,651	10,393	2,304,701	2,315,094	376,035,557
1884.....	308,000,000	1885.....	70,596,170	378,596,170	88,006	3,115,339	3,203,345	375,392,825
1885.....	302,000,000	1886.....	129,084,958	431,084,958	146,423	6,534,426	6,680,849	424,404,109
1886.....	285,000,000	1887.....	114,038,030	399,038,030	257,940	6,728,292	6,986,232	392,051,798
1887.....	269,000,000	1888.....	113,558,753	382,558,753	22,164	4,359,731	4,381,895	378,176,858

NOTE.—The data as to production were furnished by Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

No. 60.—QUANTITIES OF RAW COTTON PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1862 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Annual crop.				Farm value.	Imports.	Total production and imports.	Exports, domestic and foreign.	Retained for home consumption and manufacture.	Percentage of production and imports retained for home consumption.	Percentage of production and imports exported.
	Production. ^a	Average net weight of bale. ^b	Average gross weight of bale. ^b	Production in pounds, gross weight. ^a							
	Bales.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.		
1862	c	.....	.....	c	.....	29,640,853	.....	5,198,230	.....	.....	.....
1863	c	.....	.....	c	.....	33,877,365	.....	12,904,119	.....	.....	.....
1864	c	.....	.....	c	.....	26,475,957	.....	13,420,146	.....	.....	.....
1865	c	.....	.....	c	.....	36,033,426	.....	12,042,216	.....	.....	.....
1866						6,282,341	1,048,244,604	651,921,489	396,323,115	37.81	62.19
1867						926,021	970,101,324	662,733,679	307,367,645	31.68	68.32
1868						514,992	1,173,946,105	785,415,226	388,530,880	33.10	66.90
1869						1,522,068	1,131,333,713	644,957,327	486,376,386	42.99	57.01
1870						1,698,133	1,453,090,490	958,785,304	494,314,186	34.02	65.98
1871						1,196,840	2,021,890,576	1,463,704,507	558,186,069	27.61	72.39
1872						2,894,183	1,386,978,677	933,825,710	453,152,967	32.67	67.33
1873						4,425,524	1,837,614,455	1,200,398,178	637,216,277	34.68	65.32
1874						3,625,830	1,944,274,182	1,358,979,913	585,294,269	30.10	69.90
1875						2,149,332	1,785,793,364	1,260,851,944	524,941,420	29.40	70.60
1876						2,451,419	2,160,409,561	1,491,629,831	668,779,730	30.96	69.04
1877						2,656,567	2,098,557,864	1,445,647,079	652,910,785	31.11	68.89
1878						3,032,013	2,263,317,679	1,608,469,052	654,848,627	28.93	71.07
1879						2,993,677	2,407,404,050	1,628,875,979	778,528,071	32.34	67.66
1880						3,547,792	2,775,344,948	1,822,295,848	953,049,105	34.34	65.66
1881						4,449,866	3,204,272,548	2,192,169,348	1,012,103,200	31.59	68.41
1882						4,330,952	2,592,580,002	1,741,819,451	850,760,551	32.82	67.18
1883						4,081,945	3,409,152,355	2,291,313,992	1,117,838,363	32.79	67.21
1884						7,019,492	2,764,563,914	1,863,926,466	900,637,448	32.58	67.42
1885						5,115,680	2,748,081,691	1,893,268,732	854,812,959	31.11	68.89
1886						5,072,334	3,187,377,993	2,059,314,405	1,128,063,588	35.39	64.61
1887						3,924,531	3,161,302,974	2,170,173,702	991,129,272	31.35	68.65
1888						5,497,542	3,444,669,933	2,264,324,798	1,180,345,135	34.27	65.73

^a The figures of production from 1860 to 1871, inclusive, are from the New York Shipping and Commercial List; for 1872, 1873, and 1874, from the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle; from 1875 to 1887 from reports of the National Cotton Exchange of America, and for 1888 from the New York Cotton Exchange. The amount placed opposite each fiscal year in the column of production is the crop grown during the preceding calendar year and comprises port receipts, overland shipments to northern mills, and southern consumption, during the year ending August 31. ^b The net weight of bales is stated on the authority of Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool; and the gross weight for years prior to 1878 on the authority of Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture; and after 1877, as reported by the National Cotton Exchange. ^c No record during the war period.

No. 61.—PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE, AND THE NUMBER OF FURNACES IN 1878 AND 1888, RESPECTIVELY.

[From the Annual Reports of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

States and Territories.	No. of furnaces in Sep- tember, 1878.	Make of pig iron, in tons of 2,000 pounds.										No. of furnaces, December 31, 1888.	
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.		1888.
Pennsylvania	275	1,342,633	1,607,763	2,083,121	2,190,786	2,449,256	2,638,891	2,385,402	2,445,496	3,293,289	3,684,618	3,589,186	238
Ohio	103	420,991	447,751	674,207	710,546	698,906	679,643	567,113	553,963	908,094	975,539	1,103,818	77
New York	58	247,698	239,056	395,361	359,519	416,156	331,964	239,486	160,157	233,618	296,572	257,180	40
Michigan	26	70,853	101,539	154,424	187,043	210,195	173,185	172,834	143,121	190,734	213,543	213,251	27
New Jersey	19	70,958	96,908	170,049	171,672	176,805	138,773	82,935	73,667	157,886	172,554	101,882	18
Wisconsin	15	49,887	89,522	96,842	102,029	85,859	51,893	52,815	24,632	65,933	133,508	116,037	12
Missouri	18	47,499	84,637	105,555	109,799	113,644	103,296	60,043	51,408	74,523	138,643	91,783	11
Illinois	12	78,455	78,143	150,556	251,781	360,407	237,657	327,568	327,977	501,795	565,453	579,307	16
West Virginia	11	50,667	70,801	70,338	66,409	73,220	88,398	55,231	63,007	98,618	82,311	95,259	9
Alabama	12	41,482	49,841	77,190	98,081	112,765	172,465	189,664	227,438	283,859	292,762	449,492	38
Kentucky	22	50,182	48,725	57,708	45,973	66,522	54,629	45,052	37,553	54,844	41,907	56,790	7
Tennessee	22	28,347	41,475	70,873	87,406	137,602	133,963	134,597	161,199	199,166	250,344	267,931	20
Maryland	24	24,027	37,237	61,437	48,756	54,524	49,153	27,342	17,299	30,502	37,427	17,606	15
Georgia	11	16,363	20,373	27,321	37,404	42,440	45,364	42,655	32,924	46,490	40,947	39,397	4
Virginia	33	16,925	18,873	29,934	83,711	87,731	152,907	157,483	163,782	156,250	175,715	197,396	33
Connecticut	10	15,880	16,759	22,583	28,483	24,342	19,976	14,174	17,500	19,390	21,741	21,644	9
Indiana	7	.....	11,303	12,500	7,300	10,000	9,950	2,568	6,634	16,660	13,211	15,260	2
Massachusetts	6	1,426	5,404	19,017	18,318	10,335	10,760	4,902	3,832	8,124	11,114	13,248	4
Oregon	1	1,310	2,500	5,000	6,100	6,750	7,000	3,640	.....	.....	.....	2,509	1
Maine	1	1,190	1,240	3,578	4,400	4,100	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,574	1
Vermont	1	585	625	1,800	2,796	1,210	2,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	1	.....	400	2,500	3,000	1,321	.....	5,140	1,843	3,250	4,383	6,587	1
North Carolina	7	.....	.....	.....	800	1,150	.....	435	1,790	2,200	3,640	2,400	2
Minnesota . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3,520	7,442	8,126	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,396	23,718	24,680	15,837	5,481	10,451	25,291	20,877	2
California . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,414	987	5,327	2,157	.....	1,750	.....	.....	1
Washington Ter. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	2,317	540	1,857	2,842	1,586	4,093	1
Utah Territory	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	698	2,577,361	3,070,875	4,295,414	4,641,564	5,178,122	5,146,972	4,589,613	4,529,869	6,365,328	7,187,206	7,268,507	589

No. 62.—QUANTITY OF PIG IRON PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE

[Expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

Calendar year.	Production.	Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Total production and imports.	Exports, foreign and domestic.	Retained for home consumption.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1867.....	1,305,023	1868	112,133	1,417,156	282	1,416,874
1868.....	1,431,250	1869	136,975	1,568,225	273	1,567,952
1869.....	1,711,287	1870	153,283	1,864,570	1,456	1,863,114
1870.....	1,665,179	1871	178,139	1,843,318	3,772	1,839,546
1871.....	1,706,793	1872	247,529	1,954,322	2,172	1,952,150
1872.....	2,548,713	1873	215,496	2,764,209	2,818	2,761,391
1873.....	2,560,963	1874	92,042	2,653,005	10,152	2,642,853
1874.....	2,401,262	1875	53,437	2,454,699	16,193	2,438,506
1875.....	2,023,733	1876	79,455	2,103,188	7,242	2,095,946
1876.....	1,868,961	1877	67,922	1,936,883	3,560	1,933,323
1877.....	2,066,594	1878	55,000	2,121,594	6,199	2,115,395
1878.....	2,301,215	1879	87,576	2,388,791	3,220	2,385,571
1879.....	2,741,853	1880	754,657	3,496,510	2,607	3,493,903
1880.....	3,835,191	1881	417,849	4,253,040	6,811	4,246,229
1881.....	4,144,254	1882	496,045	4,640,299	9,515	4,630,784
1882.....	4,623,323	1883	433,602	5,056,925	5,491	5,051,434
1883.....	4,595,510	1884	283,172	4,878,682	4,289	4,874,393
1884.....	4,097,868	1885	151,959	4,249,827	5,244	4,244,583
1885.....	4,044,526	1886	261,674	4,306,200	8,214	4,297,986
1886.....	5,683,329	1887	418,919	6,102,248	8,032	6,094,216
1887.....	6,417,148	1888	325,517	6,742,665	9,946	6,732,719

No. 63.—QUANTITY OF IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD BARS PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

[Expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

Calendar year.	Production.			Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Total production and imports.	Exports, foreign and domestic.	Retained for home consumption.
	Iron.	Steel.	Total.					
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1867....	410,319	2,277	412,596	1868	151,097	563,693	710	562,983
1868....	445,972	6,451	452,423	1869	237,704	690,127	564	689,563
1869....	521,371	8,616	529,987	1870	279,766	809,753	885	808,868
1870....	523,214	30,357	553,571	1871	458,056	1,011,627	1,341	1,010,286
1871....	658,467	34,152	692,619	1872	531,537	1,224,156	4,484	1,219,672
1872....	808,866	83,991	892,857	1873	357,631	1,250,488	7,147	1,243,341
1873....	679,520	115,192	794,712	1874	148,920	943,632	7,313	936,319
1874....	521,847	129,414	651,261	1875	42,082	693,343	14,199	679,144
1875....	447,901	259,699	707,600	1876	4,708	712,308	13,554	698,754
1876....	417,114	368,269	785,383	1877	30	785,413	6,103	779,310
1877....	296,911	385,865	682,776	1878	11	682,787	8,426	674,361
1878....	288,294	499,817	788,111	1879	2,611	790,722	7,126	783,596
1879....	375,143	618,851	993,994	1880	152,791	1,146,785	2,363	1,144,422
1880....	440,859	864,353	1,305,212	1881	302,294	1,607,506	4,274	1,603,232
1881....	436,233	1,210,285	1,646,518	1882	295,666	1,942,184	4,192	1,937,992
1882....	203,459	1,304,392	1,507,851	1883	118,062	1,625,913	34,089	1,591,824
1883....	57,995	1,156,910	1,214,905	1884	7,971	1,222,876	32,465	1,190,411
1884....	22,822	999,366	1,022,188	1885	4,203	1,026,391	11,113	1,015,278
1885....	13,228	963,750	976,978	1886	10,507	987,485	3,971	983,514
1886....	21,143	1,579,395	1,600,538	1887	77,043	1,677,581	3,701	1,673,880
1887....	20,591	2,119,049	2,139,640	1888	137,024	2,276,664	5,697	2,270,967

No. 64.—QUANTITY OF WHEAT PRODUCED, AND OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Calendar year.	Production.	Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Total production and imports.	Exports, domestic and foreign.	Retained for home consumption.	Consumption per capita.	Percentage exported.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	
1867.....	212,441,400	1868	2,014,328	214,455,728	26,564,607	187,891,121	5.08	12.39
1868.....	224,036,600	1869	1,830,393	225,866,993	30,143,987	195,723,006	5.18	13.35
1869.....	260,146,900	1870	1,285,676	261,432,576	54,411,735	207,021,141	5.37	20.81
1870.....	235,884,700	1871	867,489	236,752,189	53,068,920	183,683,269	4.64	22.42
1871.....	230,722,400	1872	2,410,738	233,133,138	39,997,265	193,135,873	4.76	17.16
1872.....	249,997,100	1873	1,841,049	251,838,149	52,545,731	199,292,418	4.78	20.86
1873.....	281,254,700	1874	2,116,777	283,371,477	92,534,779	190,836,698	4.46	32.65
1874.....	309,102,700	1875	367,987	309,470,687	73,212,614	236,258,073	5.38	23.66
1875.....	292,136,000	1876	1,664,138	293,800,138	76,171,643	217,628,495	4.82	25.93
1876.....	289,356,500	1877	366,061	289,722,561	57,513,589	232,208,972	5.01	19.85
1877.....	364,194,146	1878	1,390,713	365,584,859	93,419,031	272,165,828	5.71	25.55
1878.....	420,122,400	1879	2,068,018	422,190,418	149,508,553	272,681,865	5.58	35.41
1879.....	448,756,630	1880	486,106	449,242,736	180,934,478	268,308,258	5.35	40.28
1880.....	498,549,868	1881	211,402	498,761,270	186,475,251	312,286,019	6.07	37.39
1881.....	382,280,090	1882	865,467	381,145,557	122,597,997	258,547,560	4.90	32.17
1882.....	504,185,470	1883	1,087,011	505,272,481	148,785,696	356,486,785	6.58	29.45
1883.....	421,086,160	1884	32,474	421,118,634	111,636,302	309,482,332	5.42	16.77
1884.....	512,765,000	1885	212,311	512,976,211	132,851,835	380,124,376	6.66	25.89
1885.....	357,112,000	1886	388,415	357,500,415	94,913,395	262,587,020	4.49	26.55
1886.....	457,218,000	1887	282,400	457,500,400	154,163,415	303,336,985	5.07	33.70
1887.....	456,329,000	1888	593,860	456,922,860	120,127,664	336,795,196	5.47	26.29

No. 65.—QUANTITY OF CORN PRODUCED, AND OF CORN AND CORN MEAL IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Calendar year.	Production.	Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Total production and imports.	Exports, domestic and foreign.	Retained for home consumption.	Consumption per capita.	Percentage exported.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	
1867.....	768,320,000	1868	50,270	768,370,270	12,495,786	755,874,484	20.44	1.63
1868.....	906,527,000	1869	90,833	906,617,833	8,288,685	898,329,148	23.79	.91
1869.....	874,320,000	1870	89,538	874,409,528	2,140,487	872,269,041	22.62	.24
1870.....	1,094,255,000	1871	111,344	1,094,366,344	10,673,553	1,083,692,791	27.39	.98
1871.....	991,898,000	1872	58,568	991,956,568	35,727,010	956,229,558	23.56	3.60
1872.....	1,092,719,000	1873	61,536	1,092,780,536	40,154,374	1,052,626,162	25.26	3.67
1873.....	932,274,000	1874	76,003	932,350,003	35,985,834	896,364,169	20.95	3.86
1874.....	850,148,500	1875	38,098	850,186,598	30,025,036	820,161,562	18.66	3.53
1875.....	1,321,069,000	1876	51,796	1,321,120,796	50,910,532	1,270,210,264	28.14	3.85
1876.....	1,283,827,000	1877	30,902	1,283,857,902	72,652,611	1,211,205,291	26.13	5.66
1877.....	1,342,558,000	1878	13,423	1,342,571,423	87,192,110	1,255,379,313	26.38	6.49
1878.....	1,388,218,750	1879	33,869	1,388,252,619	87,884,892	1,300,367,727	26.61	6.33
1879.....	1,547,901,790	1880	58,876	1,547,960,666	99,572,329	1,448,388,337	28.88	6.49
1880.....	1,717,434,543	1881	75,155	1,717,509,698	93,648,147	1,623,861,551	31.55	5.45
1881.....	1,194,916,000	1882	69,621	1,194,985,621	44,340,683	1,150,644,938	21.79	3.71
1882.....	1,617,025,100	1883	25,989	1,617,051,089	41,655,653	1,575,395,436	29.09	2.57
1883.....	1,551,066,895	1884	4,894	1,551,071,789	45,247,510	1,505,824,279	27.11	2.92
1884.....	1,795,528,000	1885	4,507	1,795,532,507	52,876,456	1,742,656,051	30.52	2.95
1885.....	1,936,176,000	1886	16,104	1,936,192,104	64,829,617	1,871,362,487	32.04	3.34
1886.....	1,665,441,000	1887	30,536	1,665,471,536	41,368,584	1,624,102,952	27.12	2.48
1887.....	1,456,161,000	1888	37,493	1,456,198,493	25,320,869	1,430,877,624	23.25	1.74

No. 66.—QUANTITY OF CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN, AND THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM, THE UNITED STATES DURING EACH OF THE YEARS FROM 1864 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	PRODUCTION. <i>a</i>		EXPORTS.										
	Barrels (of 42 gallons) produced.	Gallons pro- duced.	Mineral, crude (including all natural oils without regard to gravity).		Naphthas, benzine, gasoline, etc.		Mineral, refined, or manufactured.		Lubricating (heavy paraffine, etc).		Residuum (tar, pitch, and all other light bodies have been distilled).		Total.
			Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons. <i>b</i>	Dollars.			
1864...	2,478,709	104,105,778	9,980,654	3,864,187	438,197	154,091	12,791,518	6,764,411	.....	.....	.....	23,210,369	10,782,689
1865...	2,424,905	101,846,010	12,293,897	6,868,513	480,947	173,943	12,722,005	9,520,957	.....	.....	.....	25,496,849	16,563,413
1866...	3,165,700	132,959,400	16,057,943	6,015,921	673,477	188,825	34,255,921	18,626,141	.....	.....	.....	50,987,341	24,830,887
1867...	3,591,900	150,859,800	7,344,248	1,864,001	224,576	34,175	62,686,657	22,509,466	.....	.....	.....	70,255,481	24,407,642
1868...	3,613,709	151,775,778	10,029,659	1,564,933	1,517,268	267,873	67,909,961	19,977,870	.....	.....	.....	79,456,888	21,810,676
1869...	4,046,558	169,955,436	13,425,566	2,994,404	2,673,094	445,770	84,403,492	27,636,137	c134,532	51,122	.....	100,636,684	31,127,433
1870...	4,411,016	185,262,672	10,403,314	2,237,292	5,422,604	564,864	97,902,505	29,864,193	c6,871	2,611	.....	113,735,294	32,668,960
1871...	5,558,775	233,468,550	9,859,038	1,971,847	7,209,592	746,797	132,608,955	34,138,736	c59,632	22,660	c155,474	149,892,691	36,894,810
1872...	5,842,497	245,384,874	13,559,768	2,307,111	8,092,635	932,160	122,539,575	30,566,108	541,419	211,287	438,186	145,171,583	34,058,390
1873...	7,242,343	204,178,406	18,439,407	3,010,050	9,743,593	1,487,439	158,102,414	37,195,735	748,699	277,966	781,074	187,815,187	42,050,756
1874...	11,188,741	469,927,122	17,776,419	2,099,696	9,737,457	1,038,622	217,220,504	37,560,955	1,244,305	404,243	1,827,798	247,806,483	41,245,815
1875...	10,083,828	423,520,776	14,718,114	1,406,018	11,758,940	1,141,440	191,534,933	27,030,361	1,173,473	313,646	2,752,848	221,955,308	30,078,568
1876...	8,823,142	370,571,964	20,520,397	2,220,268	14,780,236	1,442,811	204,814,673	28,755,638	963,442	303,863	2,581,404	243,660,152	32,915,786
1877...	10,822,871	454,560,582	26,819,202	3,756,729	15,140,183	1,816,682	262,441,844	55,401,132	1,601,065	497,540	3,196,620	309,198,914	61,789,438
1878...	14,738,262	619,007,004	26,936,727	2,694,018	16,416,621	1,411,812	289,214,541	41,513,676	2,304,624	639,381	3,968,790	338,841,303	46,574,974
1879...	16,917,606	710,539,452	25,874,488	2,180,413	15,054,361	1,258,780	331,586,442	35,999,862	2,487,681	655,468	3,307,038	378,310,010	40,305,249
1880...	22,382,509	940,065,378	28,297,997	1,927,207	18,411,044	1,192,229	367,325,823	31,783,575	5,162,835	1,039,124	4,767,000	423,964,699	36,218,625
1881...	25,805,363	1,083,825,246	39,984,844	3,065,464	17,292,310	1,693,975	332,283,045	34,317,695	4,852,203	1,054,064	3,247,860	397,660,262	40,315,609
1882 <i>d.</i>	28,650,181	1,203,307,602	41,304,997	3,129,511	20,213,098	1,809,143	488,213,033	44,588,854	6,508,100	1,492,396	3,715,362	559,954,590	51,232,706
1883 <i>d.</i>	26,662,808	1,119,837,936	52,712,306	3,914,941	17,070,537	1,302,286	419,821,081	36,926,574	10,182,342	2,326,632	6,145,356	505,931,622	44,913,079
1884 <i>d.</i>	23,744,924	997,286,808	67,186,329	5,302,974	15,045,411	1,072,651	415,615,693	38,195,349	10,515,535	2,179,595	5,297,124	513,660,092	47,103,248
1885 <i>d.</i>	21,750,619	913,525,998	81,037,992	5,903,833	15,822,853	1,272,290	458,243,192	40,074,827	13,002,483	2,632,883	6,561,660	574,668,180	50,257,947
1886...	22,463,744	943,477,248	80,246,763	5,859,577	12,311,197	997,420	469,471,451	40,634,331	12,526,069	2,519,615	3,226,272	577,781,752	50,199,844
1887...	25,816,000	1,084,272,000	76,062,878	4,860,382	15,735,239	1,370,657	480,845,811	37,303,997	16,910,513	3,133,300	3,248,826	592,803,267	46,824,915
1888 <i>e.</i>	28,249,597	1,186,483,074	85,538,725	5,782,008	12,066,921	992,281	456,487,221	36,215,410	22,889,529	3,975,377	1,369,242	578,351,638	47,042,409

^a As a given number of gallons of refined petroleum represents the product of a larger number of gallons of crude petroleum, it is necessary to reduce the exports of petroleum to their equivalent in crude oil, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the percentage of the total product of mineral oil exported. It has been ascertained, as the result of a careful computation, that the quantity of petroleum and its distilled products exported during the year ending June 30, 1878, was equivalent to 407,482,175 gallons of crude oil; or, in other words, that the exports of petroleum constituted about 66 per cent. of the production. ^b Barrels reduced to gallons, at the rate of 42 gallons to the barrel. ^c Estimated. ^d Figures of production for fiscal years 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, furnished by S. H. Stowell, editor of Stowell's Petroleum Reporter. ^e The production for calendar year 1887, as reported by the United States Geological Survey.

No. 67.—QUANTITIES OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, WINES, AND MALT LIQUORS CONSUMED, AND THE AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF POPULATION, IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS 1840, 1850, 1860, AND FROM 1870 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Distilled spirits consumed.			Wines consumed.			Malt liquors consumed.			Total consumption of wines and liquors.	Total consumption per capita of population.																	
	Domestic spirits.		Imported spirits entered for consumption.	Total.	Domestic wines. ^a	Imported wines entered for consumption.	Total.	Domestic malt liquors. ^a	Imported malt liquors entered for consumption.		Total.	Of dis-tilled spirits.	Of wines.	Of malt liquors.	Of all liquors and wines.													
	From fruit.	All other.																										
1840	Proof gals. 40,378,090	Proof gals. 43,060,884	Proof gals. 2,682,794	43,060,884	Gallons. 124,734	Gallons. 4,748,362	Gallons. 4,873,096	Gallons. 23,162,571	Gallons. 148,272	Gallons. 23,310,843	Gallons. 71,244,823	P. gals. 2.52	Gals. .29	Gals. 1.36	Gals. 4.17													
1850	(b) 46,768,083	(b) 51,833,473	(b) 5,065,390	51,833,473	221,249	6,094,622	6,315,871	36,361,708	201,301	36,563,009	94,712,353	2.23	.27	1.58	4.08													
1860	(b) 83,904,258	(b) 89,968,651	(b) 6,064,393	89,968,651	1,860,008	9,199,133	11,059,141	100,225,879	1,120,790	101,346,669	202,374,461	2.86	.35	3.22	6.44													
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	79,895,708	3,059,518	9,165,549	12,225,067	203,743,401	1,012,755	204,756,156	296,876,931	2.07	.32	5.31	7.70													
1871	2,472,011	59,842,617	1,745,033	64,059,661	4,980,783	10,853,280	15,834,063	239,838,137	1,299,990	241,138,127	321,031,851	1.62	.40	6.10	8.12													
1872	1,089,698	65,145,880	2,186,702	68,422,280	6,968,737	9,713,300	16,682,037	268,357,983	1,940,933	270,298,916	355,403,233	1.68	.41	6.66	8.75													
1873	2,965,987	62,945,154	2,125,998	68,037,139	8,953,285	9,893,746	18,847,031	298,519,675	2,177,587	300,697,262	387,581,432	1.63	.45	7.21	9.30													
1874	766,687	61,814,875	1,958,528	64,540,090	10,951,859	9,516,855	20,468,714	297,519,981	2,001,084	299,521,065	384,529,869	1.51	.48	7.00	8.99													
1875	1,757,202	62,668,709	1,694,647	66,120,558	12,954,961	7,036,369	19,991,330	292,961,047	1,992,110	294,953,157	381,065,045	1.50	.45	6.71	8.67													
1876	672,221	57,840,472	1,471,197	59,983,890	14,968,085	5,193,723	20,161,808	306,852,467	1,483,920	308,336,387	388,982,085	1.28	.45	6.83	8.61													
1877	1,527,141	56,516,248	1,376,729	59,420,118	16,942,592	4,933,738	21,876,330	303,854,988	1,072,679	304,920,667	386,223,115	1.22	.47	6.58	8.33													
1878	1,103,351	49,600,838	1,227,752	51,931,941	17,953,386	4,310,563	22,263,949	317,136,597	832,755	317,969,352	392,165,242	1.09	.47	6.68	8.24													
1879	1,021,708	52,003,467	1,253,300	54,278,475	19,845,112	4,532,017	24,377,130	343,724,971	880,514	344,605,485	423,261,090	1.11	.50	7.05	8.66													
1880	1,005,781	61,126,634	1,394,279	63,526,694	23,298,940	5,030,601	28,320,541	413,208,885	1,011,280	414,220,165	506,076,400	1.27	.56	8.26	10.09													
1881	1,701,206	67,426,000	1,479,875	70,607,081	18,931,819	5,231,106	24,162,925	442,947,664	1,164,505	444,112,169	538,882,175	1.37	.47	8.63	10.47													
1882	1,216,850	70,759,548	1,580,578	73,556,976	19,934,856	5,628,071	25,502,927	524,843,379	1,536,601	526,379,980	625,499,883	1.39	.48	9.97	11.84													
1883	1,253,278	75,508,785	1,690,624	78,452,687	17,406,028	8,372,152	25,778,180	549,616,338	1,881,002	551,497,340	655,728,207	1.45	.48	10.18	12.11													
1884	1,137,056	78,459,845	1,511,680	81,128,581	17,402,938	3,105,407	20,508,345	588,005,609	2,010,908	590,019,517	691,653,443	1.46	.37	10.62	12.45													
1885	1,468,775	67,689,250	1,442,067	70,600,092	17,404,698	4,495,759	21,900,457	594,063,095	2,068,771	596,131,866	688,632,415	1.24	.38	10.44	12.06													
1886	1,555,994	69,295,361	1,410,259	72,261,614	20,866,393	4,700,827	25,567,220	640,746,288	2,221,432	642,967,720	740,796,554	1.24	.43	11.01	12.68													
1887	1,211,532	68,385,504	1,467,697	71,064,733	27,706,771	4,618,290	32,325,061	715,446,038	2,302,816	717,748,854	821,138,648	1.18	.54	11.96	13.68													
1888	888,107	473,313,279	1,643,966	75,845,352	31,680,523	4,654,545	36,335,068	765,086,789	2,500,267	767,587,056	879,767,476	1.23	.59	12.48	14.30													

^a Product less exports.

^b Included with "All other."

^c Includes 2,216,645 proof gallons of domestic spirits exported and brought back.

^d Includes 2,635,900 proof gallons of domestic spirits exported and brought back.

NOTES.—(1) The production of domestic liquors and wines for 1840, 1850, and 1860 was derived from the United States census. (2) The consumption of imported liquors and wines for 1840, 1850, and 1860 is the net imports. (3) The production of domestic wines from 1870 to 1887 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture, by Mr. Charles McK. Leoser, president of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, New York, and other well-informed persons. (4) The consumption of domestic spirituous and malt liquors from 1870 to 1885 was obtained from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and for prior years from the United States census. (5) The consumption of imported liquors and wines from 1870 to 1885 was taken from the official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics by collectors of customs. (6) In computing the quantity of sparkling and still wines and vermouth in bottles, five so-called quart bottles are reckoned as equivalent to the gallon.

No. 68.—QUANTITY OF FERMENTED LIQUORS AND DISTILLED SPIRITS PRODUCED, TOGETHER WITH THE QUANTITY OF DISTILLED SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FOR CONSUMPTION, FROM 1863 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Produc- tion of fer- mented liquors.	Production of distilled spirits, exclusive of brandy distilled from fruit.								Production of fruit brandy.	Total production of distilled spirits.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandy withdrawn.
		Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscella- neous.	Total.		
		<i>Tax, galls.</i>	<i>Tax, galls.</i>	<i>Tax, galls.</i>	<i>Tax, galls.</i>	<i>Tax, galls.</i>	<i>Tax, galls.</i>	<i>Tax, galls.</i>	<i>Tax, galls.</i>	<i>Tax, galls.</i>	<i>Tax, galls.</i>	<i>Tax, galls.</i>
1863	<i>Barrels. a</i> 2, 006, 625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	3, 141, 381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	3, 657, 181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	5, 115, 140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	6, 207, 402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	6, 146, 663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	6, 342, 055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	6, 574, 617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	7, 740, 260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	8, 659, 427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	9, 633, 323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	9, 600, 897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	9, 452, 697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	9, 902, 352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	9, 810, 060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	10, 241, 471	6, 405, 520	2, 834, 119	10, 277, 725	1, 603, 376	364, 963	19, 412, 985	11, 108, 023	4, 096, 342	56, 103, 053	.....	.....
1879	11, 103, 084	8, 587, 081	4, 001, 048	19, 594, 283	2, 243, 455	372, 776	18, 033, 652	13, 459, 486	5, 600, 840	71, 892, 621	.....	.....
1880	13, 347, 111	15, 414, 148	6, 341, 991	21, 631, 009	2, 439, 301	394, 668	15, 210, 389	20, 657, 975	8, 265, 789	90, 355, 270	.....	.....
1881	14, 311, 028	33, 632, 615	9, 931, 609	22, 988, 969	2, 118, 506	549, 596	14, 363, 581	23, 556, 608	10, 586, 666	117, 728, 150	.....	.....
1882	16, 952, 085	29, 575, 667	9, 224, 777	15, 201, 671	1, 704, 084	569, 134	10, 962, 379	27, 871, 293	10, 744, 156	103, 853, 161	.....	.....
1883	17, 757, 892	8, 662, 245	4, 784, 654	10, 718, 706	1, 801, 960	545, 768	8, 701, 951	28, 295, 253	10, 502, 771	74, 013, 308	.....	.....
1884	18, 998, 619	8, 896, 832	5, 089, 958	12, 385, 229	1, 711, 158	641, 724	6, 745, 688	28, 538, 680	11, 426, 470	75, 435, 739	.....	.....
1885	19, 185, 933	12, 277, 750	5, 328, 043	13, 436, 916	2, 081, 165	639, 461	3, 235, 889	27, 104, 382	10, 811, 757	74, 915, 363	.....	.....
1886	20, 710, 933	19, 318, 819	7, 842, 540	11, 247, 877	1, 799, 952	656, 607	2, 396, 248	26, 538, 581	10, 543, 756	80, 344, 380	.....	.....
1887	23, 121, 526	17, 015, 034	7, 313, 640	10, 337, 035	1, 857, 223	747, 025	2, 410, 923	27, 066, 219	11, 084, 500	77, 831, 599	.....	.....
1888	24, 680, 219	7, 463, 609	5, 879, 690	11, 075, 639	1, 891, 246	872, 990	1, 016, 436	29, 475, 913	12, 603, 883	70, 279, 406	.....	.....

^a Of not more than 31 gallons. ^b The returns of spirits distilled from apples, grapes, and peaches were included in the account of spirits distilled from other materials until July 1, 1864. ^c Including fruit brandy.

No returns of the production of the different kinds of spirits other than fruit brandy were made prior to July 1, 1877.

No. 69.—QUANTITIES OF GRAIN AND OTHER MATERIALS USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, FROM 1878 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Malt.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1878.....	1,027,886	3,947	55,612	2,156,832	11,074,366	84,231
1879.....	1,334,897	6,473	53,997	2,838,933	13,985,745	141,112
1880.....	1,830,562	5,103	19,892	3,623,055	17,649,269	140,982
1881.....	2,455,184	180,886	124,195	4,630,800	23,109,114	177,855
1882.....	2,192,719	301,241	50,675	4,228,649	20,051,239	168,488
1883.....	1,478,971	291,368	73,380	2,987,473	13,428,469	122,583
1884.....	1,633,914	114,475	199,656	2,867,603	13,746,505	124,165
1885.....	1,638,578	130,721	17,855	2,733,397	13,040,357	80,552
1886.....	1,823,758	55,179	19,891	3,285,959	13,821,193	58,652
1887.....	1,825,627	45,361	16,110	3,062,947	12,870,255	44,886
1888.....	1,602,586	87,277	24,701	2,410,381	11,887,027	44,232

Years.	Mill feed.	Molasses.	Other materials.	Total.	
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1878.....	277,607	1,995,645	71	14,680,552	1,995,645
1879.....	372,392	2,801,307	2,265	18,735,814	2,801,307
1880.....	526,362	3,110,190	211,134	24,006,359	3,110,190
1881.....	612,736	2,710,307	505	31,291,175	2,710,307
1882.....	452,330	2,121,804	13,754	27,459,095	2,121,804
1883.....	240,340	2,373,106	22,203	18,644,787	2,373,106
1884.....	241,073	2,259,536	591	18,927,982	2,259,536
1885.....	223,558	2,719,416	185	17,865,203	2,719,416
1886.....	130,700	2,308,130	.....	19,195,332	2,308,130
1887.....	93,060	2,428,783	1,319	17,959,565	2,428,783
1888.....	66,254	2,519,494	45	16,122,509	2,519,494

No. 70.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS WHO PAID SPECIAL TAXES DURING THE SPECIAL-TAX YEARS ENDING APRIL 30, FROM 1877 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Distilleries. <i>a</i>		Distilled spirits.				Malt liquors.			Total.
	In operation.	Registered.	Rectifiers.	Retail dealers. <i>b</i>	Wholesale dealers. <i>c</i>	Manufacturers of stills.	Brewers.	Retail dealers. <i>d</i>	Wholesale dealers. <i>e</i>	
1877....	4,510	4,952	1,130	156,634	4,604	23	2,758	7,223	741	173,113
1878....	5,652	5,988	1,124	157,345	4,592	31	2,830	8,459	1,040	175,421
1879....	5,346	5,449	1,053	155,850	4,252	20	2,719	9,488	1,148	174,530
1880....	4,661	4,767	1,291	163,523	4,122	35	2,741	9,877	1,733	183,322
1881....	5,210	5,272	1,298	170,640	4,112	46	2,474	8,536	2,034	189,140
1882....	5,022	5,235	1,328	168,770	4,241	29	2,371	8,006	2,186	186,931
1883....	5,129	5,283	1,468	187,871	4,647	26	2,378	7,998	2,582	206,970
1884....	4,738	4,956	1,406	180,068	4,291	25	2,240	8,220	2,705	198,955
1885....	5,172	5,499	1,307	182,318	4,199	20	2,230	8,676	2,705	201,446
1886....	6,034	6,242	1,376	190,121	4,290	24	2,292	8,409	3,012	209,524
1887....	4,905	5,156	1,383	188,107	4,241	20	2,269	8,685	3,309	208,014
1888....	3,646	3,994	1,250	168,587	3,815	26	1,968	8,161	3,370	187,177

a Distillers as such not being liable to a special tax, the number of distilleries is given as nearest representing the number of distillers.

b Retail liquor dealers sell distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors "in less quantities than 5 wine gallons at the same time."

c Wholesale liquor dealers sell such liquors "in quantities of not less than 5 wine gallons at the same time."

d Retail dealers in malt liquors sell malt liquors only "in less quantities than 5 gallons at one time."

e Wholesale dealers in malt liquors sell such liquors "in quantities of not less than 5 gallons at one time."

No. 71.—QUANTITIES OF CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS FROM 1852 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	Louisiana.	Other South- ern States.	Louisiana.	Other South- ern States.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1852-'53	368,129,000	18,173,000	25,700,000	1,260,000
1853-'54	495,156,000	29,998,000	31,000,000	1,956,000
1854-'55	385,227,000	29,498,000	23,113,620	1,406,000
1855-'56	254,569,000	22,000,000	15,274,140	1,320,000
1856-'57	81,373,000	5,987,000	4,882,380	360,000
1857-'58	307,666,700	14,303,000	19,578,790	795,000
1858-'59	414,796,000	18,298,000	24,887,760	1,080,000
1859-'60	255,115,750	11,534,000	17,858,100	736,000
1860-'61	265,063,000	9,661,000	18,414,550	1,394,000
1861-'62	528,321,500	11,509,000	34,216,000	3,502,000
1862-'63	96,840,000	6,200,000	7,619,000	381,000
1863-'64	84,500,000	560,000	2,303,000	217,000
1864-'65	10,800,000	400,000	765,000	85,000
1865-'66	19,900,000	780,000	1,128,000	172,000
1866-'67	42,900,000	7,500,000	2,570,000	430,000
1867-'68	41,400,000	10,120,000	2,800,000	570,000
1868-'69	95,051,225	5,750,000	5,636,920	764,000
1869-'70	99,452,940	5,380,000	5,724,256	876,000
1870-'71	168,878,592	9,426,000	10,281,419	619,000
1871-'72	146,906,125	9,446,000	10,019,958	681,000
1872-'73	125,346,493	9,486,000	8,898,640	601,000
1873-'74	103,241,119	5,399,000	8,203,944	507,000
1874-'75	134,504,691	7,736,000	11,516,828	674,000
1875-'76	163,418,070	9,062,000	10,870,546	1,380,000
1876-'77	190,672,570	8,688,000	12,024,108	876,000
1877-'78	147,101,941	11,940,000	14,237,280	913,000
1878-'79	239,478,753	11,402,000	13,218,404	1,005,000
1879-'80	198,962,278	8,915,000	12,189,190	1,211,000
1880-'81	272,982,899	12,320,000	15,255,029	1,704,000
1881-'82	159,874,950	11,200,000	9,691,104	2,308,896
1882-'83	303,066,258	15,680,000	15,716,755	3,250,000
1883-'84	287,712,230	15,232,000	15,277,316	3,118,000
1884-'85	211,402,963	14,560,000	11,761,608	2,892,000
1885-'86	286,626,486	16,128,000	17,863,732	3,645,000
1886-'87	181,123,872	10,158,400	10,254,894	2,114,100
1887-'88	353,855,877	22,048,320	21,980,241	4,651,260

a No data.

NOTE.—The data in regard to the production of sugar have been furnished, as to Louisiana, by Mr. A. Bouchereau, of New Orleans; and of other Southern States, by Mr. A. Noel Blakeman, manager Shipping and Commercial List, of New York City.

No. 72.—QUANTITY (in tons of 2,240 pounds) OF SUGAR CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1877 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From New York Shipping and Commercial List.]

Calendar year.	Imported cane sugar. <i>a</i>	Domestic product.						Total.	Consumption per capita of popula- tion.
		Manufactured from import- ed molasses. <i>b</i>	Of cane in Louisiana.	Of cane in other South- ern States.	Of maple.	Of beet root. <i>c</i>	Of sorghum and other.		
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1877	606,750	35,500	85,121	3,879	12,000	446	1,554	745,250	36.0
1878	649,872	40,000	65,670	5,330	11,000	223	1,377	773,472	36.2
1879	663,196	44,900	106,910	5,090	10,000	357	1,443	831,896	38.1
1880	765,370	50,617	88,822	.....	10,000	357	1,943	917,109	40.9
1881	832,616	39,949	121,867	5,500	9,000	629	.....	1,009,561	43.9
1882	917,120	64,456	71,372	5,000	20,000	446	.....	1,078,394	45.7
1883	962,871	40,722	135,297	7,000	18,500	536	.....	1,164,926	48.2
1884	1,053,790	50,000	128,443	7,000	25,000	737	313	1,265,283	51.0
1885	1,069,539	47,259	94,376	6,500	25,900	600	1,400	1,245,574	48.8
1886	1,162,600	72,613	127,958	7,200	18,000	754	.....	1,389,125	53.3
1887	1,229,688	62,274	80,859	4,535	20,000	.....	.....	1,397,356	52.3
1888	1,221,343	58,840	157,971	9,843	20,000	1,640	360	1,469,997	53.1

a Includes such amounts of beet sugar as may have been imported.

b Leading refiners state that little or no sugar is manufactured from domestic molasses.

c Now manufactured in California only.

**No. 73.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FIFTEEN YEARS ENDING JUNE 30,
FROM 1874 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.**

Countries.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
England	50,905	40,130	24,373	19,161	18,405	24,183	59,454	65,177	82,394	63,140	55,918	47,332	49,767	72,855	82,574
Ireland	53,707	37,957	19,575	14,569	15,932	20,013	71,603	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344	51,795	49,619	68,370	73,513
Scotland	10,429	7,310	4,582	4,135	3,502	5,225	12,640	15,168	18,937	11,859	9,060	9,226	12,126	18,699	24,457
Wales	665	449	324	281	243	543	1,173	1,027	1,656	1,597	901	1,127	1,027	1,820	1,654
Great Britain, not specified	22	15	12	4	.....	3	6	.....	.....	5	71	28	9	4	5
Total United Kingdom	115,728	85,861	48,866	38,150	38,082	49,967	144,876	153,718	179,423	158,092	129,294	109,508	112,548	161,748	182,203
Germany	87,291	47,769	31,937	29,298	29,313	34,602	84,638	210,485	250,630	194,786	179,676	124,443	84,403	106,865	109,717
Austria-Hungary:															
All other Austria	7,888	6,882	5,646	5,023	4,504	5,331	12,904	21,109	13,619	10,923	13,534	11,574	11,946	20,430	25,884
Bohemia	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hungary	962	776	630	373	646	632	4,363	6,826	8,929	5,462	8,239	6,352	4,314	4,579	4,127
Sweden	5,712	5,573	5,603	4,991	5,390	11,001	39,186	49,760	64,607	11,240	14,798	9,383	12,420	15,256	15,800
Norway	10,384	6,093	5,173	4,588	4,759	7,345	19,895	22,705	29,101	38,277	26,552	22,248	27,751	42,836	54,098
Denmark	3,082	2,656	1,547	1,695	2,105	3,474	6,576	9,117	11,618	23,398	16,974	12,356	12,759	16,269	18,264
Netherlands	2,444	1,237	855	591	608	753	3,340	8,597	9,517	10,319	9,202	6,100	6,225	8,524	8,962
Belgium	817	615	515	488	354	512	1,232	1,766	1,431	5,249	4,198	2,689	2,314	4,506	5,845
Switzerland	3,093	1,814	1,549	1,686	1,808	3,161	6,156	11,293	10,844	12,751	1,576	1,653	1,300	2,553	3,215
France	9,644	8,321	8,002	5,856	4,159	4,655	4,314	5,227	6,004	4,821	9,386	5,895	4,805	5,214	7,737
Italy, continental	7,596	3,570	2,910	3,143	4,131	5,759	12,327	15,387	32,077	31,784	16,473	3,495	3,318	5,034	6,454
Sicily	62	61	104	52	212	32	27	14	7	8	37	43	20	90	51,075
Sardinia	8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483
Malta	5	6	7	5	2	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	4	7	1	3
Greece	36	25	19	24	16	21	22	19	126	73	37	172	104	313	782
Spain	485	601	518	665	457	457	389	484	378	362	300	350	344	436	526
Portugal	60	763	471	1,291	660	392	260	171	42	176	701	440	238	110	23
Gibraltar	5	3	10	9	1	1	14	5	7	.....	7	.....	8	12	18
Russia in Europe	3,960	7,982	4,765	6,579	3,037	4,434	4,854	4,865	16,321	9,186	11,854	16,603	17,309	28,944	31,256
Poland	1,795	984	925	533	547	489	2,177	5,614	4,672	2,011	4,536	3,085	3,939	6,128	5,826
Finland	113	15	10	20	11	19	160	176	597	723	835	555	491	1,822	2,231
Turkey in Europe	62	27	38	32	29	29	24	72	69	86	150	138	183	206	207
Roumania	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	11	30	65	77	238	803	494	2,045	1,186
Europe, not specified .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total Europe, not United Kingdom	145,504	95,774	71,237	66,942	62,750	83,103	202,871	373,723	467,341	363,062	322,912	241,980	215,987	319,705	354,321
Total Europe	261,232	181,635	120,103	105,092	100,832	133,070	347,747	527,441	646,764	521,154	452,206	351,488	328,535	481,453	536,524

^a Included in Austria.

^b Included in "Turkey in Europe."

No. 73.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FIFTEEN YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, FROM 1874 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Countries.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
China	13, 776	16, 437	22, 781	10, 594	8, 992	9, 604	5, 802	11, 890	39, 579	α8, 031	279	22	49	10	26
All other Asia	81	61	162	46	22	56	37	92	50	82	231	176	261	605	817
Total Asia	13, 857	16, 498	22, 943	10, 640	9, 014	9, 660	5, 839	11, 982	39, 629	8, 113	510	198	310	615	843
Total Africa	22	54	54	22	14	17	21	25	32	56	13	44	56	26	42
Total America	35, 339	26, 642	24, 686	24, 065	27, 204	33, 025	101, 681	127, 535	100, 063	71, 699	63, 310	41, 159	63, 012	65, 265	65, 387
Total Pacific Islands	1, 170	1, 269	1, 312	914	606	816	954	1, 191	889	747	900	679	1, 136	1, 282	2, 387
Total all other, not specified.	1, 719	1, 400	888	1, 124	799	1, 238	1, 015	1, 257	1, 615	1, 553	1, 653	1, 778	1, 154	1, 468	1, 706
Aggregate	313, 339	227, 498	169, 986	141, 857	138, 469	177, 826	457, 257	669, 431	788, 992	603, 322	518, 592	395, 346	633, 420	490, 109	546, 889

α Of this number 6,613 arrived in July, prior to August 6, 1882, the date when the Chinese immigration act went into effect.

β Immigrants from the Dominion of Canada and Mexico not included.

No. 74.—TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS ENTERED INTO THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1864 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Tonnage entered.								
	Sailing vessels.			Steam vessels.			Total sail and steam.		
	Ameri- can.	Foreign.	Total.	Ameri- can.	Foreign.	Total.	Ameri- can.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1864	1,502,204	1,782,317	3,284,521	153,230	729,730	882,960	1,655,434	2,512,047	4,167,481
1865	1,405,290	1,569,034	2,974,324	210,027	642,576	852,603	1,615,317	2,211,610	3,826,927
1866	1,593,142	2,054,875	3,648,017	298,311	1,062,159	1,360,470	1,891,453	3,117,034	5,008,487
1867	1,750,065	1,893,575	3,643,640	395,626	1,227,120	1,622,746	2,145,691	3,120,695	5,266,386
1868	2,003,775	1,751,108	3,754,883	461,920	1,354,718	1,816,638	2,465,695	3,105,826	5,571,521
1869	2,041,444	1,999,730	4,041,174	417,892	1,572,914	1,990,806	2,459,336	3,572,644	6,031,980
1870	1,615,770	2,137,259	3,753,029	836,456	1,680,704	2,517,160	2,452,226	3,817,963	6,270,189
1871	1,822,064	2,508,169	4,330,233	781,527	1,882,437	2,663,964	2,603,591	4,390,606	6,994,197
1872	1,742,730	2,843,982	4,586,712	841,916	2,341,358	3,183,274	2,584,646	5,185,340	7,769,986
1873	1,573,093	3,080,156	4,653,249	870,192	2,871,308	3,741,500	2,443,285	5,951,464	8,394,749
1874	1,879,195	3,809,585	5,688,780	1,035,747	3,285,128	4,320,875	2,914,942	7,094,713	10,009,655
1875	1,745,419	3,113,262	4,858,681	1,141,734	3,142,723	4,284,457	2,887,153	6,255,985	9,143,138
1876	1,827,267	3,469,071	5,296,338	1,100,513	3,319,053	4,419,566	2,927,780	6,788,124	9,715,904
1877	1,865,688	4,016,210	5,881,898	1,092,103	3,432,487	4,524,590	2,957,791	7,448,697	10,406,488
1878	1,871,323	4,348,623	6,219,946	1,138,114	4,172,467	5,310,581	3,009,437	8,521,090	11,530,527
1879	1,931,285	5,355,450	7,286,735	1,118,459	5,362,944	6,481,403	3,049,744	10,718,394	13,768,138
1880	1,944,269	5,720,034	7,664,303	1,195,900	6,391,126	7,587,026	3,140,169	12,112,160	15,251,329
1881	1,678,571	5,224,282	6,902,853	1,240,578	7,487,110	8,727,688	2,919,149	12,711,392	15,630,541
1882	1,611,500	4,524,972	6,136,472	1,356,790	7,163,237	8,520,027	2,968,290	11,688,209	14,656,499
1883	1,533,954	3,879,838	5,413,792	1,300,727	6,446,338	7,747,065	2,834,681	10,536,176	13,360,857
1884	1,513,237	3,596,834	5,110,071	1,307,555	6,667,530	7,975,085	2,820,792	9,264,364	12,085,156
1885	1,420,267	3,613,446	5,033,713	1,288,945	5,964,834	7,253,779	2,709,212	9,578,280	12,287,492
1886	1,446,245	3,585,655	5,031,900	1,315,550	5,882,349	7,197,899	2,761,795	9,468,004	12,229,799
1887	1,470,489	3,829,590	5,300,079	1,400,447	6,831,189	8,231,636	2,870,936	10,660,779	13,531,715
1888	1,734,110	5,426,142	7,160,252	1,632,657	6,600,194	8,232,851	3,366,767	12,026,336	15,393,103

No. 75.—TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1864 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Tonnage cleared.								
	Sailing vessels.			Steam vessels.			Total sail and steam.		
	Ameri- can.	Foreign.	Total.	Ameri- can.	Foreign.	Total.	Ameri- can.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1864	a	a	a	a	a	a	1,662,282	2,616,951	4,279,233
1865	a	a	a	a	a	a	1,710,330	2,450,201	4,160,531
1866	a	a	a	a	a	a	2,029,755	3,131,077	5,160,832
1867	a	a	a	a	a	a	2,270,096	3,230,392	5,500,488
1868	a	a	a	a	a	a	2,625,031	3,186,200	5,811,231
1869	a	a	a	a	a	a	2,502,200	3,612,138	6,114,338
1870	1,707,477	2,164,120	3,871,597	822,121	1,667,910	2,490,031	2,529,598	3,832,030	6,361,628
1871	1,850,075	2,467,078	4,317,143	784,766	1,815,883	2,600,649	2,634,841	4,282,961	6,917,802
1872	1,784,277	2,858,253	4,642,530	813,334	2,282,894	3,096,228	2,597,611	5,141,147	7,738,758
1873	1,689,018	3,118,218	4,807,236	885,003	2,822,631	3,707,634	2,574,021	5,940,849	8,514,870
1874	1,899,883	3,799,956	5,699,839	1,061,220	3,296,991	4,358,211	2,961,103	7,096,947	10,058,050
1875	1,891,248	3,145,920	5,037,168	1,170,166	3,133,425	4,303,591	3,061,354	6,279,345	9,340,699
1876	1,937,100	3,484,177	5,421,277	1,100,262	3,317,919	4,418,181	3,037,362	6,802,096	9,839,458
1877	1,930,203	3,889,534	5,819,737	1,112,955	3,455,902	4,568,857	3,043,158	7,345,436	10,388,594
1878	2,045,168	4,484,098	6,529,266	1,151,323	4,163,042	5,314,365	3,196,491	8,647,140	11,843,631
1879	1,948,664	5,255,170	7,203,834	1,122,623	5,290,233	6,412,856	3,071,287	10,545,403	13,616,690
1880	1,918,949	5,813,302	7,732,251	1,158,775	6,404,671	7,563,446	3,077,724	12,217,973	15,295,697
1881	1,798,769	5,278,390	7,077,159	1,240,775	7,476,063	8,716,838	3,039,544	12,754,453	15,793,997
1882	1,576,359	4,621,672	6,198,031	1,359,153	7,289,284	8,648,437	2,935,512	11,910,956	14,846,468
1883	1,584,768	4,008,616	5,593,384	1,310,309	6,661,329	7,971,638	2,895,077	10,669,945	13,565,022
1884	1,581,300	3,607,259	5,188,559	1,263,809	5,753,351	7,017,160	2,845,109	9,360,610	12,205,719
1885	1,520,053	3,654,161	5,174,214	1,288,522	6,033,539	7,322,061	2,808,575	9,687,700	12,496,275
1886	1,449,829	3,646,848	5,096,677	1,356,430	5,960,128	7,316,558	2,806,259	9,606,976	12,413,235
1887	1,363,144	3,760,575	5,123,719	1,407,374	6,979,442	8,386,816	2,770,518	10,740,017	13,510,535
1888	1,776,436	5,586,531	7,362,967	1,638,568	6,667,369	8,305,937	3,415,004	12,253,900	15,668,904

a During these years the sailing and steam vessels were not reported separately.

No. 76.—NATIONALITY OF THE FOREIGN TONNAGE AND TOTAL AMERICAN TONNAGE ENTERED AT SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1858 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Aus- trian.	Belgian.	British.	Danish.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Italian.	Norwe- gian and Swedish.	Portu- guese.	Russian.	Spanish.	All other foreign.	TOTAL FOREIGN.	American.	GRAND TOTAL.
1858.....	Tons. 2,153	Tons. 4,605	Tons. 919,611	Tons. 6,036	Tons. 6,353	Tons. 16,416	Tons. 200,741	Tons. 15,736	Tons. 22,208	Tons. 3,348	Tons. 5,429	Tons. 67,759	Tons. 16,707	Tons. 1,287,102	Tons. 3,051,131	Tons. 4,338,233
1859.....	3,432	3,559	1,090,756	9,717	17,330	22,487	258,528	33,853	34,979	4,968	12,184	67,727	16,513	1,585,033	3,327,998	4,913,031
1860.....	5,464	640	1,262,874	10,594	9,504	23,557	230,828	31,501	32,078	3,258	12,855	62,603	12,535	1,698,291	3,301,903	5,000,194
1861.....	17,986	995	1,149,380	9,806	10,528	15,291	228,335	16,895	29,491	5,620	12,752	24,877	12,007	1,533,963	3,025,124	4,559,087
1862.....	8,243	4,729	1,152,763	9,602	12,350	17,008	276,990	14,365	37,249	2,865	6,406	9,623	9,752	1,561,945	2,629,351	4,191,296
1863.....	33,600	2,413	1,353,948	13,954	13,276	22,312	333,354	27,180	58,663	7,483	7,435	6,668	17,428	1,897,714	2,307,706	4,205,420
1864.....	20,597	3,042	1,909,589	35,714	24,930	40,838	315,566	42,567	56,366	6,682	27,239	3,774	25,143	2,512,047	1,655,434	4,167,481
1865.....	6,264	3,095	1,787,715	14,262	13,256	35,715	230,275	20,815	23,343	9,562	33,099	4,754	29,455	2,211,610	1,615,317	3,826,927
1866.....	7,521	2,144	2,412,318	14,885	17,251	61,815	420,576	46,759	63,015	6,998	16,049	19,728	27,975	3,117,034	1,891,453	5,008,487
1867.....	8,260	1,803	2,406,337	10,784	12,481	76,577	441,862	39,244	58,132	6,920	6,571	22,789	28,935	3,120,695	2,145,691	5,266,386
1868.....	8,006	2,692	2,348,201	10,713	13,256	71,282	478,354	30,240	69,640	3,143	11,499	33,608	25,192	3,105,826	2,465,695	5,571,521
1869.....	8,697	3,842	2,662,964	11,266	12,960	72,346	597,403	49,580	92,092	3,989	12,682	22,522	22,301	3,572,644	2,459,336	6,031,980
1870.....	12,222	654	2,791,689	11,401	14,929	81,165	679,325	47,807	107,570	11,170	7,157	30,576	22,298	3,817,963	2,452,226	6,270,189
1871.....	8,354	3,100	3,435,937	15,532	13,240	94,512	469,966	52,463	167,966	12,296	16,532	77,052	23,656	4,390,606	2,603,591	6,994,197
1872.....	31,270	8,733	3,680,002	18,802	16,756	119,126	782,604	111,010	258,834	14,267	29,360	88,862	25,714	5,185,340	2,584,646	7,769,986
1873.....	72,241	16,688	4,064,428	20,310	41,138	120,978	830,149	164,339	378,789	13,002	59,321	128,113	41,970	5,951,464	2,443,285	8,394,749
1874.....	157,624	47,571	4,337,559	22,249	43,979	147,034	1,090,208	355,324	669,807	16,318	71,152	92,963	42,925	7,094,713	2,914,942	10,009,655
1875.....	97,679	86,653	4,016,627	12,558	66,331	138,475	892,818	262,129	459,968	13,831	58,237	101,925	48,753	6,255,985	2,887,153	9,143,138
1876.....	159,599	92,504	4,491,946	16,811	63,621	192,507	816,039	297,490	695,930	21,748	76,009	122,754	38,999	6,788,124	2,927,780	9,715,904
1877.....	169,690	92,700	4,491,946	21,542	63,488	235,810	866,730	438,727	740,092	17,921	75,247	192,045	42,759	7,448,697	2,957,791	10,406,488
1878.....	211,859	121,420	5,232,573	45,640	96,412	244,039	910,238	548,577	843,257	21,926	64,330	196,583	44,542	8,521,090	3,009,437	11,530,527
1879.....	202,085	167,485	6,808,196	21,521	107,151	233,347	1,026,880	540,421	1,232,945	17,554	101,306	188,552	46,879	10,718,394	3,049,743	13,768,137
1880.....	206,359	226,477	7,931,422	70,350	120,490	304,809	1,089,340	619,119	1,234,998	24,449	104,473	228,496	35,179	12,111,160	3,140,169	15,251,329
1881.....	195,907	274,534	8,457,797	66,947	157,244	376,293	1,172,563	658,861	1,035,078	14,455	92,421	277,163	40,367	12,711,392	2,919,149	15,630,541
1882.....	166,374	327,039	7,679,979	68,879	165,976	376,890	1,252,184	435,253	830,200	17,896	71,125	261,205	44,538	11,688,209	2,968,290	14,656,499
1883.....	147,848	327,539	6,775,526	98,954	155,976	376,890	1,126,113	417,728	694,240	19,493	71,950	254,422	49,497	10,526,176	2,834,681	13,360,857
1884.....	129,211	277,817	5,925,231	70,732	119,338	308,087	1,064,142	343,077	684,514	21,114	66,755	209,349	44,997	9,264,364	2,820,792	12,085,156
1885.....	97,140	286,861	6,224,388	80,202	109,077	269,810	1,082,720	355,286	714,178	20,223	54,618	225,567	58,210	9,578,280	2,709,212	12,287,492
1886.....	84,893	294,456	6,191,211	65,946	124,645	257,281	997,233	373,362	697,409	19,851	64,085	238,421	59,211	9,468,004	2,761,795	12,229,799
1887.....	87,011	280,769	7,108,666	60,671	129,435	375,113	1,075,065	419,290	730,152	24,163	59,909	256,419	54,116	10,660,779	2,870,936	13,531,715
1888.....	59,093	302,748	6,673,122	58,665	141,472	384,875	1,077,881	288,291	669,403	18,154	46,320	233,149	88,988	10,042,161	2,913,998	12,956,159

**No. 77.—NATIONALITY OF THE FOREIGN TONNAGE AND TOTAL AMERICAN TONNAGE CLEARED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1858 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.**

Year ending June 30—	Aus- trian.	Belgian.	British.	Danish.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Italian.	Norwe- gian and Swedish.	Portu- guese.	Russian.	Spanish.	All other foreign.	TOTAL FOREIGN.	American.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1858.....	1,648	4,711	910,187	5,877	10,899	17,615	222,571	16,597	20,303	3,853	7,920	68,960	17,494	1,308,635	3,127,746	4,436,381
1859.....	2,634	2,816	1,080,708	10,332	14,053	21,301	253,744	29,570	31,743	4,584	11,647	72,428	16,541	1,552,101	3,215,325	4,867,426
1860.....	7,251	1,139	1,281,004	9,307	12,725	25,548	252,706	32,419	43,153	3,699	14,449	58,858	14,613	1,755,871	3,501,465	5,257,336
1861.....	12,168	1,328	1,156,710	9,457	12,336	14,056	237,589	17,655	34,738	4,969	10,373	15,691	8,935	1,536,205	2,873,720	4,409,725
1862.....	15,578	5,869	1,196,920	10,321	11,353	18,040	284,092	17,055	45,345	3,165	5,594	13,407	10,429	1,637,168	2,567,763	4,204,931
1863.....	32,469	1,970	1,511,115	20,983	16,433	21,837	346,496	27,517	57,384	7,947	10,031	7,878	14,832	2,076,892	2,266,312	4,343,204
1864.....	24,435	2,910	1,996,386	33,465	23,061	34,704	331,514	42,256	63,762	7,350	24,738	3,980	28,390	2,616,951	1,662,282	4,279,233
1865.....	6,777	4,288	1,951,868	18,254	21,598	49,432	250,219	26,738	33,383	7,199	40,489	5,470	34,486	2,450,201	1,710,330	4,160,531
1866.....	6,970	1,822	2,476,039	13,243	12,662	58,799	407,916	36,706	54,589	5,786	12,739	22,281	21,525	3,131,077	2,029,755	5,160,832
1867.....	8,456	752	2,488,044	10,107	11,669	77,768	451,880	52,549	64,832	7,891	11,006	22,050	23,388	3,230,392	2,270,096	5,500,488
1868.....	8,155	3,457	2,372,965	11,320	13,986	70,800	509,703	34,883	72,528	4,352	15,839	39,209	29,003	3,186,200	2,625,031	5,811,231
1869.....	5,721	5,136	2,649,696	12,222	12,411	96,369	611,158	43,597	100,288	4,112	11,826	25,754	33,848	3,612,138	2,502,200	6,114,338
1870.....	14,143	654	2,773,378	13,521	15,965	80,098	694,801	51,795	112,224	10,547	8,304	30,167	26,433	3,832,030	2,529,598	6,361,628
1871.....	9,715	2,869	3,342,603	16,667	13,379	96,882	460,214	53,567	156,761	11,709	16,196	80,718	21,681	4,282,961	2,634,841	6,917,802
1872.....	22,193	6,631	3,682,766	18,597	17,563	118,034	782,570	96,934	237,715	12,191	24,454	94,788	26,711	5,141,147	2,597,611	7,738,758
1873.....	68,115	16,752	4,033,311	23,404	30,712	123,072	827,339	159,771	386,758	13,189	55,122	130,874	43,432	5,940,849	2,574,021	8,514,870
1874.....	149,827	43,416	4,395,197	21,220	44,564	145,390	1,079,989	330,399	662,891	15,569	75,002	92,133	41,350	7,096,947	2,961,103	10,058,050
1875.....	108,505	81,858	3,971,229	15,010	71,254	138,753	909,527	283,448	475,590	13,296	60,580	99,910	50,385	6,279,345	3,061,354	9,340,699
1876.....	155,534	93,412	4,261,644	18,599	60,272	165,735	820,584	284,488	693,564	18,790	73,235	122,542	33,697	6,802,096	3,037,362	9,839,458
1877.....	162,380	92,600	4,467,091	23,174	60,091	238,175	866,140	396,117	726,007	18,603	70,370	184,468	39,620	7,345,436	3,043,158	10,388,594
1878.....	231,972	124,414	5,215,101	22,126	74,760	223,383	933,316	596,376	887,777	22,888	66,804	198,260	49,903	8,647,080	3,196,491	11,843,571
1879.....	199,544	164,788	6,744,018	42,734	93,802	246,921	1,022,061	522,933	1,169,853	20,616	101,502	167,947	48,634	10,545,403	3,071,287	13,616,690
1880.....	218,257	230,920	7,875,713	72,979	112,105	237,750	1,133,440	644,360	1,294,056	20,339	110,938	231,371	35,745	12,217,973	3,077,724	15,295,697
1881.....	189,175	270,112	8,499,599	73,655	127,369	304,934	1,190,899	613,214	1,064,452	16,147	97,596	261,330	45,971	12,754,453	3,039,514	15,793,997
1882.....	181,625	324,734	7,803,675	84,400	159,643	386,039	1,241,814	465,314	850,766	20,033	71,973	276,737	44,203	11,910,956	2,935,512	14,846,468
1883.....	158,758	324,747	6,888,635	103,378	156,926	348,717	1,143,961	440,677	711,224	19,246	71,053	256,061	46,562	10,669,945	2,895,077	13,565,022
1884.....	131,329	258,263	5,990,666	69,389	121,353	320,238	1,064,136	343,434	687,978	21,115	75,073	223,154	54,482	9,360,610	2,845,109	12,205,719
1885.....	98,781	264,089	6,347,330	82,721	115,496	262,694	1,082,877	350,960	718,677	20,144	61,264	217,518	59,149	9,687,700	2,808,575	12,496,275
1886.....	97,615	276,342	6,313,621	59,829	145,559	241,554	1,003,522	367,916	682,806	18,923	58,898	253,556	86,835	9,606,976	2,806,259	12,413,235
1887.....	84,946	268,854	7,282,168	59,644	130,487	372,285	1,060,416	379,790	716,100	18,852	60,105	251,598	54,772	10,740,017	2,770,518	13,510,535
1888.....	70,755	287,146	6,829,084	60,780	145,462	396,460	1,102,598	317,813	685,632	20,505	48,551	253,908	89,290	10,307,984	2,944,213	13,252,197

NO. 78.—TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AT THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1856 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	San Francisco.	All other seaports.	Total.
1856	Tons. 53,037	Tons. 682,165	Tons. 1,681,659	Tons. 173,178	Tons. 153,323	Tons. 121,542	Tons. 70,082	Tons. 169,249	Tons. 663,067	Tons. 10,846	Tons. 168,352	Tons. 517,538	Tons. 4,464,038
1857	69,146	714,821	2,035,649	189,102	163,381	126,126	108,685	107,484	612,286	7,511	149,242	559,494	4,842,927
1858	74,921	665,442	1,694,219	156,671	156,810	126,573	66,048	115,832	583,776	8,856	147,175	541,910	4,338,233
1859	89,876	734,167	1,890,144	180,421	189,992	129,764	86,524	131,600	659,083	24,326	221,439	575,695	4,913,031
1860	115,275	718,587	1,973,812	185,162	186,417	126,411	92,648	160,909	632,398	32,263	235,001	541,311	5,000,194
1861	135,907	771,948	2,320,927	183,408	225,110	56,371	10,036	67,646	68,993	8,228	205,602	504,911	4,559,087
1862	143,359	619,435	2,509,749	171,882	123,688	a	a	a	a	a	231,698	391,485	4,191,296
1863	138,532	639,828	2,554,858	194,443	128,565	a	a	a	a	a	256,584	292,610	4,205,420
1864	149,358	681,189	2,382,192	188,938	102,752	a	a	a	50,588	a	299,558	312,906	4,167,481
1865	134,447	655,035	2,075,477	159,579	88,466	a	a	a	50,970	a	321,253	341,700	3,826,927
1866	151,625	725,424	2,697,325	222,952	132,836	19,113	35,407	68,710	228,339	11,129	338,130	377,497	5,008,487
1867	147,729	731,930	2,754,005	286,735	203,618	29,077	39,982	47,577	253,729	19,767	310,896	441,341	5,266,386
1868	170,641	642,478	2,865,252	278,440	216,727	43,790	84,188	88,544	326,216	23,654	413,673	417,918	5,571,521
1869	134,805	779,371	3,101,691	292,595	225,302	29,691	81,974	61,210	381,882	26,515	443,735	473,209	6,031,980
1870	175,175	793,927	3,093,186	300,006	272,290	36,332	86,110	70,249	458,447	31,555	393,983	558,929	6,270,189
1871	161,177	836,104	3,413,436	369,616	315,734	48,104	142,902	103,822	566,797	66,094	353,493	616,918	6,994,197
1872	173,427	881,486	3,969,339	417,911	368,136	43,576	139,523	55,895	501,965	53,799	423,572	741,357	7,769,986
1873	215,340	819,819	4,211,624	466,817	397,167	48,040	135,456	47,139	522,791	74,015	548,477	908,064	8,394,749
1874	213,351	730,769	5,049,618	657,045	558,599	89,424	223,547	53,666	630,945	127,708	554,191	1,120,792	10,009,655
1875	244,565	768,678	4,421,074	582,295	561,314	102,023	185,046	48,352	454,006	91,913	720,438	963,434	9,143,138
1876	209,558	637,738	4,437,139	844,294	667,857	113,170	209,589	87,752	599,582	88,536	621,382	1,169,307	9,715,904
1877	184,104	752,391	4,672,300	810,633	921,118	140,202	202,969	86,872	603,183	99,386	724,508	1,208,822	10,406,488
1878	133,487	938,102	5,545,026	853,027	951,521	121,859	222,725	74,946	718,163	72,611	624,040	1,275,020	11,530,537
1879	109,994	1,137,632	6,661,826	1,315,649	1,374,554	160,669	238,174	59,166	652,789	135,500	639,536	1,282,648	13,768,137
1880	122,723	1,347,447	7,611,282	1,391,312	1,502,713	116,283	183,895	61,471	760,910	117,972	704,054	1,331,267	15,251,329
1881	157,556	1,565,926	7,506,522	1,076,035	1,365,865	156,506	219,584	82,901	963,835	215,311	806,719	1,513,781	15,630,541
1882	176,789	1,416,231	7,360,843	1,055,961	852,575	93,530	131,353	59,219	620,072	141,743	1,116,903	1,631,280	14,656,499
1883	180,813	1,344,515	6,448,837	857,292	893,774	134,516	140,209	67,790	734,791	153,614	887,798	1,516,908	13,360,857
1884	171,649	1,186,871	5,658,871	776,927	627,344	106,465	155,721	116,264	684,231	124,094	884,560	1,592,159	12,085,156
1885	132,558	1,152,415	5,659,733	1,038,167	627,418	124,785	181,263	89,558	656,931	95,563	881,299	1,647,802	12,287,492
1886	142,065	1,184,108	5,558,938	1,155,066	521,470	114,799	170,327	84,185	703,620	124,192	774,690	1,696,339	12,229,799
1887	152,297	1,282,159	6,087,110	1,290,762	692,762	104,443	179,008	54,514	720,404	117,102	965,054	1,886,100	13,531,715
1888	89,543	1,335,906	5,683,371	1,170,528	534,218	71,689	137,969	63,539	721,128	103,446	955,319	2,089,503	12,956,159

a No returns received during the civil war.

No. 79.—TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1856 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Baltimore.	Charles- ton.	Savan- nah.	Mobile.	New Or- leans.	Galves- ton.	San Fran- cisco.	All other seaports.	Total.
1856	Tons. 84,642	Tons. 647,404	Tons. 1,520,623	Tons. 129,739	Tons. 159,311	Tons. 161,088	Tons. 87,726	Tons. 213,218	Tons. 773,162	Tons. 10,903	Tons. 305,447	Tons. 601,544	Tons. 4,694,807
1857	104,755	666,952	1,756,441	141,020	188,286	143,473	120,820	156,110	728,560	12,541	262,751	599,951	4,881,660
1858	116,215	612,504	1,460,998	119,878	164,411	145,617	88,050	149,445	733,393	17,517	225,460	602,893	4,436,381
1859	130,966	642,023	1,476,279	125,657	171,446	161,665	138,762	206,030	808,248	31,478	354,406	620,466	4,867,426
1860	155,861	633,467	1,678,905	135,037	174,000	179,732	149,011	255,387	894,353	47,795	351,923	601,905	5,257,336
1861	147,833	696,001	2,187,895	179,358	208,858	52,317	10,156	64,794	76,935	10,771	278,851	495,956	4,409,725
1862	167,398	527,929	2,424,534	197,449	138,889	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	345,867	402,865	4,204,931
1863	175,408	586,559	2,554,864	201,438	142,234	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	352,003	330,698	4,343,204
1864	175,990	660,264	2,328,884	158,738	124,297	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	375,923	378,454	4,279,233
1865	187,828	665,398	2,102,915	142,562	109,727	a.....	a.....	a.....	76,683	a.....	402,779	476,427	4,160,531
1866	172,262	686,544	2,508,885	230,815	140,989	26,720	53,484	127,150	315,738	18,223	364,009	516,013	5,160,832
1867	199,041	689,791	2,639,462	295,516	176,521	42,955	71,417	76,744	368,213	31,477	364,085	545,266	5,500,488
1868	222,634	595,018	2,752,815	297,089	214,205	49,181	134,505	109,878	400,133	29,116	480,038	526,619	5,811,231
1869	208,898	624,999	2,963,589	271,511	217,499	37,709	107,437	73,895	411,430	36,582	524,564	636,225	6,114,338
1870	229,782	570,233	2,971,924	282,639	246,569	52,812	136,437	79,738	561,458	52,701	493,555	683,780	6,361,628
1871	210,876	602,553	3,252,539	330,743	264,880	74,539	201,997	120,013	622,826	79,157	410,252	747,427	6,917,802
1872	241,698	750,421	3,748,516	405,312	346,327	56,225	141,386	57,492	537,715	60,504	481,798	911,364	7,738,758
1873	279,582	703,974	4,087,261	450,199	411,161	65,500	159,266	55,649	566,941	89,758	630,476	1,015,103	8,514,870
1874	280,738	659,102	4,837,218	689,230	524,847	102,641	185,435	53,960	658,513	148,887	596,523	1,320,956	10,058,050
1875	320,442	632,873	4,311,433	624,185	555,468	119,274	167,397	58,950	523,584	127,579	747,009	1,152,505	9,340,699
1876	283,929	577,515	4,282,377	826,054	685,626	126,874	169,181	98,474	635,373	105,753	665,649	1,382,653	9,839,458
1877	246,918	701,500	4,452,595	802,306	840,401	153,998	144,779	90,265	607,553	103,291	827,205	1,417,783	10,388,594
1878	202,149	797,624	5,638,353	905,990	1,004,848	135,349	166,429	79,815	749,508	82,298	615,681	1,465,497	11,843,571
1879	171,797	1,025,280	6,404,847	1,221,048	1,345,747	170,143	193,014	57,518	666,037	128,399	748,119	1,484,741	13,616,690
1880	198,298	1,235,752	7,429,802	1,240,364	1,491,060	148,218	170,092	69,181	858,765	99,007	777,595	1,577,563	15,295,697
1881	217,190	1,515,958	7,515,608	1,004,557	1,350,446	194,672	209,549	83,370	1,033,199	183,349	856,319	1,631,780	15,793,997
1882	235,773	1,305,172	7,263,174	969,163	802,627	158,002	162,144	69,034	661,498	115,579	1,200,419	1,903,883	14,846,468
1883	241,389	1,163,136	6,327,690	791,367	930,452	171,028	172,335	71,237	765,934	166,459	936,681	1,827,314	13,565,022
1884	257,130	1,031,462	5,423,958	660,338	676,516	140,187	171,018	117,052	683,860	134,941	884,814	2,024,443	12,205,719
1885	203,905	975,495	5,440,724	921,276	739,024	148,754	180,889	96,710	674,766	89,536	973,231	2,051,965	12,496,275
1886	195,948	1,018,921	5,388,335	895,486	607,868	134,769	176,934	96,518	675,871	129,628	820,187	2,272,770	12,413,235
1887	192,249	1,083,336	5,779,691	981,840	815,638	120,108	198,493	64,327	656,174	136,861	917,545	2,564,273	13,510,535
1888	142,225	1,091,170	5,547,442	879,070	683,446	116,884	198,021	86,324	727,520	118,118	938,157	2,723,820	13,252,197

a No returns received during the civil war.

No. 80.—TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AT SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1860 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Great Britain and dependencies.					China, including Hong-Kong.	France.	Germany.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. <i>a</i>	British Columbia. <i>a</i>	British West Indies and British Honduras.
	Belgium.	Brazil.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.							
1860	25,758	148,463	81,467	298,436	174,255				61,460,951	659,113	Not distinguishing	169,202
1861	24,495	106,002	75,950	214,587	169,303				61,440,173	661,850	do	141,737
1862	57,572	102,340	60,562	283,512	196,965				61,448,412	644,523	do	129,912
1863	40,613	76,552	68,519	113,588	188,613				61,542,387	634,212	do	149,227
1864	17,535	85,538	58,941	103,186	177,645				61,353,958	676,069	do	139,975
1865	24,749	63,048	39,644	68,954	190,568				69,633,735	746,682	do	139,481
1866	22,234	107,280	64,423	158,051	310,719				1,622,092	734,352	do	144,156
1867	42,168	116,776	67,850	171,981	373,058				1,691,686	706,029	do	155,371
1868	44,032	144,062	56,161	160,322	430,017				1,801,155	603,648	do	144,103
1869	51,275	133,926	65,854	149,620	510,333				1,966,305	730,513	do	163,931
1870	53,015	135,905	69,995	164,641	574,069				2,144,196	690,586	do	147,831
1871	80,871	171,384	62,675	180,633	428,469				2,722,416	730,667	do	163,882
1872	102,319	139,459	82,220	219,888	680,643				3,093,724	750,239	do	167,007
1873	113,239	167,783	129,977	249,211	743,975				3,163,643	738,622	do	188,774
1874	246,830	226,558	78,717	395,257	966,473				3,884,907	773,022	do	184,969
1875	221,025	248,184	78,059	293,594	797,559				3,214,664	684,995	do	187,360
1876	250,263	221,047	83,408	464,678	755,783				63,815,665	572,836	do	227,863
1877	268,957	212,238	96,630	542,489	842,620				4,298,430	613,464	do	258,619
1878	286,723	232,040	186,680	593,410	838,085				4,929,834	626,182	do	264,560
1879	440,181	353,856	177,416	1,091,375	978,816				5,585,371	584,215	do	284,348
1880	527,275	411,473	167,135	1,111,847	963,743				6,326,849	686,105	do	354,397
1881	495,385	402,851	198,511	1,012,965	1,024,374				6,436,115	780,545	do	340,263
1882	576,354	380,295	201,031	713,089	1,180,042				5,368,142	816,897	do	401,374
1883	504,076	335,788	188,802	605,879	1,053,920				4,571,597	838,384	do	433,332
1884	411,033	414,079	158,302	462,686	973,942				3,662,149	763,588	do	451,313
1885	485,306	449,105	143,412	460,601	999,930				3,809,868	693,301	do	500,000
1886	445,308	396,197	134,326	447,861	944,900				3,632,804	769,250	do	534,312
1887	480,038	399,898	180,370	586,265	1,655,005				4,046,262	837,346	do	504,530
1888	494,626	389,793	154,661	478,327	990,279				3,675,822	896,071	do	543,916

^a Prior to the year 1864 the tonnage of vessels entered from British Columbia is combined with that entered from British Possessions on the Atlantic; subsequent to that period it is shown in a separate column.

^b A small portion of the tonnage from the United Kingdom during these years entered at lake ports and has been deducted from the total tonnage entered from that country, which will account for the apparent discrepancy between these figures and those of the regular annual statements of navigation.

^c No detailed statement of the trade of each port with foreign countries was published for these years, which renders it impossible to determine what amount of the tonnage of each foreign country, if any, may have entered at lake ports. The whole amount of tonnage from the countries herein enumerated has therefore been credited to seaports.

No. 80.—TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1860 TO 1888—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Great Britain and dependencies.		Italy.	Mexico.	Netherlands.	Spain and dependencies.		United States of Colombia.	All other countries.	Total.
	Tons.	British Possessions in Australasia.				Spain.	Cuba.			
1860	21,262		Tons. 129,185	Tons. 62,020	Tons. 32,451	Tons. 56,799	Tons. 762,712	Tons. 200,664	Tons. 717,456	Tons. 5,000,194
1861	10,983		91,868	32,750	38,027	44,781	671,895	133,831	700,855	4,559,087
1862	11,318		96,137	38,358	33,492	55,200	448,050	142,497	442,439	4,191,296
1863	14,554		98,316	62,529	30,431	57,296	475,679	163,809	489,095	4,205,420
1864	16,018		94,964	81,379	19,124	49,017	553,315	210,055	464,642	4,167,481
1865	18,691		70,771	92,309	9,761	26,236	568,277	205,124	485,272	3,826,927
1866 ^a	34,599		113,330	98,606	26,308	36,421	715,029	189,569	561,292	5,008,487
1867 ^a	33,250		117,399	80,688	21,597	35,238	745,350	212,077	634,290	5,266,386
1868 ^a	19,761		109,408	68,803	20,510	48,861	883,893	294,366	664,221	5,571,521
1869 ^a	35,853		137,160	73,154	24,107	57,350	849,887	341,341	647,736	5,631,980
1870 ^a	73,288		139,024	70,242	27,112	63,069	884,330	189,281	764,571	6,270,189
1871	48,715		148,055	74,454	28,319	70,146	891,082	160,675	932,781	6,994,197
1872	61,114		153,140	66,591	51,545	63,182	908,150	163,037	950,556	7,769,986
1873	77,498		158,242	83,119	69,906	88,260	1,030,276	200,255	1,067,783	8,394,749
1874	115,278		201,928	96,074	162,647	83,687	1,188,555	214,783	1,049,952	10,009,655
1875	203,702		214,250	103,627	128,971	77,330	1,124,897	259,732	1,143,105	9,143,138
1876	149,142		216,083	129,659	152,901	119,652	1,028,763	221,137	1,037,892	9,715,904
1877	197,807		195,288	118,440	179,386	146,523	951,667	186,809	1,007,836	10,404,488
1878	148,753		302,213	121,403	180,032	165,697	1,008,708	201,122	1,127,894	11,530,527
1879	163,553		333,523	138,092	275,437	233,678	1,132,553	220,812	1,448,304	13,768,137
1880	199,757		357,766	139,641	250,998	268,823	1,130,587	230,807	1,782,474	15,251,329
1881	146,495		351,249	222,900	277,245	380,366	1,156,273	225,610	1,840,788	15,630,541
1882	223,227		292,914	298,618	254,447	330,830	1,171,749	262,164	1,793,526	14,656,490
1883	208,656		271,931	271,805	260,576	486,384	1,083,793	232,316	1,635,293	13,360,857
1884	232,278		326,541	246,452	206,962	447,987	952,092	205,115	1,670,261	12,085,156
1885	211,708		403,025	207,906	179,279	194,076	908,860	228,447	1,853,205	12,287,492
1886	295,839		413,721	197,314	234,678	270,216	945,898	224,797	1,977,491	12,220,799
1887	348,509		440,243	181,570	261,411	404,711	1,017,626	298,199	1,941,888	13,531,715
1888	265,137		390,684	180,902	244,358	322,595	958,898	253,007	1,873,051	12,956,159

^a No detailed statement of the trade of each port with foreign countries was published for these years, which renders it impossible to determine what amount of the tonnage of each foreign country, if any, may have entered at lake ports. The whole amount of tonnage from the countries herein enumerated has therefore been credited to seaports.

No. 81.—TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1858 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Great Britain and dependencies.					Germany.	France.	China, including Hong-Kong.	Brazil.	Belgium.	
	Great Britain and Ireland.	Nova Scotia, New Brun- swick, and Prince Ed- ward Island. ^a	British Columbia. ^a	British West Indies and British Honduras.	Tons.						
1858	1,316,690	717,736	Not disting'd	Tons.	166,924	239,032	68,668	90,217	32,405		
1859	1,230,518	887,903	do	177,698	216,778	298,977	101,751	116,438	36,015		
1860	61,556,410	891,242	do	158,205	204,211	360,430	84,125	92,831	38,649		
1861	61,507,459	807,100	do	139,841	174,903	204,865	48,125	74,183	30,062		
1862	61,495,131	644,840	do	139,186	159,273	278,081	108,328	66,511	57,847		
1863	61,601,773	688,922	do	136,203	158,214	95,281	79,997	64,696	47,838		
1864	61,256,540	827,924	93,361	153,315	164,599	82,633	67,007	68,880	38,647		
1865	868,605	903,023	137,684	144,627	196,289	91,528	75,477	62,866	35,934		
1866	1,641,512	924,076	80,948	162,204	300,720	204,819	51,805	79,609	52,509		
1867	1,855,962	920,099	61,951	154,446	365,280	248,069	59,881	82,757	87,723		
1868	1,904,260	759,522	91,412	134,196	462,034	217,770	51,723	77,453	86,878		
1869	1,803,125	1,031,849	109,599	165,909	554,791	202,706	59,944	86,735	80,923		
1870	2,204,439	891,088	103,148	147,672	625,198	277,440	44,098	92,813	81,463		
1871	2,849,827	932,223	120,316	158,298	541,170	193,287	27,100	94,344	128,414		
1872	3,093,724	750,239	115,172	167,007	680,643	219,888	82,220	139,459	102,319		
1873	3,709,871	909,331	142,889	168,559	890,022	282,254	20,076	111,296	149,668		
1874	4,554,670	803,667	170,075	173,915	1,075,217	393,371	28,888	117,909	284,476		
1875	4,101,665	739,750	203,718	199,093	892,732	317,174	33,270	144,148	220,769		
1876	4,835,991	608,642	296,974	215,894	806,721	413,874	35,966	117,523	257,716		
1877	5,034,510	645,855	312,459	199,980	918,187	514,352	48,700	105,150	277,802		
1878	5,891,527	599,545	353,908	229,974	944,701	663,631	122,115	125,207	372,495		
1879	6,183,670	553,246	327,579	245,813	1,103,095	1,443,809	97,124	164,490	543,366		
1880	7,067,755	788,472	343,047	285,716	1,185,408	1,557,604	89,755	158,867	661,465		
1881	7,414,403	819,262	321,957	286,963	1,315,411	1,326,946	121,817	172,346	693,506		
1882	6,453,625	1,008,749	389,477	367,727	1,331,528	849,880	150,186	194,915	581,832		
1883	5,674,277	964,199	396,990	336,354	1,186,028	824,142	152,799	176,855	554,573		
1884	4,697,639	841,516	543,393	316,560	1,126,183	694,261	113,398	172,691	479,798		
1885	5,045,046	716,088	519,336	272,364	1,135,635	686,083	157,291	138,895	522,970		
1886	4,804,514	845,130	553,773	291,348	1,123,314	675,625	180,198	133,599	488,250		
1887	5,029,225	928,382	565,204	280,333	1,215,339	986,415	128,235	172,086	586,064		
1888	4,590,253	1,011,282	906,000	308,439	1,125,175	701,267	140,084	147,309	538,270		

^a Prior to the year 1864 the tonnage of vessels cleared for British Columbia is combined with that cleared for British Possessions on the Atlantic.

^b A small portion of the tonnage for the United Kingdom during these years cleared at lake ports, and has been deducted from the total tonnage cleared for that country, which will account for the apparent discrepancy between these figures and those of the regular annual statements of navigation.

^c No detailed statement of the trade of each port with foreign countries was published for these years, which renders it impossible to determine what amount of the tonnage of each foreign country, if any, may have cleared at lake ports. The whole amount of tonnage for the countries herein enumerated has therefore been credited to seaports.

No. 81.—TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1858 TO 1888—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Great Britain and dependencies.		Italy.	Mexico.	Netherlands.	Spain and dependencies.		United States of Colombia.	All other countries.	Total.
	Tons.	British Possessions in Australasia.				Spain.	Cuba.			
1858	71,259		30,889	82,791	43,346	118,589	561,246	Tons. 120,619	Tons. 615,894	Tons. 4,436,381
1859	60,255		40,690	99,072	59,074	99,241	630,436	141,452	671,128	4,867,426
1860	54,690		48,992	82,320	57,347	79,340	695,007	205,908	647,629	5,257,336
1861	37,885		26,663	38,886	53,430	41,422	508,741	155,430	560,730	4,409,725
1862	48,614		16,297	52,058	41,649	25,205	405,778	167,466	458,667	4,204,931
1863	47,664		10,054	89,705	30,271	44,203	405,566	182,131	660,686	4,343,204
1864	46,077		24,856	103,019	30,311	56,304	496,939	233,143	535,678	4,279,233
1865	51,412		27,310	135,030	23,603	41,521	505,450	216,628	643,514	4,160,531
1866 ^a	74,150		30,886	82,889	24,746	42,182	612,634	214,620	580,523	5,160,832
1867 ^a	52,866		38,484	80,295	37,815	64,160	580,739	257,787	552,174	5,500,488
1868 ^a	36,634		48,654	77,058	47,781	79,135	758,934	322,076	655,711	5,811,231
1869 ^a	46,344		42,741	80,718	42,945	80,903	675,288	350,299	699,519	6,114,338
1870 ^a	40,068		46,795	69,112	57,274	80,462	714,766	185,664	700,128	6,361,628
1871	26,230		55,254	65,962	104,053	100,481	595,213	180,294	745,236	6,917,802
1872	61,114		153,140	66,591	51,545	65,182	908,150	163,037	919,328	7,738,758
1873	32,834		61,940	51,557	112,148	110,315	647,834	208,248	906,025	8,514,870
1874	59,073		77,976	64,122	195,737	119,027	809,599	215,422	914,906	10,058,050
1875	56,414		79,943	84,460	135,185	96,756	843,838	254,252	937,532	9,340,699
1876	78,775		88,209	89,459	178,871	118,782	632,503	196,785	866,773	9,839,458
1877	98,108		94,436	79,323	147,459	136,892	582,510	164,186	1,030,685	10,388,594
1878	101,614		126,858	90,373	239,080	132,129	607,441	191,799	1,051,174	11,843,571
1879	114,793		139,280	105,476	274,251	189,082	713,957	210,580	1,197,479	13,616,690
1880	87,851		241,089	128,009	300,205	232,028	698,807	226,788	1,242,831	15,295,697
1881	93,664		130,113	163,970	446,411	192,550	742,539	193,999	1,358,140	15,793,997
1882	134,287		142,894	210,320	294,092	180,332	831,762	217,134	1,507,728	14,846,468
1883	131,279		141,963	214,874	325,932	220,503	632,097	201,078	1,431,079	13,565,022
1884	156,597		167,709	184,382	287,175	178,792	579,075	189,851	1,476,699	12,205,719
1885	157,298		183,986	172,326	273,478	185,400	577,322	216,275	1,536,182	12,496,275
1886	207,757		195,307	165,041	304,592	172,071	598,934	212,159	1,461,623	12,413,235
1887	154,769		221,924	153,988	353,023	187,829	713,717	278,113	1,555,889	13,510,535
1888	252,158		203,801	171,738	336,679	196,715	698,689	255,084	1,669,254	13,252,197

^a No detailed statement of the trade of each port with foreign countries was published for these years, which renders it impossible to determine what amount of the tonnage of each foreign country, if any, may have cleared at lake ports. The whole amount of tonnage for the countries herein enumerated has therefore been credited to seaports.

No. 82.—TONNAGE OF THE SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS OF THE MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1860 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the records of the Bureau of Navigation.]

Year ending June 30—	Sail.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1860.....		4,485,931		867,937		5,353,868
1861.....		4,662,609		877,204		5,539,813
1862.....		4,401,701		710,463		5,112,164
1863.....		4,579,537		575,519		5,155,056
1864.....		4,008,440		977,960		4,986,400
1865a.....		1,212,805		367,189		1,579,994
1865b.....		2,816,838		699,950		3,516,788
1866a.....		2,442,012		926,267		3,368,279
1866b.....		785,254		157,245		942,499
1867a.....		2,834,535		1,122,980		3,957,515
1867b.....		278,072		68,900		346,972
1868a.....	24,499	3,118,395	3,619	1,190,415	28,118	4,318,310
1868b.....		33,449				33,449
1869a.....	23,941	3,041,073	3,546	1,103,568	27,487	4,144,641
1870b.....	25,474	3,171,412	3,524	1,075,095	28,998	4,246,507
1871.....	26,084	3,194,970	3,567	1,087,637	29,651	4,282,607
1872.....	27,361	3,326,194	3,753	1,111,553	31,114	4,437,747
1873.....	28,657	3,539,584	4,015	1,156,443	32,672	4,696,027
1874.....	28,300	3,615,042	4,186	1,185,610	32,486	4,800,652
1875.....	28,050	3,685,064	4,235	1,168,668	32,285	4,853,732
1876.....	21,614	3,107,086	4,320	1,172,372	25,934	4,279,458
1877.....	20,991	3,071,403	4,395	1,171,197	25,386	4,242,600
1878.....	20,792	3,045,087	4,472	1,167,678	25,264	4,212,765
1879.....	20,642	2,993,429	4,569	1,176,172	25,211	4,169,601
1880.....	19,995	2,856,476	4,717	1,211,558	24,712	4,068,034
1881.....	19,205	2,792,736	4,860	1,264,998	24,065	4,057,734
1882.....	19,177	2,810,108	5,191	1,355,825	24,368	4,165,933
1883.....	18,968	2,822,293	5,249	1,413,194	24,217	4,235,487
1884.....	18,681	2,805,320	5,401	1,465,909	24,082	4,271,229
1885.....	18,564	2,771,017	5,399	1,494,917	23,963	4,265,934
1886.....	18,067	2,608,152	5,467	1,522,984	23,534	4,131,136
1887.....	17,582	2,563,128	5,481	1,542,717	23,063	4,105,845
1888.....	17,587	2,543,846	5,694	1,648,070	23,281	4,191,916

a New admeasurement.

b Old admeasurement.

No. 83.—TONNAGE OF THE SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS OF THE MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS EMPLOYMENT IN THE FOREIGN AND COASTWISE TRADE AND IN THE FISHERIES, FROM 1789 TO 1888.

[From the records of the Bureau of Navigation.]

Year ending—	Employed in the—				Motive power.			Annual increase or decrease (—) per cent.
	Foreign trade.	Coastwise trade.	Whale fisheries.	Cod and mackerel fisheries.	Sail.	Steam.	Total sail and steam.	
December 31—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1789.....	123,893	68,607		9,062	201,562		201,562	.....
1790.....	346,254	103,775		28,348	478,377		478,377	137.33
1791.....	363,110	106,494		32,542	502,146		502,146	4.96
1792.....	411,438	120,957		32,062	564,457		564,457	12.40
1793.....	367,734	122,071		30,959	520,764		520,764	—7.74
1794.....	438,863	162,578	4,129	23,048	628,618		628,618	20.71
1795.....	529,471	184,398	3,163	30,933	747,965		747,965	19.00
1796.....	576,733	217,841	2,364	34,962	831,900		831,900	11.22
1797.....	597,777	237,403	1,104	40,628	876,912		876,912	5.41
1798.....	603,376	251,443	763	42,746	898,328		898,328	2.44
1799.....	657,142	246,640	5,647	29,979	939,408		939,408	4.57
1800.....	667,107	272,492	3,466	29,427	972,492		972,492	3.52
1801.....	630,558	274,551	3,085	39,382	947,576		947,576	—2.56
1802.....	557,760	289,623	3,201	41,522	892,106		892,106	—5.85
1803.....	585,910	299,060	12,390	51,812	949,172		949,172	6.39
1804.....	660,514	317,537	12,339	52,014	1,042,404		1,042,404	1.00
1805.....	744,224	332,663	6,015	57,465	1,140,367		1,140,367	9.40
1806.....	798,507	340,540	10,507	59,183	1,208,737		1,208,737	5.99
1807.....	840,163	349,028	9,051	70,306	1,268,548		1,268,548	4.95
1808.....	765,252	420,819	4,526	51,998	1,242,595		1,242,595	—2.04
1809.....	906,855	405,163	3,777	34,487	1,350,282		1,350,282	8.66
1810.....	981,019	405,347	3,589	34,828	1,424,783		1,424,783	5.51
1811.....	763,607	420,362	5,299	43,234	1,232,502		1,232,502	—13.49
1812.....	758,636	477,972	2,930	30,459	1,269,997		1,269,997	2.95
1813.....	672,700	471,109	2,942	19,877	1,166,628		1,166,628	—8.14
1814.....	674,633	466,159	562	17,855	1,159,209		1,159,209	—0.63

No. 83.—TONNAGE OF THE SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS OF THE MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC., FROM 1789 TO 1888—Continued.

Year ending—	Employed in the—				Motive power.			Annual increase or decrease (—) per cent.
	Foreign trade.	Coastwise trade.	Whale fisheries.	Cod and mackerel fisheries.	Sail.	Steam.	Total sail and steam.	
December 31—	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
1815.....	854,295	475,666	1,230	36,937	1,368,128	.....	1,368,128	18.02
1816.....	800,760	522,165	1,168	48,126	1,372,219	.....	1,372,219	0.29
1817.....	804,851	525,030	5,224	64,807	1,399,912	.....	1,399,912	2.02
1818.....	589,954	949,374	16,750	69,107	1,225,185	.....	1,225,185	—12.48
1819.....	581,230	571,058	32,383	76,078	1,260,752	.....	1,260,752	2.90
1820.....	583,657	588,025	36,455	72,040	1,280,167	.....	1,280,167	1.54
1821.....	593,825	614,845	27,995	62,293	1,298,958	.....	1,298,958	1.47
1822.....	582,701	624,189	48,583	69,226	1,324,699	.....	1,324,699	1.98
1823.....	600,003	617,805	40,503	78,255	1,311,687	24,879	1,336,566	0.89
1824.....	636,807	641,563	33,346	77,447	1,367,553	21,610	1,389,163	3.94
1825.....	665,409	640,861	35,379	81,462	1,400,050	23,061	1,423,111	2.44
1826.....	696,221	722,330	41,984	73,656	1,500,132	34,059	1,534,191	7.80
1827.....	701,517	789,159	45,992	83,939	1,580,409	40,198	1,620,607	5.63
1828.....	757,998	842,906	54,801	85,687	1,701,974	39,418	1,741,392	7.45
1829.....	592,859	508,858	57,284	101,797	1,206,761	54,037	1,260,798	—27.60
1830.....	537,563	516,979	39,705	97,529	1,127,304	64,472	1,191,776	—5.47
1831.....	538,136	539,724	82,797	107,189	1,198,401	69,445	1,267,846	6.38
1832.....	614,121	649,627	73,246	102,458	1,348,636	90,814	1,439,450	13.53
1833.....	648,869	744,199	101,636	111,447	1,504,300	101,851	1,606,151	11.59
1834.....	749,378	783,619	108,424	117,486	1,636,093	122,814	1,758,907	9.51
September 30—								
1835 (9 mo's).....	788,173	797,338	97,649	141,781	1,702,127	122,814	1,824,941	3.75
1836.....	753,094	873,023	146,254	109,731	1,736,546	145,556	1,882,102	3.13
1837.....	683,205	956,981	129,137	127,363	1,741,921	154,765	1,896,686	0.77
1838.....	702,962	1,041,105	124,860	126,713	1,802,217	193,423	1,995,640	5.22
1839.....	702,400	1,153,552	132,285	108,242	1,901,451	195,028	2,096,479	5.05
1840.....	762,838	1,176,694	136,927	104,305	1,978,425	202,339	2,180,764	4.02
1841.....	788,398	1,107,068	157,405	77,873	1,955,656	175,088	2,130,744	—2.30
1842.....	823,746	1,045,753	151,990	70,902	1,862,640	229,751	2,092,391	—1.80
June 30—								
1843 (9 mo's).....	856,930	1,076,156	152,517	73,000	1,921,736	236,867	2,158,603	3.16
1844.....	900,471	1,109,615	168,614	101,396	2,007,916	272,180	2,280,096	5.63
1845.....	904,476	1,223,218	190,903	98,405	2,090,983	326,019	2,417,002	6.00
1846.....	943,307	1,315,577	187,420	115,781	2,214,192	347,893	2,562,085	6.00
1847.....	1,047,454	1,488,601	193,859	109,132	2,434,205	404,841	2,839,046	10.81
1848.....	1,168,707	1,659,317	192,613	133,405	2,726,151	427,891	3,154,042	11.09
1849.....	1,258,756	1,770,376	180,186	124,698	2,871,621	462,395	3,334,016	5.71
1850.....	1,439,694	1,797,825	146,017	151,918	3,009,507	525,947	3,535,454	6.64
1851.....	1,544,663	1,899,976	181,644	146,156	3,188,832	583,607	3,772,439	6.70
1852.....	1,705,650	2,055,873	193,798	183,119	3,495,200	643,240	4,138,440	9.70
1853.....	1,910,471	2,134,258	193,203	169,078	3,802,392	604,618	4,407,010	6.49
1854.....	2,151,918	2,322,114	181,901	146,969	4,126,295	676,607	4,802,902	8.96
1855.....	2,348,358	2,543,255	186,848	133,540	4,441,716	770,285	5,212,001	8.52
1856.....	2,302,190	2,247,663	189,461	132,339	4,198,576	673,077	4,871,653	—6.53
1857.....	2,268,196	2,336,609	195,842	130,196	4,235,059	705,784	4,940,843	1.42
1858.....	2,301,148	2,401,220	198,594	148,846	4,320,418	729,390	5,049,808	2.20
1859.....	2,321,674	2,488,929	185,728	156,707	4,376,285	768,753	5,145,038	1.90
1860.....	2,379,396	2,644,867	166,841	162,764	4,485,931	867,937	5,353,868	4.06
1861.....	2,496,894	2,704,544	145,734	192,641	4,662,609	877,204	5,539,813	3.47
1862.....	2,173,537	2,606,716	117,714	214,197	4,401,701	710,463	5,112,164	—7.72
1863.....	1,926,886	2,960,633	99,228	168,309	4,579,537	575,519	5,155,056	0.84
1864.....	1,486,749	3,245,265	95,145	159,241	4,008,440	977,960	4,986,400	—3.27
1865.....	1,518,350	3,381,522	90,516	106,394	4,029,643	1,067,139	5,096,782	2.21
1866.....	1,387,756	2,719,621	105,170	98,231	3,227,266	1,083,512	4,310,778	—15.42
1867.....	1,515,648	2,660,390	52,384	76,065	3,112,607	1,191,880	4,304,487	—0.14
1868.....	1,494,389	2,702,140	71,343	83,887	3,152,344	1,199,415	4,351,759	1.10
1869.....	1,496,220	2,515,515	70,202	62,704	3,041,073	1,103,568	4,144,641	4.76
1870.....	1,448,846	2,638,247	67,954	91,460	3,171,412	1,075,095	4,246,507	2.41
1871.....	1,363,652	2,764,600	61,490	92,865	3,194,970	1,087,637	4,282,607	0.85
1872.....	1,359,040	2,929,552	51,608	97,547	3,326,194	1,111,553	4,437,747	3.62
1873.....	1,378,533	3,163,220	44,755	109,519	3,539,584	1,156,443	4,696,027	5.82
1874.....	1,389,815	3,293,439	39,108	78,290	3,615,042	1,185,610	4,800,652	2.23
1875.....	1,515,598	3,219,698	38,229	80,207	3,685,064	1,168,668	4,853,732	1.10
1876.....	1,553,705	2,598,835	39,116	87,802	3,107,086	1,172,373	4,279,458	—11.83
1877.....	1,570,600	2,540,322	40,593	91,085	3,071,403	1,171,197	4,242,600	—0.86
1878.....	1,589,348	2,497,170	39,700	86,547	3,045,087	1,167,678	4,212,765	—0.70
1879.....	1,451,505	2,598,183	40,028	79,885	2,993,429	1,176,172	4,169,601	—1.02
1880.....	1,314,402	2,637,686	38,408	77,538	2,856,476	1,211,558	4,068,034	—2.43
1881.....	1,297,035	2,646,011	38,551	76,136	2,792,736	1,264,998	4,057,734	—0.25
1882.....	1,259,492	2,795,776	32,802	77,863	2,810,107	1,355,826	4,165,933	2.66
1883.....	1,269,681	2,838,354	32,414	95,038	2,822,293	1,413,194	4,235,487	1.67
1884.....	1,276,972	2,884,068	27,249	82,940	2,805,320	1,465,909	4,271,229	0.84
1885.....	1,262,814	2,895,371	25,184	82,565	2,771,017	1,494,917	4,265,934	—0.12
1886.....	1,088,041	2,939,252	23,138	80,705	2,608,152	1,522,984	4,131,136	—3.16
1887.....	989,412	2,929,217	26,151	79,548	2,563,128	1,542,717	4,105,845	—0.60
1888.....	919,302	3,172,120	24,482	76,012	2,543,846	1,648,070	4,191,916	2.10

No. 84.—CLASS, NUMBER, AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1812 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the records of the Bureau of Navigation.]

Year ending—	Number, class, and tonnage.								Total.	
	Sailing vessels.						Steam vessels.			
	Ships and barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops, canal-boats, and barges.	Total number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Dec. 31—										
1812.....						84,691.42	4	457.08	.....	85,148.50
1813.....	3	21	212	128	364	31,153.40	7	1,429.66	371	32,583.11
1814.....	3	11	312	162	488	29,039.90	2	711.65	490	29,751.60
1815.....	136	224	680	284	1,324	154,624.39	5	954.65	1,329	155,579.09
1816.....	76	133	781	424	1,414	131,667.86	17	3,518.89	1,431	135,186.80
1817.....	34	90	559	394	1,077	86,393.37	10	1,233.28	1,087	87,626.65
1818.....	53	85	428	382	898	82,421.20	25	4,925.29	923	87,346.49
1819.....	53	82	473	240	848	79,379.45	28	7,290.74	876	86,670.24
1820.....	22	60	301	152	535	47,784.01	22	3,610.58	557	51,394.59
1821.....	43	89	248	127	507	55,856.02	12	1,419.10	519	57,275.12
1822.....	64	131	260	168	623	75,346.93	16	2,222.31	639	77,569.25
1823.....	55	127	260	165	607	72,758.49	23	3,099.16	630	75,857.65
1824.....	56	156	377	166	755	86,851.72	38	5,946.28	793	92,798.05
1825.....	56	197	538	168	959	109,546.73	41	6,917.65	1,000	116,464.43
1826.....	71	187	482	227	967	118,094.37	66	12,279.30	1,033	130,373.67
1827.....	58	135	464	242	899	97,474.80	52	8,981.70	951	106,456.55
1828.....	73	108	474	197	852	92,879.28	34	6,085.03	886	98,964.31
1829.....	44	68	484	145	741	68,216.44	55	11,192.18	796	79,408.62
1830.....	25	56	403	116	600	51,491.51	48	7,068.89	648	58,560.45
1831.....	72	95	416	94	677	80,231.14	35	5,325.44	712	85,556.58
1832.....	132	143	568	122	965	129,143.03	100	15,401.13	1,065	144,544.16
1833.....	144	169	624	185	1,122	150,758.05	65	10,734.25	1,187	161,492.30
1834.....	98	94	497	180	869	105,332.54	88	13,057.30	957	118,389.84
Sept. 30—										
1835 (9 m.)	43	55	391	164	653	64,338.13	72	10,769.76	725	75,107.89
1836.....	93	65	444	164	766	93,016.79	145	23,213.57	911	116,230.41
1837.....	67	72	507	168	814	92,458.49	158	33,455.09	972	125,913.58
1838.....	66	79	510	153	808	91,747.79	105	24,158.09	913	115,905.88
1839.....	83	89	439	124	735	100,363.10	164	24,897.59	899	125,260.69
1840.....	97	109	378	224	808	106,518.35	87	14,685.51	895	121,203.86
1841.....	114	102	319	150	685	100,117.12	108	23,453.81	793	123,660.93
1842.....	116	91	274	406	887	105,256.15	140	24,550.15	1,027	129,806.30
June 30—										
1843 (9 m.)	58	34	138	174	404	50,050.52	79	13,837.67	486	63,888.24
1844.....	73	47	204	279	603	71,506.66	163	32,030.58	766	103,537.29
1845.....	124	87	322	342	875	112,362.08	163	33,680.38	1,038	146,042.46
1846.....	100	164	576	355	1,195	141,844.22	225	46,359.71	1,420	188,203.93
1847.....	151	168	689	392	1,400	193,403.38	197	50,230.02	1,597	243,633.40
1848.....	254	174	701	547	1,676	265,549.53	175	52,526.01	1,851	318,075.54
1849.....	198	148	623	370	1,339	213,970.81	215	43,018.01	1,554	256,988.82
1850.....	247	117	554	307	1,225	227,997.51	197	51,258.35	1,422	279,255.86
1851.....	211	65	522	325	1,123	221,145.89	245	78,326.47	1,368	299,472.41
1852.....	255	79	585	265	1,184	269,821.81	268	85,534.33	1,452	355,356.19
1853.....	270	95	681	391	1,437	332,339.12	280	95,155.67	1,717	427,494.79
1854.....	334	112	661	386	1,493	447,216.26	284	88,829.82	1,777	536,046.13
1855.....	381	126	605	669	1,781	510,689.67	246	72,760.32	2,027	583,450.04
1856.....	306	103	594	479	1,482	404,054.39	232	65,239.34	1,714	469,293.73
1857.....	251	58	504	358	1,171	304,345.18	272	74,459.52	1,443	378,804.70
1858.....	122	46	431	400	999	179,338.53	242	65,374.34	1,241	244,712.87
1859.....	89	28	297	284	698	121,296.83	177	35,305.45	875	156,602.33
1860.....	110	36	372	289	807	145,427.58	275	69,370.07	1,082	214,797.65
1861.....	110	39	360	371	880	172,207.94	266	60,986.36	1,146	233,194.35
1862.....	60	17	207	397	681	119,626.67	183	55,449.17	864	175,075.84
1863.....	97	34	212	1,113	1,456	216,812.14	360	94,233.67	1,816	311,045.81
1864.....	112	45	322	1,389	1,868	268,240.76	520	147,499.83	2,388	415,740.64
1865.....	109	46	370	853	1,378	248,090.12	411	146,432.94	1,789	394,523.11
1866.....	96	61	457	926	1,540	210,962.84	358	125,183.72	1,898	336,146.56
1867.....	95	70	517	657	1,339	233,584.53	179	72,010.33	1,518	305,594.86
1868.....	80	48	590	848	1,566	221,364.67	236	63,940.06	1,802	285,304.73
1869.....	91	36	501	820	1,448	210,164.16	279	65,065.99	1,727	275,230.15
1870.....	73	27	519	709	1,328	206,332.39	290	70,620.92	1,618	276,953.31
1871.....	40	14	498	901	1,453	185,384.02	302	87,842.49	1,755	273,226.51
1872.....	15	10	426	900	1,351	146,842.57	292	62,209.65	1,643	209,052.22
1873.....	28	9	611	1,221	1,869	271,235.10	402	88,010.66	2,271	359,245.76
1874.....	71	22	655	995	1,743	330,795.25	404	101,929.92	2,147	432,725.17
1875.....	114	22	502	340	978	235,178.95	323	62,459.84	1,301	297,638.79
1876.....	76	5	424	269	774	134,333.72	338	69,251.91	1,112	203,585.63

No. 84.—CLASS, NUMBER, AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1812 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year ending—	Number, class, and tonnage.								Total.	
	Sailing vessels.						Steam vessels.			
	Ships and barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops, canal-boats, and barges.	Total number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
June 30—										
1877.....	71	4	337	352	764	129,077.45	265	47,514.51	1,029	176,591.96
1878.....	81	7	279	557	924	153,643.97	334	81,859.60	1,258	235,503.57
1879.....	37	10	256	494	797	106,669.34	335	86,361.35	1,132	193,030.69
1880.....	23	2	286	243	554	78,556.20	348	78,853.70	902	157,409.90
1881.....	29	3	318	314	664	162,388.09	444	118,070.55	1,108	280,458.64
1882.....	31	2	473	363	869	160,427.07	502	121,842.66	1,371	282,269.73
1883.....	33	2	567	227	829	158,200.13	439	107,229.78	1,268	265,429.91
1884.....	24	2	533	221	780	134,186.53	410	91,327.47	1,190	225,514.00
1885.....	11	.....	379	192	582	74,723.44	338	81,322.75	920	159,056.19
1886.....	8	1	275	191	475	50,985.57	240	44,467.82	715	95,453.39
1887.....	7	1	258	279	545	50,376.16	299	100,073.87	844	150,450.03
1888.....	4	0	275	305	584	76,080.36	430	142,006.52	1,014	218,086.88

No. 85.—TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT IN THE SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1857 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the records of the Bureau of Navigation.]

Year ending June 30—	On the New England coast.		On the entire sea-board.		On the Mississippi River and its tributaries.		On the Great Lakes.		Total tonnage built.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1857.....	412	183,625	1,008	285,453	244	41,854	182	51,498	1,434	378,805
1858.....	321	103,862	911	177,412	168	35,659	156	31,642	1,235	244,763
1859.....	247	79,322	701	133,294	110	17,128	50	6,180	870	156,602
1860.....	348	134,289	816	169,836	162	32,970	93	11,992	1,071	214,798
1861.....	306	104,675	809	179,767	155	29,960	179	23,467	1,143	233,194
1862.....	126	45,595	478	112,487	98	8,785	288	53,804	864	175,076
1863.....	173	79,576	1,117	215,667	230	27,407	476	67,972	1,823	311,046
1864.....	292	112,611	1,646	310,421	383	56,169	337	49,151	2,366	415,741
1865.....	328	133,040	1,023	291,306	340	66,576	325	36,719	1,688	394,601
1866.....	407	121,333	972	232,388	596	70,555	320	33,204	1,888	336,147
1867.....	451	135,189	998	230,810	225	35,106	296	39,679	1,519	305,595
1868.....	358	98,708	1,085	175,812	267	52,695	450	56,798	1,802	285,305
1869.....	328	103,604	1,170	191,194	182	34,576	374	49,460	1,726	275,230
1870.....	351	110,584	1,081	182,836	217	56,859	320	37,258	1,618	276,953
1871.....	339	64,366	1,194	156,249	287	73,080	274	43,897	1,755	273,227
1872.....	243	46,269	1,195	128,097	196	36,344	252	44,611	1,643	209,052
1873.....	307	76,406	1,587	218,139	229	48,659	455	92,448	2,271	359,246
1874.....	377	136,251	1,404	277,093	326	63,646	417	91,986	2,147	432,725
1875.....	353	151,497	963	244,474	161	23,294	177	29,871	1,301	297,630
1876.....	280	95,288	838	163,826	134	23,636	140	16,124	1,112	203,586
1877.....	233	90,992	708	132,996	232	34,693	89	8,903	1,029	176,592
1878.....	231	90,386	697	155,138	460	68,928	101	11,438	1,258	235,504
1879.....	163	55,874	657	115,683	380	62,213	95	15,135	1,132	193,031
1880.....	184	46,374	630	101,719	135	32,791	137	22,899	902	157,409
1881.....	187	54,488	711	125,766	182	81,189	215	73,504	1,108	280,459
1882.....	304	93,965	965	188,084	152	35,817	254	58,369	1,371	282,270
1883.....	342	110,226	972	210,349	125	26,443	171	28,638	1,268	265,420
1884.....	250	84,046	962	178,419	93	16,664	135	30,431	1,190	225,514
1885.....	173	48,128	722	121,010	81	11,220	117	26,826	920	159,056
1886.....	111	30,624	554	64,458	76	10,595	85	20,400	715	95,453
1887.....	101	24,035	613	83,061	79	10,901	152	56,488	844	150,450
1888.....	150	33,813	708	105,125	84	11,859	222	101,103	1,014	218,087

No. 86.—TONNAGE OF IRON SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1869 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the records of the Bureau of Navigation.]

Year ending June 30—	Sailing vessels.		Steam vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1869.....	2	1,039	8	3,545	10	4,584
1870.....		679		7,602		8,281
1871.....	2	2,067	18	13,412	20	15,479
1872.....			20	12,766	20	12,766
1873.....			26	26,548	26	26,548
1874.....			23	33,097	23	33,097
1875.....			20	21,632	20	21,632
1876.....			25	21,346	25	21,346
1877.....			7	5,927	7	5,927
1878.....			32	26,960	32	26,960
1879.....			24	22,008	24	22,008
1880.....	1	44	30	25,538	31	25,582
1881.....	1	36	41	28,320	42	28,356
1882.....			43	40,097	43	40,097
1883.....	1	2,033	34	37,613	35	39,646
1884.....	3	4,432	31	31,200	34	35,632
1885.....	1	731	47	43,297	48	44,028
1886.....	3	1,692	23	14,216	26	14,908
1887.....	1	93	28	34,261	29	34,353
1888.....	4	747	39	35,972	43	36,719

No. 87.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS WRECKED AND LIVES LOST FROM VESSELS DURING THE YEARS 1875 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Wrecks and casualties on coasts of the United States.			Wrecks and casualties on American lakes.		
	No.	Tons.	Lives lost.	No.	Tons.	Lives lost.
1875.....	680	145,181	157	515	150,297	69
1876.....	1,137	237,302	498	509	158,873	94
1877.....	991	245,161	223	288	99,286	50
1878.....	927	215,589	275	465	143,837	63
1879.....	1,005	237,088	243	391	130,178	48
1880.....	1,069	282,483	164	547	207,318	76
1881.....	854	227,363	163	533	189,000	169
1882.....	1,015	243,992	129	490	184,720	78
1883.....	827	244,294	157	453	175,940	100
1884.....	1,020	285,556	272	450	170,305	118
1885.....	900	283,720	90	375	144,796	47
1886.....	1,179	323,790	209	339	147,853	55
1887.....	677	244,798	166	330	144,300	125
1888.....	665	227,137	226	290	138,505	117

Years.	Wrecks and casualties on rivers of the United States.			Wrecks and casualties to national vessels. ^a		
	No.	Tons.	Lives lost.	No.	Tons.	Lives lost.
1875.....	99	36,597	126	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	115	41,355	58	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	175	48,674	52	5	1,489	.....
1878.....	147	47,318	59	3	1,110	98
1879.....	174	46,585	50	1	450	.....
1880.....	216	80,070	60	4	4,065	1
1881.....	256	84,331	85	3	2,061	20
1882.....	246	123,252	154	5	5,452	2
1883.....	237	72,280	191	5	2,221	12
1884.....	273	69,148	92	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	265	74,917	111	3	2,380	3
1886.....	265	79,056	106	3	444	.....
1887.....	184	62,994	161	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	164	55,310	63	1	1,150	.....

Years.	Wrecks and casualties at sea and in foreign waters.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Lives lost.	No.	Tons.	Lives lost.
1875.....	231	127,103	597	1,525	459,178	949
1876.....	337	161,022	298	2,098	598,552	948
1877.....	552	222,174	585	2,011	616,784	910
1878.....	446	194,441	272	1,988	602,295	767
1879.....	577	231,475	574	2,148	645,776	915
1880.....	458	199,333	293	2,294	773,269	594
1881.....	427	180,310	400	2,073	683,065	837
1882.....	350	175,776	349	2,106	733,192	712
1883.....	360	188,492	240	1,882	683,227	700
1884.....	483	214,259	583	2,226	739,168	1,065
1885.....	411	204,263	269	1,954	710,016	520
1886.....	479	200,006	409	2,270	751,149	779
1887.....	314	176,352	348	1,505	628,444	800
1888.....	286	165,488	397	1,406	587,590	803

^a War and other Government vessels.

Illinois.....	Feb. 3, 1869	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	55,414	35,465,093	35,465,093	.....	.....	.....	3,077,871
Alabama.....	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	32,462,115	32,462,115	.....	.....	.....	1,262,505
Missouri.....	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	65,370	41,836,931	41,836,931	.....	.....	.....	2,168,380
Arkansas.....	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,203	33,410,063	33,410,063	.....	.....	.....	802,525
Michigan.....	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640	.....	.....	.....	1,636,937
Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59,268	37,931,520	30,704,518	.....	.....	.....	269,493
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	55,045	35,228,800	35,228,800	.....	.....	.....	1,624,615
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	Mar. 3, 1847	9	178	53,924	34,511,360	34,511,360	.....	.....	.....	1,315,497
California.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	157,801	100,992,640	71,988,476	.....	.....	.....	1,864,694
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83,531	53,459,840	42,316,088	.....	.....	.....	780,773
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	60,975,360	39,867,995	.....	.....	.....	174,768
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	80,891	51,770,240	51,770,240	.....	.....	.....	996,096
Nevada.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	112,090	71,737,600	32,793,702	.....	.....	.....	62,266
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	73,558	47,077,359	46,989,039	.....	.....	.....	452,402
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	Mar. 3, 1875	18	474	104,500	66,880,000	58,184,750	.....	.....	.....	194,327
TERRITORIES.													
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1868	15	178	.....	.....	.....	97,883	62,645,120	47,093,498	.....	.....	.....	20,789
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	.....	.....	.....	121,201	77,568,640	46,580,485	.....	.....	.....	119,565
Utah.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	.....	.....	.....	84,476	54,064,640	13,078,172	.....	.....	.....	143,963
Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	.....	.....	.....	69,994	44,796,160	21,281,622	.....	.....	.....	75,116
Dakota.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	.....	.....	.....	150,932	96,596,480	47,865,153	.....	.....	.....	135,177
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	.....	.....	.....	113,916	72,906,240	13,804,538	.....	.....	.....	40,440
Idaho.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	.....	.....	.....	86,294	55,228,160	10,350,554	.....	.....	.....	32,610
Montana.....	May 26, 1864	13	85	.....	.....	.....	143,776	92,016,640	18,540,335	.....	.....	.....	39,159
Alaska.....	July 27, 1868	15	240	.....	.....	.....	577,390	369,529,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)
Indian Territory.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,253	40,481,600	27,003,990	.....	.....	.....	(a)
District of Columbia.....	July 16, 1790	1	214	.....	.....	.....	60	38,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	177,624
Public land strips, unorganized territory.....	Mar. 3, 1791	1	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,738	3,672,640	973,723,495	2,903,177	3,672,640	838,877,475	50,155,783

a No census taken.

b Present limits defined by act May, 1854.

No. 89.—NUMBER OF ACRES OF PUBLIC LANDS DISPOSED OF FOR CASH, UNDER THE HOMESTEAD ACTS, UNDER THE TIMBER-CULTURE ACTS, LOCATED WITH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND OTHER KINDS OF SCRIP, AND LOCATED WITH MILITARY BOUNTY-LAND WARRANTS, AND SELECTED BY STATES AND RAILROADS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, EACH YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, FROM 1877 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

States and Territories.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.12
Alabama.....	121, 105.99	169, 930.01	162, 772.69	350, 420.36	476, 051.12	418, 329.07	346, 630.79	387, 280.41	270, 901.62	226, 627.41	625, 769.43	562, 394.73
Arkansas.....	152, 125.33	238, 430.03	229, 052.05	391, 566.96	526, 829.99	426, 747.81	57, 586.54	317, 181.62	244, 582.90	277, 281.04	563, 461.66	411, 965.36
Arizona.....	52, 501.54	63, 585.18	28, 281.50	17, 067.09	19, 203.99	21, 156.81	461, 215.87	49, 644.64	278, 174.78	534, 139.30	468, 656.28	562, 933.30
California.....	612, 942.18	535, 795.13	402, 764.93	362, 903.79	585, 092.52	529, 723.43	951, 376.61	1, 112, 655.75	1, 295, 909.03	1, 348, 678.46	1, 475, 296.04	2, 104, 364.26
Colorado.....	73, 882.89	139, 257.38	111, 560.61	194, 274.99	287, 642.87	534, 257.02	424, 713.86	566, 537.85	662, 611.05	1, 282, 674.87	2, 536, 714.36	2, 694, 015.13
Dakota.....	212, 555.16	1, 377, 948.22	1, 656, 851.16	2, 268, 808.24	2, 673, 212.42	4, 360, 131.81	7, 317, 236.98	11, 082, 818.44	4, 547, 749.77	3, 075, 085.11	2, 096, 315.55	1, 706, 424.97
Florida.....	186, 553.79	151, 129.18	61, 285.47	95, 862.80	217, 925.68	416, 001.64	452, 263.08	714, 818.77	282, 515.55	231, 799.46	1, 520, 880.11	1, 266, 308.21
Idaho.....	40, 515.42	84, 767.94	89, 458.91	120, 323.56	149, 126.57	166, 988.02	232, 639.97	269, 490.41	284, 903.04	272, 019.84	241, 815.19	313, 636.60
Iowa.....	12, 227.48	16, 344.64	11, 601.11	9, 049.83	14, 213.46	10, 044.90	.....	6, 596.74	11, 659.36	4, 337.02	219, 658.21	28, 219.81
Illinois.....	452.55	4, 106.65	40.71	.....	677.16	170, 824.57	56.70	237.98	.....	.....	19, 639.20	1, 579.59
Indiana.....	532.38	80.00	53.85	.....	40.00	40.00	6, 388.30	40.00	.....	.....	132.52	10, 004.69
Kansas.....	706, 433.52	1, 711, 571.62	2, 795, 403.97	1, 509, 748.88	1, 299, 014.07	984, 076.99	1, 105, 241.97	1, 384, 404.44	3, 030, 846.60	5, 636, 824.15	3, 723, 950.96	2, 974, 251.62
Louisiana.....	53, 115.50	49, 246.04	27, 484.64	92, 780.92	145, 533.66	508, 703.94	488, 129.04	1, 537, 516.80	181, 043.60	142, 564.03	374, 685.93	673, 527.68
Michigan.....	113, 696.31	127, 626.16	166, 482.44	250, 786.86	448, 084.54	543, 893.93	361, 200.22	285, 192.78	89, 511.23	109, 963.94	138, 881.62	122, 731.50
Minnesota.....	277, 411.69	958, 137.83	946, 339.48	854, 065.32	1, 173, 331.85	1, 188, 001.52	1, 555, 954.65	1, 646, 468.53	624, 379.49	417, 732.58	694, 356.87	493, 483.42
Missouri.....	44, 895.82	65, 884.49	40, 960.22	98, 587.54	141, 355.37	266, 644.54	517, 737.36	407, 327.22	291, 277.34	269, 045.73	230, 727.43	214, 486.06
Mississippi.....	40, 743.40	53, 393.53	21, 275.31	66, 227.01	153, 758.76	358, 217.21	239, 350.80	242, 268.57	111, 000.03	175, 626.25	218, 605.06	554, 155.05
Montana.....	12, 688.74	47, 587.31	66, 154.37	108, 593.63	109, 579.43	186, 463.36	443, 324.27	625, 292.74	1, 112, 140.57	911, 574.11	2, 536, 037.27	282, 597.04
Nebraska.....	255, 249.51	614, 773.99	1, 182, 301.22	1, 319, 992.91	848, 197.06	960, 355.35	1, 327, 410.09	3, 105, 851.32	3, 698, 381.76	3, 551, 518.29	2, 515, 659.81	2, 139, 339.26
New Mexico.....	4, 476.52	12, 143.82	37, 338.31	38, 356.18	162, 378.35	116, 931.60	79, 936.67	216, 715.98	163, 981.57	202, 850.15	163, 314.64	660, 559.73
Nevada.....	31, 700.38	96, 466.76	42, 849.94	31, 661.13	88, 169.14	78, 588.27	249, 195.70	83, 143.35	171, 430.94	280, 998.87	308, 488.79	425, 155.01
Ohio.....	51.47	76.35	80.00	40.00	120.00	5, 107.31	209.36	55.50	.....	.....	.....	240.00
Oregon.....	144, 827.90	180, 411.88	121, 073.90	240, 619.37	313, 326.75	309, 548.70	504, 828.80	604, 696.60	788, 287.71	504, 863.78	754, 875.71	889, 239.97
Utah.....	117, 024.47	128, 651.29	103, 307.78	97, 818.59	134, 394.30	84, 119.01	111, 913.86	199, 353.89	184, 853.62	299, 776.06	241, 446.18	238, 998.33
Washington.....	100, 849.83	229, 865.49	251, 181.48	421, 521.67	419, 237.58	449, 389.88	764, 448.33	1, 085, 753.72	1, 016, 117.76	544, 828.49	2, 652, 587.09	4, 575, 194.10
Wisconsin.....	121, 314.48	128, 996.01	135, 084.42	167, 073.16	327, 513.62	846, 156.33	844, 318.42	306, 910.10	218, 436.62	237, 585.73	364, 664.71	337, 622.59
Wyoming.....	5, 156.00	23, 333.67	33, 330.64	44, 146.83	48, 955.92	58, 307.25	187, 488.65	595, 786.88	552, 967.14	453, 572.51	424, 780.22	242, 306.78
Total.....	3, 495, 030.25	7, 209, 540.60	8, 724, 371.11	9, 152, 297.62	10, 762, 967.18	13, 998, 780.27	19, 030, 796.89	26, 834, 041.03	20, 113, 663.38	20, 991, 967.18	25, 111, 400.84	24, 485, 833.91

No. 90.—NUMBER OF POST-OFFICES, EXTENT OF POST-ROUTES, AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING AMOUNTS PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAIL, EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1837 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.]

Fiscal years.	Number of post-offices.	Extent of post-routes.	Revenue of the Department.	Transportation of domestic mail.	Transportation of foreign mail.	Expenditure of the Department during the year.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1837.....	11,767	141,242	4,101,703	1,996,727	.....	3,288,319
1838.....	12,519	134,818	4,238,733	3,131,308	.....	4,430,662
1839.....	12,780	133,999	4,484,657	3,285,622	.....	4,636,536
1840.....	13,468	155,739	4,543,522	3,296,876	.....	4,718,236
1841.....	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	3,159,375	.....	4,499,528
1842.....	13,733	149,732	4,546,849	3,087,796	.....	5,674,752
1843.....	13,814	142,295	4,296,225	2,947,319	.....	4,374,754
1844.....	14,103	144,687	4,237,288	2,938,551	.....	4,296,513
1845.....	14,183	143,940	4,289,842	2,905,504	.....	4,320,732
1846.....	14,601	152,865	3,487,199	2,716,673	.....	4,076,037
1847.....	15,146	153,818	3,880,309	2,476,455	.....	3,979,542
1848.....	16,159	163,208	4,555,211	2,394,703	100,500.00	4,326,850
1849.....	16,749	167,703	4,705,176	2,577,407	235,086.22	4,479,049
1850.....	18,417	178,672	5,499,985	2,965,286	619,923.62	5,212,953
1851.....	19,796	196,290	6,410,604	3,538,064	1,465,818.48	6,278,402
1852.....	20,901	214,284	5,184,527	4,225,311	1,655,240.59	7,108,450
1853.....	22,320	217,743	5,240,725	4,906,308	1,880,273.33	7,982,757
1854.....	23,548	219,935	6,255,586	5,401,382	1,903,286.36	8,577,424
1855.....	24,410	227,908	6,642,136	6,076,335	1,936,714.62	9,968,342
1856.....	25,565	239,642	6,920,822	6,765,639	1,886,765.63	10,405,186
1857.....	26,586	242,601	7,353,952	7,239,333	1,589,152.65	11,508,058
1858.....	27,977	260,603	7,486,793	8,246,054	1,211,061.49	12,722,470
1859.....	28,539	260,052	7,968,484	7,157,629	1,204,569.62	11,458,084
1860.....	28,498	240,594	8,518,067	a13,795,094	854,329.93	19,170,610
1861.....	28,586	140,399	8,349,296	8,551,600	806,885.36	13,606,759
1862.....	28,875	134,013	8,299,821	b6,588,365	374,617.67	11,125,364
1863.....	29,047	139,598	11,163,790	6,160,419	416,074.07	11,314,206
1864.....	28,878	139,173	12,438,254	6,854,816	440,440.94	12,644,786
1865.....	20,550	142,340	14,556,159	6,839,804	475,428.16	13,694,728
1866.....	23,828	180,921	14,386,986	7,839,154	713,927.70	15,352,079
1867.....	25,163	203,245	15,237,027	10,644,740	867,202.65	19,235,483
1868.....	26,481	216,928	16,292,601	c12,591,715	1,016,146.19	22,730,593
1869.....	27,106	233,731	18,344,511	13,407,707	1,101,689.54	23,698,132
1870.....	28,492	231,232	19,772,221	13,129,640	1,115,333.36	23,998,838
1871.....	30,045	238,359	20,037,045	13,669,585	975,024.73	24,390,104
1872.....	31,863	251,398	21,915,426	d15,498,392	1,026,891.26	26,658,192
1873.....	33,244	256,210	22,996,742	16,810,452	1,044,156.92	29,084,946
1874.....	34,294	269,097	26,471,072	18,548,974	988,393.54	32,126,415
1875.....	35,547	277,873	26,791,361	18,440,665	976,643.77	33,611,309
1876.....	36,383	281,798	28,644,198	17,791,362	753,610.02	33,263,488
1877.....	37,345	292,820	27,531,585	18,774,235	448,896.41	33,486,322
1878.....	39,258	301,966	29,277,517	19,080,808	199,979.87	34,165,084
1879.....	40,855	316,711	30,041,983	18,953,219	200,026.45	33,419,899
1880.....	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	20,857,802	199,809.28	36,542,804
1881.....	44,512	344,006	36,785,398	22,812,429	240,066.78	39,592,566
1882.....	46,231	343,618	41,876,410	22,460,473	280,500.67	40,482,021
1883.....	47,858	353,166	45,508,693	23,874,394	316,358.15	43,282,944
1884.....	50,017	359,530	43,335,958	25,014,478	332,221.21	47,224,560
1885.....	51,252	365,251	42,560,843	27,035,543	331,903.33	50,046,235
1886.....	53,614	368,660	43,948,423	27,614,540	391,856.00	51,004,744
1887.....	55,157	373,142	48,837,610	27,892,646	402,523.00	53,006,194
1888.....	57,376	e403,977	52,695,177	29,347,959	547,395.03	56,468,315

a Supply of special officers and salaries of route agents included.

b Mail-messenger service included.

c Special and local agents, postal railway clerks, etc., included.

d Per diem of assistant superintendents railway mail-service, included.

e Includes mail messenger and special office service not heretofore included.

No. 91.—RAILROAD MILEAGE UPON WHICH MAIL WAS CARRIED, ANNUAL TOTAL COST AND AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER MILE OF RAILROAD MAIL TRANSPORTATION, AND EXPENDITURE FOR RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE EMPLOYÉS, IN THE UNITED STATES, DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1830 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared in the office of the Postmaster-General.]

Year ending June 30—	Miles of railroad in the United States.	Miles of railroad upon which mail was carried.	Miles of annual trans- portation of mail by railroads.	Annual cost of rail- road mail transportation.	Average annual cost per mile of railroad mail trans- portation.	Number of em- ployés of railway mail serv- ice.	Annual expenditure for all em- ployés of the railway mail service.
1830	23						
1831	95						
1832	229						
1833	380						
1834	633	78					
1835	1,098						
1836	1,273		a1,878,296				
1837	1,497	974	a1,793,024	a\$307,444	\$0.1714		
1838	1,913		a2,413,090	a410,488	.1701		
1839	2,302		a3,396,055	a520,602	.1532		
1840	2,818		a3,889,053	a595,353	.1530		
1841	3,535		a3,946,450	a585,843	.1484		
1842	4,026	3,091	a4,424,262	432,568	.0977		c22,987.00
1843	4,185		a5,692,402	a733,687	.1288		c28,965.00
1844	4,377	3,714	a5,747,355	531,752	.0925		c29,744.00
1845	4,633		a6,484,592	a843,430	.1306	43	c37,513.00
1846	4,930	4,092	a7,781,828	a870,570	.1118		c42,406.00
1847	5,598	4,402	4,170,403	597,475	.1432	c186	c46,153.00
1848	5,996	4,735	4,327,400	584,192	.1349		c54,063.00
1849	7,365	5,497	4,861,177	635,740	.1307		c61,512.00
1850	9,021	6,886	6,524,593	818,227	.1254		c107,042.00
1851	10,982	8,255	8,364,503	985,019	.1177	148	c145,897.00
1852	12,908	10,146	11,082,768	1,275,520	.1150	185	c196,936.00
1853	15,360	12,415	12,986,705	1,601,329	.1233	235	176,722.00
1854	16,720	14,440	15,433,389	1,758,610	.1139	257	197,090.00
1855	18,374	18,333	19,202,469	2,073,089	.1079	348	254,498.00
1856	22,016	20,323	21,809,296	2,310,389	.1059	394	287,187.00
1857	24,503	22,530	24,267,944	2,559,847	.1054	451	339,388.00
1858	26,968	24,431	25,763,452	2,828,301	.1097	491	392,739.00
1859	28,789	26,010	27,268,384	3,243,974	.1190	548	429,175.00
1860	30,635	27,129	27,653,749	3,349,662	.1211	582	405,819.00
1861	31,286	b22,018	b23,116,823	b2,543,709	.1100	b427	b314,179.00
1862	33,170	b21,338	b22,777,219	b2,498,115	.1096	b474	b295,823.00
1863	33,908	b22,152	b22,871,558	b2,538,517	.1109	b525	b324,524.00
1864	35,085	b22,616	b23,301,942	b2,567,044	.1101	b572	b352,701.00
1865	36,801	b23,401	b24,087,568	b2,707,421	.1123	b612	b342,071.00
1866	39,250	32,092	30,609,467	3,391,592	.1108	702	542,401.00
1867	42,229	34,015	32,437,900	3,812,600	.1175	827	729,680.00
1868	42,229	36,018	34,886,178	4,177,126	.1197	995	839,975.00
1869	46,844	39,537	41,399,284	4,723,680	.1141	1,129	973,560.00
1870	52,914	43,727	47,551,970	5,128,901	.1078	1,106	1,109,140.00
1871	60,291	49,834	55,557,048	5,724,979	.1030	1,382	1,441,020.00
1872	66,171	57,911	62,491,749	6,502,771	.1040	1,647	1,709,546.00
1873	70,278	63,457	65,621,445	7,257,196	.1105	1,895	1,958,876.00
1874	72,385	67,734	72,460,545	8,589,663	.1185	2,175	2,186,330.00
1875	74,096	70,083	75,154,910	9,216,518	.1226	2,242	2,410,490.00
1876	76,808	72,348	77,741,172	9,543,134	.1227	2,415	2,504,140.00
1877	79,088	74,546	85,358,710	8,053,936	.1060	2,500	2,484,846.00
1878	81,717	77,120	92,120,395	9,566,595	.1038	2,608	2,579,013.00
1879	86,463	79,591	93,092,992	9,792,589	.1051	2,609	2,624,890.00
1880	93,349	85,320	96,497,463	10,648,986	.1103	2,946	2,850,980.00
1881	103,145	91,569	103,521,229	11,963,117	.1155	3,177	3,108,801.00
1882	114,713	100,563	113,995,318	13,127,715	.1151	3,570	3,486,779.00
1883	121,454	110,208	129,198,641	13,887,800	.1075	3,855	3,688,032.00
1884	125,379	117,160	142,541,392	15,012,603	.1053	3,963	3,972,071.00
1885	128,967	121,032	151,910,845	16,627,983	.1095	4,387	4,246,209.51
1886	137,622	123,933	165,699,389	17,336,512	.1045	4,573	4,467,717.08
1887	141,300	130,949	169,689,866	18,056,272	.1064	4,851	4,694,561.75
1888	149,913	143,713	185,485,783	19,524,959	.1052	5,094	4,981,365.93

a Including steam-boat service; no separate report.

b Service suspended in Southern States.

c Including mail-messenger service.

The cost of the service is taken from the reports of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

No. 92.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS, FROM 1800 TO 1880.

[From the Reports of the Superintendents of the Census.]

States and Territories.	1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.		1840.		1830.		1820.		1810.		1800.	
Alabama.....	17	1,262,505	16	996,992	13	964,201	12	771,623	12	590,756	15	309,527	19	127,901	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	25	802,525	26	484,471	25	435,450	26	209,897	25	97,574	27	30,388	25	14,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	24	864,694	24	560,247	26	379,994	29	92,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	35	194,327	.....	39,864	.....	34,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	28	622,700	25	537,454	24	460,147	21	370,792	20	309,978	16	297,675	14	275,148	9	261,942	8	251,002
Delaware.....	37	146,608	34	125,015	32	112,216	30	91,532	26	78,085	24	76,748	22	72,749	19	72,674	17	64,273
Florida.....	34	269,493	33	187,748	31	140,424	31	87,445	27	54,477	25	34,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	13	1,542,180	12	1,184,109	11	1,057,286	9	906,185	9	691,392	10	516,823	11	340,985	11	252,433	12	162,686
Illinois.....	4	3,077,871	4	2,539,891	4	1,711,951	11	851,470	14	476,183	20	157,445	24	55,162	23	12,282	.....	.....
Indiana.....	6	1,978,301	6	1,680,637	6	1,350,428	7	988,416	10	685,866	13	343,031	18	147,178	21	24,520	20	5,641
Iowa.....	10	1,624,615	11	1,194,020	20	674,913	27	192,214	28	43,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	20	996,096	29	364,399	33	107,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	8	1,648,690	8	1,321,011	9	1,155,684	8	982,405	6	779,828	6	687,917	6	564,135	7	406,511	9	220,955
Louisiana.....	22	939,946	21	726,915	17	708,002	18	517,762	19	352,411	19	215,739	17	152,923	18	76,556	.....	.....
Maine.....	27	648,936	23	626,915	22	628,279	16	583,169	13	501,793	12	399,455	12	298,269	14	228,705	14	151,719
Maryland.....	23	934,943	20	780,894	19	687,049	17	583,034	15	470,019	11	447,040	10	407,350	8	380,546	7	341,548
Massachusetts.....	7	1,783,085	7	1,457,351	7	1,231,066	6	994,514	8	737,699	8	610,408	7	523,159	5	472,040	5	422,845
Michigan.....	9	1,636,937	13	1,184,059	16	749,113	20	397,654	23	212,267	26	31,639	26	8,765	24	4,762	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	26	780,772	28	439,706	30	172,023	33	6,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	18	1,131,597	18	827,922	14	791,305	15	606,526	17	375,651	22	136,621	21	75,448	20	40,352	19	8,850
Missouri.....	5	2,168,380	5	1,721,295	8	1,182,012	13	682,044	16	383,702	21	140,455	23	66,557	22	20,845	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	30	452,402	35	122,993	35	28,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	38	62,266	37	42,491	36	6,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	31	346,991	31	318,300	27	326,073	22	317,976	22	284,574	18	269,328	15	244,022	16	214,460	11	183,858
New Jersey.....	19	1,131,116	17	906,096	21	672,035	19	489,555	18	373,306	14	320,823	13	277,426	12	245,562	10	211,149
New York.....	1	5,082,871	1	4,382,759	1	3,880,735	1	3,097,394	1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	1,372,111	2	959,049	3	589,051
North Carolina.....	15	1,399,750	14	1,071,361	12	992,622	10	869,039	7	753,419	5	737,987	4	638,829	4	555,500	4	478,103
Ohio.....	3	3,198,062	3	2,665,260	3	2,339,511	3	1,980,329	3	1,519,467	4	937,903	5	581,295	13	230,769	18	45,365
Oregon.....	36	174,768	36	90,923	34	52,465	32	13,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 92.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS, FROM 1800 TO 1880—Continued.

States and Territories.	1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.		1840.		1830.		1820.		1810.		1800.	
Pennsylvania.....	2	4, 282, 891	2	3, 521, 951	2	2, 906, 215	2	2, 311, 786	2	1, 724, 033	2	1, 348, 233	3	1, 047, 507 ^a	3	810, 091	2	602, 365
Rhode Island	33	276, 531	32	217, 353	29	174, 620	28	147, 545	24	108, 830	23	97, 199	20	83, 015 ^a	17	76, 931	16	69, 122
South Carolina	21	995, 577	22	705, 606	18	703, 708	14	668, 507	11	594, 398	9	581, 185	8	502, 741	6	415, 115	6	345, 591
Tennessee	12	1, 542, 359	9	1, 258, 520	10	1, 109, 801	5	1, 002, 717	5	829, 210	7	681, 904	9	422, 771 ^a	10	261, 727	15	105, 602
Texas	11	1, 591, 749	19	818, 579	23	604, 215	25	212, 592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	32	332, 286	30	330, 551	28	315, 098	23	314, 120	21	291, 948	17	280, 652	16	235, 966 ^a	15	217, 895	13	154, 465
Virginia	14	1, 512, 565	10	1, 225, 163	5	1, 596, 318	4	1, 421, 661	4	1, 239, 797	3	1, 211, 405	2	1, 065, 116 ^a	1	974, 600	1	880, 200
West Virginia.....	29	618, 457	27	442, 014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	16	1, 315, 497	15	1, 054, 670	15	775, 881	24	305, 391	29	30, 945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The States.....	.....	49, 371, 340	.....	38, 155, 505	.....	31, 218, 021	.....	23, 067, 262	.....	17, 019, 641	.....	12, 820, 868	.....	9, 600, 783 ^a	.....	7, 215, 858	.....	5, 294, 390
Arizona	6	40, 440	9	9, 658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	3	135, 177	8	14, 181	6	4, 837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia...	1	177, 624	1	131, 700	2	75, 080	2	51, 687	1	43, 712	1	39, 834	1	33, 039	1	24, 023	1	14, 093
Idaho.....	8	32, 610	7	14, 999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	7	39, 159	6	20, 595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	4	119, 565	2	91, 874	1	93, 516	1	61, 547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	2	143, 963	3	86, 786	3	40, 273	3	11, 380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	5	75, 116	5	23, 955	5	11, 594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	9	20, 789	10	9, 118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories.....	.....	784, 443	.....	402, 866	.....	225, 300	.....	124, 614	.....	43, 712	.....	39, 834	.....	33, 039	.....	24, 023	.....	14, 093
On public ships in service of the United States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 100	.....	5, 318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The United States.....	.....	50, 155, 783	.....	38, 558, 871	.....	31, 443, 321	.....	23, 191, 876	.....	17, 069, 453	.....	12, 866, 020	.....	9, 633, 822 ^a	.....	7, 239, 881	.....	5, 308, 483

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the States and Territories when arranged according to magnitude of population. ^a All persons not white nor colored, exclusive of Indians, not taxed.

No. 93.—AGE, POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, AND DAILY ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS; AVERAGE DURATION OF SCHOOL TERMS; NUMBER, SEX, AND SALARY OF TEACHERS IN, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR, THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR 1871-'72, 1882-'83, 1883-'84, 1884-'85, 1885-'86, AND 1886-'87.

[From the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Education.]

1871-'72.

States and Territories.	Pupils.				Average duration of school in months and days.	Teachers.			Total expenditure.
	School age.	School population.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.		Male.	Female.	Total. ^a	
Alabama.....	5-21	387,057	141,312	107,666	months. days.	2,318	1,152	3,470	Dollars. 560,000
Arkansas.....	5-21	182,474	107,908	.....	3 8½	1,901	401	2,302	405,748
California.....	5-15	142,409	80,983	69,645	6 10	820	1,232	2,052	1,103,125
Connecticut.....	4-16	128,468	113,588	79,511	8 12½	699	2,194	2,893	833,759
Delaware.....	5-21	47,825	19,018	.....	5 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	4-21	62,869	14,000	.....	4½	.....	.....	331	.....
Georgia.....	5-21	425,000	39,766	26,773	2 15	620	268	888	.....
Illinois.....	6-21	882,693	662,049	329,799	6 27	9,094	11,830	20,924	4,339,256
Indiana.....	6-21	631,549	459,451	286,301	5 16	7,430	4,816	12,246	2,183,601
Iowa.....	5-21	474,350	349,633	218,131	6 14	5,888	9,305	15,193	2,115,750
Kansas.....	5-21	165,982	106,663	61,538	5.4	1,747	2,048	3,795	596,612
Kentucky.....	6-20	416,763	.....	120,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	6-21	246,290	91,500	70,000	6 10	865	555	1,420	448,024
Maine.....	4-21	226,751	126,311	97,596	106½	1,800	4,200	6,000	748,298
Maryland.....	5-20	276,120	115,683	56,435	9½	1,020	1,249	2,269	874,381
Massachusetts.....	5-15	282,485	276,602	205,252	8 28	1,024	7,419	8,443	.....
Michigan.....	5-20	405,026	296,356	180,000	7½	3,032	8,610	11,642	1,648,228
Minnesota.....	5-21	180,020	120,352	62,046	6 18	1,656	3,056	4,712	547,948
Mississippi.....	5-21	304,762	111,686	79,937	5 10	2,256	399	2,655	624,233
Missouri.....	5-21	634,443	330,070	187,024	4½	.....	.....	8,816	887,019
Nebraska.....	5-21	51,123	28,786	.....	74	773	739	1,512	195,894
Nevada.....	6-18	4,950	3,372	2,372	8 10	29	47	76	60,397
New Hampshire.....	4-21	77,364	72,762	49,293	4 4½	585	3,241	3,826	.....
New Jersey.....	5-18	265,958	169,430	86,812	8 18	952	1,979	2,931	.....
New York.....	5-21	1,502,684	1,028,110	493,648	35 1	6,481	21,773	28,254	6,653,093
North Carolina.....	6-21	332,597	105,680	.....	4	3,078	1,054	4,132	171,000
Ohio.....	5-21	1,073,274	708,800	408,538	152	9,718	12,343	22,061	4,219,563
Oregon.....	4-20	36,512	.....	15,000	18	.....	.....	.....	120,000
Pennsylvania.....	6-21	975,753	834,313	536,221	6	7,753	10,615	18,368	4,104,274
Rhode Island.....	5-15	42,000	27,726	22,176	34	177	579	756	300,000
South Carolina.....	6-16	209,376	76,322	.....	6	1,363	822	2,185	268,092

^a Includes number of teachers not reported by sexes.

No. 93.—PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS, ETC., 1872 AND 1883 TO 1887—Continued.

1871-'72—Continued.

States and Territories.	Pupils.				Average duration of school in months and days.	Teachers.				Total expenditure.
	School age.	School population.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Salary.	
					<i>months. days.</i>				<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tennessee.....	6-18	391,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,222,221
Texas.....	6-18	191,009	127,672	81,653	.....	.....	.....	2,233	1,017,147	575,275
Vermont.....	5-20	84,946	70,904	.....	6	671	3,544	4,215	397,166	923,256
Virginia.....	5-21	411,104	168,000	96,000	5	2,545	1,281	3,826	628,403	577,719
West Virginia.....	6-21	166,749	76,599	51,336	3	1,955	513	2,468	328,342	1,932,539
Wisconsin.....	4-20	420,948	266,014	.....	7	2,885	6,283	9,168	1,294,011	.....
Total States.....	.....	12,740,751	7,327,415	.....	.....	81,135	123,547	216,062	37,113,364	70,035,327
Arizona.....	6-21	1,272	.....	262	6	5	3	8	3,401	5,529
Colorado.....	5-21	12,286	7,392	4,262	5	92	114	206	68,000	191,700
Dakota.....	5-21	3,946	1,973	.....	3½	28	84	112	16,525	34,203
District of Columbia.....	6-17	31,671	15,555	11,613	10	26	237	263	180,654	479,996
Idaho.....	5-21	1,878	1,416	.....	5	26	34	60	14,715	17,220
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	5,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,409
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	4-16	28,737	16,992	12,819	6	197	161	358	78,562	.....
Washington.....	4-21	8,306	3,820	.....	Less than 6 months.	.....	.....	170	28,088	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Territories.....	.....	88,096	52,241	.....	.....	374	633	1,177	389,945	856,057
Grand total.....	.....	12,828,847	7,479,656	.....	.....	81,509	124,180	217,239	37,503,309	70,891,374

1882-'83.

States and Territories.	Pupils.					Average duration of school in days.	Teachers.				Total expenditure.
	School age.	School population.	Number between 6 and 16 years of age.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.		Male.	Female.	Total. ^a	Salary.	
Alabama.....	7-21	403,901	.....	200,513	127,016	80	3,061	1,656	4,717	Dollars. 420,138	Dollars. 448,498
Arkansas.....	6-21	303,962	.....	112,233	56,291	.....	1,948	514	2,462	.....	479,471
California.....	5-17	222,846	.....	174,611	112,594	151	1,114	2,816	3,930	2,511,078	3,312,215
Colorado.....	6-21	53,426	.....	36,444	23,008	120	284	749	1,033	367,356	752,161
Connecticut.....	4-16	149,466	.....	120,437	78,423	179	566	2,532	3,098	1,094,580	1,813,486
Delaware.....	6-21	37,285	.....	26,909	17,838	153	222	305	583	136,289	141,618
Florida.....	6-21	97,224	.....	51,945	24,923	.....	678	448	1,126	104,240	133,260
Georgia.....	6-18	508,187	.....	287,411	188,371	665	.....	.....	6,970	.....	613,647
Illinois.....	6-21	1,046,937	.....	716,935	459,156	151	6,885	12,896	19,781	5,318,659	9,097,372
Indiana.....	6-21	719,035	.....	500,669	315,974	133	6,998	6,060	13,058	2,972,141	4,663,500
Iowa.....	5-21	604,739	.....	406,947	253,688	142	6,044	16,037	22,081	3,075,870	5,525,449
Kansas.....	5-21	357,920	.....	286,168	168,117	114	3,342	4,808	8,212	1,516,956	2,579,243
Kentucky.....	6-20	571,793	.....	238,440	149,226	.....	4,195	2,715	6,910	.....	1,248,524
Louisiana.....	6-18	291,049	.....	59,491	40,828	92	661	618	1,279	148,599	179,052
Maine.....	4-21	213,877	.....	146,916	99,561	116	.....	.....	7,599	1,001,470	1,107,725
Maryland.....	5-20	319,201	.....	161,759	85,320	182	1,218	2,071	3,289	1,195,984	1,603,211
Massachusetts.....	5-15	329,459	.....	335,872	242,043	179	1,038	8,197	9,235	4,339,378	5,813,186
Michigan.....	5-20	538,356	.....	391,610	263,775	148	3,726	11,111	14,837	2,459,084	4,259,873
Minnesota.....	5-21	337,254	.....	209,475	92,048	100	1,625	3,338	4,963	1,070,637	2,283,165
Mississippi.....	5-21	444,131	.....	266,996	154,463	678	3,647	2,698	6,345	714,306	803,876
Missouri.....	6-20	771,224	.....	511,329	330,411	116	7,126	4,951	12,077	2,543,582	3,767,049
Nebraska.....	5-21	165,511	.....	126,129	71,192	111	1,862	3,507	5,369	802,214	1,504,417
Nevada.....	6-18	10,483	.....	7,913	4,956	146	54	148	202	133,883	159,147
New Hampshire.....	5-15	60,899	.....	64,854	46,071	98	460	3,090	3,550	430,352	605,887
New Jersey.....	5-18	349,242	.....	211,905	119,513	192	887	2,719	3,606	1,435,826	2,196,557
New York.....	5-21	1,685,100	.....	1,041,089	583,142	177	6,723	24,847	31,570	8,265,453	11,973,194
North Carolina.....	6-21	468,558	.....	240,744	152,651	81	3,554	1,709	5,263	483,677	623,441
Ohio.....	6-21	1,068,200	.....	755,491	488,956	180	10,805	13,454	24,259	5,603,504	9,451,143
Oregon.....	4-20	69,076	.....	37,184	26,597	86	577	586	1,497	259,371	493,483
Pennsylvania.....	6-21	1,422,377	.....	957,680	626,268	154	8,600	13,414	22,014	5,193,691	9,335,360
Rhode Island.....	5-15	58,399	.....	46,028	30,088	184	250	1,053	1,303	342,807	647,315
South Carolina.....	6-16	262,279	.....	173,095	110,996	80	2,000	1,494	3,494	341,176	389,834
Tennessee.....	6-21	561,496	.....	327,231	175,804	78	4,793	1,940	6,733	795,484	918,863
Texas.....	8-14	295,457	.....	183,849	60,259	680	3,767	1,270	5,037	.....	1,150,332
Vermont.....	5-20	99,463	.....	72,842	46,112	131	550	3,745	4,295	404,247	558,290
Virginia.....	5-21	555,807	.....	268,360	151,005	127	3,122	2,875	5,997	999,366	1,297,620

^a Includes number of teachers not reported by sexes.^b In the counties.^c In the cities.

No. 93.—PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS, ETC., 1872 AND 1883 TO 1887—Continued.

1882-'83—Continued.

States and Territories.	Pupils.					Average duration of school in days.	Teachers.			Total expenditure.
	School age.	School population.	Number between 6 and 16 years of age.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.		Male.	Female.	Total. <i>a</i>	
West Virginia.....	6-21	216,605	.....	160,904	98,190	99	3,045	1,315	4,360	<i>Dollars.</i> 947,371
Wisconsin.....	4-20	510,014	.....	309,680	185,276	b168 c192	2,458	8,486	10,944	2,892,877
Total States.....	.....	16,180,238	.....	10,228,088	6,260,150	.....	107,885	170,172	293,078	95,770,712
Arizona.....	6-21	9,376	.....	3,751	2,554	150	42	56	98	77,998
Dakota.....	5-21	56,476	.....	33,988	20,560	93	461	1,056	1,517	532,325
District of Columbia.....	6-17	43,537	.....	27,299	20,730	190	35	425	460	579,312
Idaho.....	5-21	10,936	.....	6,424	4,127	.....	.....	.....	200	66,848
Indian Territory.....	.....	9,315	.....	4,843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,680
Montana.....	4-21	14,208	.....	7,033	5,117	100	75	151	226	259,930
New Mexico.....	7-18	29,255	.....	4,755	3,150	.....	128	36	164	28,973
Utah.....	6-18	45,908	.....	28,687	17,787	130	252	312	564	182,414
Washington.....	4-21	23,899	.....	16,698	7,968	.....	.....	.....	490	144,825
Wyoming.....	7-21	4,112	.....	2,907	1,920	.....	31	39	70	28,504
Total Territories.....	.....	247,022	.....	136,385	83,913	.....	1,024	2,075	3,789	2,073,809
Grand total.....	.....	16,427,260	.....	10,364,473	6,344,063	.....	108,909	172,247	296,867	97,844,521

1883-'84.

Alabama.....	7-21	419,764	.....	215,578	134,410	83	3,393	1,789	5,182	522,727
Arkansas.....	6-21	316,356	.....	153,219	56,291	.....	2,236	663	2,899	561,747
California.....	5-17	235,672	.....	179,801	124,714	.....	1,108	2,964	4,072	3,364,224
Colorado.....	6-21	56,242	43,131	37,872	23,207	{ d 174 e 100	328	795	1,123	809,898
Connecticut.....	4-16	150,601	.....	123,280	80,075	180	562	2,596	3,158	1,777,277
Delaware.....	6-21	40,569	.....	31,263	21,447	157	.....	.....	624	215,161
Florida.....	6-21	66,798	.....	58,311	35,881	.....	809	627	1,436	172,178
Georgia.....	6-18	508,187	.....	287,411	188,371	{ b 65 c 198	.....	.....	6,970	613,647
Illinois.....	6-21	1,069,274	.....	728,681	485,625	151	6,714	13,183	19,897	9,628,186
Indiana.....	6-21	722,851	.....	501,142	325,499	126	6,821	6,491	13,312	4,660,000

	5-21	6-21	7-21	8-21	9-21	10-21	11-21	12-21	13-21	14-21	15-21	16-21	17-21	18-21	19-21	20-21	21-21	22-21	23-21	24-21	25-21	26-21	27-21	28-21	29-21	30-21	31-21	32-21	33-21	34-21	35-21	36-21	37-21	38-21	39-21	40-21	41-21	42-21	43-21	44-21	45-21	46-21	47-21	48-21	49-21	50-21	51-21	52-21	53-21	54-21	55-21	56-21	57-21	58-21	59-21	60-21	61-21	62-21	63-21	64-21	65-21	66-21	67-21	68-21	69-21	70-21	71-21	72-21	73-21	74-21	75-21	76-21	77-21	78-21	79-21	80-21	81-21	82-21	83-21	84-21	85-21	86-21	87-21	88-21	89-21	90-21	91-21	92-21	93-21	94-21	95-21	96-21	97-21	98-21	99-21	100-21	101-21	102-21	103-21	104-21	105-21	106-21	107-21	108-21	109-21	110-21	111-21	112-21	113-21	114-21	115-21	116-21	117-21	118-21	119-21	120-21	121-21	122-21	123-21	124-21	125-21	126-21	127-21	128-21	129-21	130-21	131-21	132-21	133-21	134-21	135-21	136-21	137-21	138-21	139-21	140-21	141-21	142-21	143-21	144-21	145-21	146-21	147-21	148-21	149-21	150-21	151-21	152-21	153-21	154-21	155-21	156-21	157-21	158-21	159-21	160-21	161-21	162-21	163-21	164-21	165-21	166-21	167-21	168-21	169-21	170-21	171-21	172-21	173-21	174-21	175-21	176-21	177-21	178-21	179-21	180-21	181-21	182-21	183-21	184-21	185-21	186-21	187-21	188-21	189-21	190-21	191-21	192-21	193-21	194-21	195-21	196-21	197-21	198-21	199-21	200-21	201-21	202-21	203-21	204-21	205-21	206-21	207-21	208-21	209-21	210-21	211-21	212-21	213-21	214-21	215-21	216-21	217-21	218-21	219-21	220-21	221-21	222-21	223-21	224-21	225-21	226-21	227-21	228-21	229-21	230-21	231-21	232-21	233-21	234-21	235-21	236-21	237-21	238-21	239-21	240-21	241-21	242-21	243-21	244-21	245-21	246-21	247-21	248-21	249-21	250-21	251-21	252-21	253-21	254-21	255-21	256-21	257-21	258-21	259-21	260-21	261-21	262-21	263-21	264-21	265-21	266-21	267-21	268-21	269-21	270-21	271-21	272-21	273-21	274-21	275-21	276-21	277-21	278-21	279-21	280-21	281-21	282-21	283-21	284-21	285-21	286-21	287-21	288-21	289-21	290-21	291-21	292-21	293-21	294-21	295-21	296-21	297-21	298-21	299-21	300-21	301-21	302-21	303-21	304-21	305-21	306-21	307-21	308-21	309-21	310-21	311-21	312-21	313-21	314-21	315-21	316-21	317-21	318-21	319-21	320-21	321-21	322-21	323-21	324-21	325-21	326-21	327-21	328-21	329-21	330-21	331-21	332-21	333-21	334-21	335-21	336-21	337-21	338-21	339-21	340-21	341-21	342-21	343-21	344-21	345-21	346-21	347-21	348-21	349-21	350-21	351-21	352-21	353-21	354-21	355-21	356-21	357-21	358-21	359-21	360-21	361-21	362-21	363-21	364-21	365-21	366-21	367-21	368-21	369-21	370-21	371-21	372-21	373-21	374-21	375-21	376-21	377-21	378-21	379-21	380-21	381-21	382-21	383-21	384-21	385-21	386-21	387-21	388-21	389-21	390-21	391-21	392-21	393-21	394-21	395-21	396-21	397-21	398-21	399-21	400-21	401-21	402-21	403-21	404-21	405-21	406-21	407-21	408-21	409-21	410-21	411-21	412-21	413-21	414-21	415-21	416-21	417-21	418-21	419-21	420-21	421-21	422-21	423-21	424-21	425-21	426-21	427-21	428-21	429-21	430-21	431-21	432-21	433-21	434-21	435-21	436-21	437-21	438-21	439-21	440-21	441-21	442-21	443-21	444-21	445-21	446-21	447-21	448-21	449-21	450-21	451-21	452-21	453-21	454-21	455-21	456-21	457-21	458-21	459-21	460-21	461-21	462-21	463-21	464-21	465-21	466-21	467-21	468-21	469-21	470-21	471-21	472-21	473-21	474-21	475-21	476-21	477-21	478-21	479-21	480-21	481-21	482-21	483-21	484-21	485-21	486-21	487-21	488-21	489-21	490-21	491-21	492-21	493-21	494-21	495-21	496-21	497-21	498-21	499-21	500-21	501-21	502-21	503-21	504-21	505-21	506-21	507-21	508-21	509-21	510-21	511-21	512-21	513-21	514-21	515-21	516-21	517-21	518-21	519-21	520-21	521-21	522-21	523-21	524-21	525-21	526-21	527-21	528-21	529-21	530-21	531-21	532-21	533-21	534-21	535-21	536-21	537-21	538-21	539-21	540-21	541-21	542-21	543-21	544-21	545-21	546-21	547-21	548-21	549-21	550-21	551-21	552-21	553-21	554-21	555-21	556-21	557-21	558-21	559-21	560-21	561-21	562-21	563-21	564-21	565-21	566-21	567-21	568-21	569-21	570-21	571-21	572-21	573-21	574-21	575-21	576-21	577-21	578-21	579-21	580-21	581-21	582-21	583-21	584-21	585-21	586-21	587-21	588-21	589-21	590-21	591-21	592-21	593-21	594-21	595-21	596-21	597-21	598-21	599-21	600-21	601-21	602-21	603-21	604-21	605-21	606-21	607-21	608-21	609-21	610-21	611-21	612-21	613-21	614-21	615-21	616-21	617-21	618-21	619-21	620-21	621-21	622-21	623-21	624-21	625-21	626-21	627-21	628-21	629-21	630-21	631-21	632-21	633-21	634-21	635-21	636-21	637-21	638-21	639-21	640-21	641-21	642-21	643-21	644-21	645-21	646-21	647-21	648-21	649-21	650-21	651-21	652-21	653-21	654-21	655-21	656-21	657-21	658-21	659-21	660-21	661-21	662-21	663-21	664-21	665-21	666-21	667-21	668-21	669-21	670-21	671-21	672-21	673-21	674-21	675-21	676-21	677-21	678-21	679-21	680-21	681-21	682-21	683-21	684-21	685-21	686-21	687-21	688-21	689-21	690-21	691-21	692-21	693-21	694-21	695-21	696-21	697-21	698-21	699-21	700-21	701-21	702-21	703-21	704-21	705-21	706-21	707-21	708-21	709-21	710-21	711-21	712-21	713-21	714-21	715-21	716-21	717-21	718-21	719-21	720-21	721-21	722-21	723-21	724-21	725-21	726-21	727-21	728-21	729-21	730-21	731-21	732-21	733-21	734-21	735-21	736-21	737-21	738-21	739-21	740-21	741-21	742-21	743-21	744-21	745-21	746-21	747-21	748-21	749-21	750-21	751-21	752-21	753-21	754-21	755-21	756-21	757-21	758-21	759-21	760-21	761-21	762-21	763-21	764-21	765-21	766-21	767-21	768-21	769-21	770-21	771-21	772-21	773-21	774-21	775-21	776-21	777-21	778-21	779-21	780-21	781-21	782-21	783-21	784-21	785-21	786-21	787-21	788-21	789-21	790-21	791-21	792-21	793-21	794-21	795-21	796-21	797-21	798-21	799-21	800-21	801-21	802-21	803-21	804-21	805-21	806-21	807-21	808-21	809-21	810-21	811-21	812-21	813-21	814-21	815-21	816-21	817-21	818-21	819-21	820-21	821-21	822-21	823-21	824-21	825-21	826-21	827-21	828-21	829-21	830-21	831-21	832-21	833-21	834-21	835-21	836-21	837-21	838-21	839-21	840-21	841-21	842-21	843-21	844-21	845-21	846-21	847-21	848-21	849-21	850-21	851-21	852-21	853-21	854-21	855-21	856-21	857-21	858-21	859-21	860-21	861-21	862-21	863-21	864-21	865-21	866-21	867-21	868-21	869-21	870-21	871-21	872-21	873-21	874-21	875-21	876-21	877-21	878-21	879-21	880-21	881-21	882-21	883-21	884-21	885-21	886-21	887-21	888-21	889-21	890-21	891-21	892-21	893-21	894-21	895-21	896-21	897-21	898-21	899-21	900-21	901-21	902-21	903-21	904-21	905-21	906-21	907-21	908-21	909-21	910-21	911-21	912-21	913-21	914-21	915-21	916-21	917-21	918-21	919-21	920-21	921-21	922-21	923-21	924-21	925-21	926-21	927-21	928-21	929-21	930-21	931-21	932-21	933-21	934-21	935-21	936-21	937-21	938-21	939-21	940-21	941-21	942-21	943-21	944-21	945-21	946-21	947-21	948-21	949-21	950-21	951-21	952-21	953-21	954-21	955-21	956-21	957-21	958-21	959-21	960-21	961-21	962-21	963-21	964-21	965-21	966-21	967-21	968-21	969-21	970-21	971-21	972-21	973-21	974-21	975-21	976-21	977-21	978-21	979-21	980-21	981-21	982-21	983-21	984-21	985-21	986-21	987-21	988-21	989-21	990-21	991-21	992-21	993-21	994-21	995-21	996-21	997-21	998-21	999-21	1000-21	1001-21	1002-21	1003-21	1004-21	1005-21	1006-21	1007-21	1008-21	1009-21	1010-21	1011-21	1012-21	1013-21	1014-21	1015-21	1016-21	1017-21	1018-21	1019-21	1020-21	1021-21	1022-21	1023-21	1024-21	1025-21	1026-21	1027-21	1028-21	1029-21	1030-21	1031-21	1032-21	1033-21	1034-21	1035-21	1036-21	1037-21	1038-21	1039-21	1040-21	1041-21	1042-21	1043-21	1044-21	1045-21	1046-21	1047-21	1048-21	1049-21	1050-21	1051-21	1052-21	1053-21	1054-21	1055-21	1056-21	1057-21	1058-21	1059-21	1060-21	1061-21	1062-21	1063-21	1064-21	1065-21	1066-21	1067-21	1068-21	1069-21	1070-21	1071-21	1072-21	1073-21	1074-21	1075-21	1076-21	1077-21	1078-21	1079-21	1080-21	1081-21	1082-21	1083-21	1084-21	1085-21	1086-21	1087-21	1088-21	1089-21	1090-21	1091-21	1092-21	1093-21	1094-21	1095-21	1096-21	1097-21	1098-21	1099-21	1100-21	1101-21	1102-21	1103-21	1104-21	1105-21	1106-21	1107-21	1108-21	1109-21	1110-21	1111-21	1112-21	1113-21	1114-21	1115-21	1116-21	1117-21	1118-21	1119-2
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No. 93.—PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS, ETC., 1872 AND 1883 TO 1887—Continued.

1884-'85.

States and Territories.	Pupils.					Average duration of school in days.	Teachers.			Total expenditure.
	School age.	School population.	Number between 6 and 16 years of age.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Alabama.....	7-21	420,413	.....	233,909	144,572	82	3,536	1,856	5,392	Dollars. 538,950
Arkansas.....	6-21	316,356	.....	153,216	.....	.....	2,236	663	2,899	561,745
California.....	5-17	250,097	.....	184,001	116,028	140	1,124	3,118	4,242	2,573,624
Colorado.....	6-21	57,955	.....	38,895	24,747	171	334	863	1,197	448,170
Connecticut.....	4-16	151,069	.....	125,718	82,654	179	546	2,625	3,171	1,166,879
Delaware.....	6-21	40,569	.....	31,263	21,447	157	214	410	624	152,591
Florida.....	6-21	66,798	.....	62,327	45,856	95	921	732	1,653	247,138
Georgia.....	6-18	508,722	.....	291,505	195,035	.....	4,240	2,730	6,970	335,984
Illinois.....	6-21	1,077,302	.....	738,787	490,536	152	6,804	13,815	20,619	602,931
Indiana.....	6-21	722,851	.....	501,142	325,499	126	6,821	6,491	13,312	5,897,428
Iowa.....	5-21	623,151	.....	472,966	284,498	144	5,760	17,359	23,119	3,154,083
Kansas.....	5-21	461,044	.....	335,538	194,325	117	3,586	5,454	9,040	3,696,453
Kentucky.....	6-20	581,322	.....	282,514	178,672	102	3,721	3,287	7,008	.....
Louisiana.....	6-18	291,049	.....	99,941	70,346	110	994	1,126	2,120	.....
Maine.....	4-21	213,863	.....	144,909	99,239	106	2,068	7,590	9,658	379,927
Maryland.....	5-20	295,215	.....	176,393	92,963	198	1,178	2,240	3,418	1,020,082
Massachusetts.....	5-15	343,810	.....	339,714	253,955	184	1,061	8,460	9,521	1,277,889
Michigan.....	5-20	595,687	.....	411,954	.....	142	3,876	11,482	15,358	4,675,887
Minnesota.....	5-21	359,366	.....	232,721	118,697	116	1,794	4,776	6,570	4,728,941
Mississippi.....	5-21	444,131	.....	279,020	184,421	180	3,917	2,889	6,806	2,587,544
Missouri.....	6-20	805,313	.....	544,147	371,896	107	6,546	6,288	12,834	872,320
Nebraska.....	5-21	233,238	.....	161,918	81,430	120	2,369	5,323	7,692	2,918,157
Nevada.....	6-18	9,593	.....	7,868	5,227	149	60	170	230	162,012
New Hampshire.....	5-15	60,899	.....	63,656	45,160	100	424	3,062	3,486	613,199
New Jersey.....	5-18	356,061	.....	216,792	122,930	192	837	2,850	3,687	446,811
New York.....	5-21	1,721,126	.....	1,024,845	611,019	179	6,021	25,378	31,399	1,597,005
North Carolina.....	6-21	530,127	.....	298,166	185,578	63	3,706	1,905	5,611	8,762,950
Ohio.....	6-21	1,095,469	.....	774,660	517,560	157	10,787	13,841	24,628	416,197
Oregon.....	4-20	80,018	.....	46,107	31,005	95	743	958	1,701	6,035,689
Pennsylvania.....	6-21	1,422,377	.....	982,158	657,128	156	8,471	14,393	22,864	342,186
Rhode Island.....	5-15	60,147	.....	52,665	34,114	186	269	1,194	1,463	5,586,481
South Carolina.....	6-16	262,279	.....	178,923	122,093	70	2,119	1,654	3,773	471,212
Tennessee.....	6-21	603,831	.....	373,877	192,403	80	4,999	2,215	7,214	374,257
Texas.....	8-16	311,134	.....	244,895	.....	165	4,412	1,957	6,369	876,229
Vermont.....	5-20	99,463	.....	71,659	49,031	126	559	3,096	4,255	.....

Virginia.....	5-21	610, 271	.....	303, 343	176, 469	118	3, 351	3, 242	6, 593	1, 060, 621	1, 424, 532
West Virginia.....	6-21	236, 065	.....	171, 533	109, 177	96	3, 239	1, 572	4, 811	556, 941	699, 331
Wisconsin.....	4-20	545, 084	.....	321, 718	174, 844	170	2, 422	8, 444	10, 866	2, 065, 241	3, 300, 455
Total States.....	.....	16, 863, 265	.....	10, 974, 463	6, 410, 557	.....	116, 065	196, 108	312, 173	64, 386, 187	106, 957, 702
Arizona.....	6-18	10, 220	.....	6, 040	4, 232	152	56	92	148	78, 839	107, 879
Dakota.....	7-20	87, 563	.....	69, 075	32, 520	99	1, 284	2, 861	4, 145	500, 081	1, 814, 212
District of Columbia.....	6-17	43, 537	.....	28, 659	23, 296	186	58	507	565	354, 218	581, 534
Idaho.....	5-21	15, 399	.....	10, 037	.....	.....	93	107	200	76, 302	123, 368
Indian Territory (Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles).....	.....	11, 450	.....	7, 862	63, 978	.....	163	130	293	.....	226, 612
Montana.....	4-21	16, 796	.....	9, 750	4, 465	102	100	237	337	.....	225, 896
New Mexico.....	7-18	29, 255	.....	4, 755	3, 150	.....	128	36	164	28, 002	28, 973
Utah.....	6-18	50, 638	.....	29, 978	18, 678	145	290	324	614	142, 895	228, 844
Washington.....	6-21	37, 156	.....	26, 397	17, 504	92	481	559	1, 040	194, 787	287, 029
Wyoming.....	7-21	4, 112	.....	2, 907	1, 920	.....	31	39	70	25, 894	28, 504
Total Territories.....	.....	306, 126	.....	195, 460	109, 743	.....	2, 684	4, 892	7, 576	1, 401, 018	3, 652, 941
Grand total.....	.....	17, 169, 391	.....	11, 169, 923	6, 520, 300	.....	118, 749	201, 000	319, 749	65, 787, 205	110, 610, 643

1885-'86.

Alabama.....	7-21	450, 968	.....	252, 892	152, 776	89	3, 619	1, 871	5, 490	727, 375	741, 244
Arkansas.....	6-21	358, 006	.....	175, 935	92, 000	.....	2, 845	846	3, 691	714, 118	866, 892
California.....	5-17	259, 973	.....	189, 220	125, 718	c140	1, 128	3, 306	4, 434	2, 710, 622	3, 505, 931
Colorado.....	6-21	57, 955	.....	40, 690	26, 428	d162	347	957	1, 304	e448, 170	905, 623
Connecticut.....	4-16	152, 166	.....	125, 539	79, 384	e56	f561	f2, 477	f3, 038	1, 188, 056	1, 719, 666
Delaware.....	6-21	d40, 569	.....	31, 263	21, 447	180	g346	g2, 670	g3, 016	152, 591	215, 161
Florida.....	6-21	123, 526	.....	60, 767	38, 024	157	c214	410	c624	e247, 138	h385, 800
Georgia.....	6-18	508, 722	.....	319, 724	226, 407	141	1, 013	825	1, 838	e602, 931	711, 990
Illinois.....	6-21	e1, 077, 302	.....	743, 345	503, 798	.....	4, 240	2, 730	7, 700	6, 132, 866	10, 136, 058
Indiana.....	6-21	740, 949	.....	506, 126	346, 575	153	6, 804	13, 815	20, 619	3, 494, 927	5, 214, 198
Iowa.....	5-21	623, 151	.....	472, 966	284, 498	129	6, 872	6, 471	13, 343	3, 696, 453	4, 660, 000
Kansas.....	5-21	497, 785	.....	365, 239	219, 908	144	5, 760	17, 359	23, 119	e2, 050, 866	3, 849, 017
Kentucky.....	6-20	581, 322	.....	282, 514	178, 672	e117	4, 029	5, 358	9, 387	k700, 790	700, 790
Louisiana.....	6-18	311, 425	.....	103, 416	73, 091	102	j3, 721	j3, 287	j7, 008	379, 927	450, 030
Maine.....	4-21	212, 782	.....	145, 317	102, 513	126	1, 036	1, 176	2, 212	c1, 020, 082	1, 099, 352
Maryland.....	6-21	341, 497	.....	174, 980	94, 562	104	f1, 640	f3, 023	5, 463	1, 298, 997	1, 832, 383
						191	g420	g5, 043	3, 546		

a Includes number of teachers not reported by sexes.

b Not including Choctaws.

c Taken from the report for 1884-'85.

d For graded schools.

e For ungraded schools.

f In winter.

g In summer.

h Returns incomplete.

i In 1882.

j For white schools only.

k Total expenditure for schools.

No. 93.—PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS, ETC., 1872 AND 1883 TO 1887—Continued.

1885-'86—Continued.

States and Territories.	Pupils.					Average duration of school in days.	Teachers.				Total ex- penditure.
	School age.	School population.	Number between 6 and 16 years of age.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily at- tendance.		Male.	Female.	Total. <i>a</i>	Salary.	
Massachusetts	5-15	348,903	.....	349,617	260,088	172	1,060	8,610	9,670	<i>Dollars.</i> <i>b</i> 4,675,887	<i>Dollars.</i> 7,151,075
Michigan	5-20	<i>b</i> 595,752	.....	416,751	<i>c</i> 250,000	144	3,934	11,392	15,326	<i>b</i> 2,784,324	4,332,968
Minnesota	5-21	387,402	.....	233,721	118,697	116	1,790	5,023	6,813	1,413,474	2,371,990
Mississippi	5-21	450,000	.....	304,380	185,385	<i>d</i> 152	<i>e</i> 4,042	3,308	7,336	816,776	840,776
Missouri	6-20	812,425	.....	568,952	374,309	<i>e</i> 78	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	12,967	<i>b</i> 2,906,539	4,328,596
Nebraska	5-21	252,006	.....	180,059	<i>b</i> 107,945	120	2,605	5,884	8,489	<i>b</i> 1,492,346	2,350,869
Nevada	6-18	9,320	.....	7,897	5,369	<i>b</i> 149	49	165	214	106,874	128,285
New Hampshire	5-15	83,023	.....	64,219	44,759	102	404	3,076	3,480	454,374	601,403
New Jersey	5-18	366,317	.....	222,317	132,017	192	818	2,998	3,816	<i>g</i> 1,597,005	2,422,299
New York	5-21	1,735,073	.....	1,027,767	625,813	179	5,952	25,373	31,325	9,102,269	13,284,886
North Carolina	6-21	<i>b</i> 530,127	.....	305,598	185,706	60	3,118	2,002	5,120	527,096	671,116
Ohio	6-21	1,101,358	.....	775,149	517,844	161	10,825	13,795	24,620	6,118,609	9,327,549
Oregon	<i>h</i> 4-20	82,860	.....	49,176	35,245	101	807	1,054	1,861	375,158	1,643,686
Pennsylvania	6-21	1,568,525	.....	989,429	665,312	143	8,795	14,508	23,303	5,760,296	10,031,937
Rhode Island	<i>i</i> 5-15	63,735	.....	47,882	33,023	190	172	1,103	1,275	482,147	782,967
South Carolina	6-18	<i>b</i> 262,279	.....	183,966	126,696	70	2,091	1,744	3,835	<i>b</i> 373,641	<i>b</i> 425,903
Tennessee	6-21	623,450	.....	383,507	278,276	80	4,961	2,346	7,307	927,824	1,047,223
Texas	8-16	<i>j</i> 331,474	.....	261,021	129,429	<i>b</i> 165	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>k</i> 7,941	<i>k</i> 1,950,554	<i>k</i> 2,166,633
Vermont	5-20	99,724	.....	71,667	46,625	136	531	3,797	4,328	458,044	599,515
Virginia	5-21	610,271	.....	308,296	172,351	118	3,405	3,380	6,785	1,109,141	1,453,103
West Virginia	6-21	242,752	.....	172,257	103,899	96	3,240	1,685	4,925	669,507	1,036,874
Wisconsin	4-20	544,976	.....	332,327	177,004	175	2,349	8,699	11,048	2,201,191	3,645,160
Total States	.....	17,439,850	.....	11,245,888	7,141,603	.....	106,737	193,918	317,626	71,868,985	107,710,948
Alaska	6-14	5,060	.....	.....	322	200	4	6	10	8,470	15,000
Arizona	6-18	10,219	.....	6,076	<i>b</i> 4,232	152	61	88	149	89,551	144,687
Dakota	7-20	87,563	.....	282,866	54,962	110	1,614	3,441	5,055	691,407	1,917,259
District of Columbia	<i>i</i> 6-17	50,919	.....	32,336	24,021	189	56	514	570	424,729	565,377
Idaho	5-21	15,399	.....	11,000	<i>c</i> 8,000	97	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>c</i> 350	<i>b</i> 76,302	135,313
Indian Territory (Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles)	.....	<i>b</i> 11,450	.....	<i>b</i> 7,862	<i>b</i> 3,978	.....	<i>b</i> 163	<i>b</i> 130	<i>b</i> 293	<i>m</i> 226,612	<i>b</i> 226,612
Montana	4-21	20,193	.....	11,388	<i>g</i> 4,465	114	115	262	377	142,044	259,930
New Mexico	7-18	<i>n</i> 29,255	.....	4,755	3,150	.....	128	36	164	28,002	28,973

Utah.....	6-18	50,638	.....	31,583	19,437	125	303	611	160,072	217,939
Washington.....	6-21	c40,000	.....	28,000	17,504	90	420	1,100	200,000	271,000
Wyoming.....	7-21	4,112	.....	n 2,907	1,920	.....	31	70	25,894	28,504
Total Territories.....	.....	324,808	.....	218,773	141,991	.....	2,895	8,749	2,063,083	3,810,594
Grand total.....	.....	17,764,658	.....	11,464,661	7,283,594	.....	109,632	b 326,375	73,932,068	111,521,542

1886-'87.

Alabama.....	7-21	485,551	.....	259,432	o 162,516	c 155 d 70.5	3,764	1,857	5,621	p 532,440	p 600,000
Arkansas.....	6-21	374,767	.....	188,400	117,000	.....	3,176	1,991	4,167	719,597	835,048
California.....	6-21	q 272,448	.....	196,907	129,397	155.5	1,303	3,585	4,888	2,912,809	3,954,333
Colorado.....	6-21	r 65,098	.....	843,110	r 27,243	107	345	1,050	1,395	499,187	865,029
Connecticut.....	4-16	153,260	.....	125,794	78,981	180.2	{ t 533	t 2,559	t 3,092	{ 1,227,413	1,768,371
Delaware v.....	6-21	43,538	.....	33,802	w 21,859	.....	1,293	1,075	2,368	178,086	269,528
Florida.....	6-21	.....	.....	82,453	51,059	132	.....	.....	77,700	x 350,000	449,299
Georgia.....	6-18	.....	.....	319,724	226,407	.....	.....	.....	22,925	641,658	711,990
Illinois.....	6-21	1,096,464	.....	749,994	506,197	154.3	7,462	15,463	22,925	6,335,276	10,134,150
Indiana.....	6-21	760,529	.....	552,712	378,828	131	7,114	6,892	14,006	3,481,990	5,016,679
Iowa.....	5-21	637,307	.....	488,285	294,429	148	5,850	18,382	24,232	3,981,033	6,011,804
Kansas.....	5-21	526,273	.....	392,118	232,502	.....	.....	.....	10,626	2,333,704	4,065,467
Kentucky.....	6-20	641,638	.....	319,022	208,476	95	4,421	4,088	8,509	1,416,840	1,754,107
Louisiana.....	6-18	311,425	.....	103,416	73,091	126	1,036	1,176	2,212	y 379,927	y 450,030
Maine.....	4-21	212,574	.....	145,530	v 102,513	112	2,010	8,277	10,287	x 1,014,516	1,057,572
Maryland.....	6-21	.....	.....	175,269	96,410	190	1,135	2,416	3,551	1,303,487	1,839,826
Massachusetts.....	z.....	.....	.....	353,052	262,600	178	1,033	8,696	9,729	x 5,676,969	7,000,084
Michigan.....	aa.....	620,090	.....	421,258	266,000	153	3,836	11,730	15,566	2,951,472	4,730,665
Minnesota.....	5-21	384,026	.....	253,860	124,833	118	1,981	5,307	7,288	1,773,485	3,245,757
Mississippi.....	5-21	471,352	.....	270,744	163,864	84	3,261	2,752	6,013	x 806,525	839,797
Missouri.....	6-20	838,812	.....	585,353	378,572	165	.....	.....	13,296	3,172,097	4,357,636
Nebraska.....	5-21	279,982	.....	194,270	122,000	130	2,106	5,183	7,289	1,474,269	2,548,173
Nevada.....	6-18	9,828	.....	7,644	5,899	.....	48	179	227	v 106,874	128,285
New Hampshire.....	5-21	.....	.....	60,770	43,139	112	368	2,433	2,801	444,046	615,357
New Jersey v.....	5-18	366,317	.....	222,741	134,480	192	826	3,069	3,895	1,740,082	2,736,529
New York.....	5-21	1,763,115	.....	1,037,812	625,610	179	5,821	25,497	31,318	9,306,426	13,760,670
North Carolina.....	6-21	566,270	.....	325,279	196,119	60	3,740	2,699	6,439	515,288	653,037
Ohio.....	6-21	1,102,821	.....	767,030	519,110	150	10,839	13,848	24,687	6,252,518	9,353,639

a Includes number of teachers not reported by sexes.

b Taken from the report for 1884-'85.

c In city schools.

d In country schools.

e Sex not stated.

f In 1883-'84.

g Including unclassified expenditures.

h Inclusive.

i Returns from about seven-eighths of the State.

j Actual total.

k Returns incomplete.

l Estimated.

m Total expenditure for schools.

n United States census of 1880.

o Attendance of four cities estimated.

p Estimated in part.

q Including Indians and Chinese.

r For ten months ending June 30, 1887.

s In 1880.

t In winter.

u In summer, not included in total.

v In 1885-'86.

w Approximately.

x Including salaries of superintendents.

y In 1885.

z All ages.

aa Five upward.

No. 93.—PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS, ETC., 1872 AND 1883 TO 1887—Continued.

1886-'87—Continued.

States and Territories.	Pupils.				Average duration of school in days.	Teachers.			Total expenditure.
	School age.	School population.	Number between 6 and 16 years of age.	Number enrolled in public schools.		Average daily attendance.	Male.	Female.	
Oregon.....	6-21	87,217	.....	53,025	99.2	37,406	919	1,170	<i>Dollars.</i> 413,515
Pennsylvania.....	6-21	.....	.....	<i>a</i> 998,664	155	669,732	9,135	14,687	568,811
Rhode Island.....	<i>c</i>	63,199	.....	49,507	190	32,632	1,190	1,120	10,129,733
South Carolina.....	6-18	.....	.....	175,017	72	125,521	2,227	1,767	775,202
Tennessee <i>d</i>	6-21	623,450	.....	383,507	80	278,276	4,961	2,346	<i>d</i> 424,426
Texas.....	8-16	507,878	.....	335,000	101.6	215,000	5,801	2,700	1,047,223
Vermont.....	5-20	.....	.....	71,402	139	45,705	555	3,644	<i>d</i> 2,849,000
Virginia.....	5-21	.....	.....	325,184	120	184,520	3,439	3,722	614,248
West Virginia.....	6-21	249,178	.....	179,309	112	107,893	3,374	1,732	1,575,324
Wisconsin <i>d</i>	4-20	556,093	.....	332,327	175.6	177,004	2,349	8,699	1,087,675
Total States.....	.....	.....	.....	11,578,723	.....	7,422,823	106,251	190,791	3,115,436
Arizona.....	6-18	.....	.....	5,934	.....	<i>e</i> 5,000	71	95	76,420,782
Dakota.....	7-20	117,675	.....	92,560	120	55,536	1,722	3,770	117,276
District of Columbia.....	<i>f</i> 6-17	.....	.....	33,418	109	25,866	71	549	1,364,280
Idaho.....	5-21	18,506	.....	10,607	183	96,500	<i>e</i> 125	<i>e</i> 215	413,489
Montana.....	4-21	23,165	.....	<i>e</i> 13,100	79.9	<i>e</i> 8,200	109	285	590,225
New Mexico <i>i</i>	5-20	40,415	.....	4,755	115	3,150	128	36	<i>b</i> <i>d</i> 105,000
Utah <i>d</i>	6-18	.....	.....	31,583	.....	19,437	303	308	<i>b</i> <i>e</i> 225,000
Washington.....	5-21	47,431	.....	29,992	125	21,604	479	752	28,973
Wyoming <i>d</i>	7-21	.....	.....	4,988	.....	<i>e</i> 3,300	<i>e</i> 46	<i>e</i> 174	217,939
Total Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	226,937	.....	148,593	3,054	6,184	305,365
Grand total <i>j</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	11,805,660	.....	7,571,416	109,305	196,975	<i>b</i> <i>e</i> 125,000

a Enrollment of Philadelphia for 1885-'86 is used.*b* Including salaries of superintendents.*c* Five upward.*d* In 1885-'86.*e* Estimated.*f* Inclusive.*g* Approximately.*h* Amount of receipts.*i* In 1880.*j* Exclusive of Alaska.

NO. 94.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN THE COLLEGES OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTINGUISHING THE SEVERAL KINDS OF COLLEGES, IN 1885-'86 AND 1886-'87.

[From data furnished by the Commissioner of Education.]

1885-'86.

[illegible]

No. 94.—TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN THE COLLEGES OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC., 1886 AND 1887—Cont'd.
1885-'86—Continued.

Kinds of colleges.																							
States and Territories.	Theological.						Law.			Medicine.						Of liberal arts.				Female.			
	Regular.			Eclectic.			Homeopathic.			Preparatory department.			Collegiate department.			Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.		
	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.								
New York	11	79	727	4	32	464	9	242	1,974	1	14	78	2	48	192	22	76	2,469	435	4,309	10	204	2,049
North Carolina	6	26	294	2	4	23	1	6	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	20	540	78	1,120	10	82	1,295
Ohio	11	59	290	2	12	125	10	146	713	2	19	243	2	29	136	33	71	1,941	296	3,236	11	134	1,153
Oregon	...	...	...	2	10	10	1	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	612	45	209	1	13	146
Pennsylvania	17	100	615	1	5	109	4	113	1,203	...	...	...	1	24	161	26	63	1,268	331	3,388	10	106	732
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	245	...	...	...
South Carolina	3	13	45	2	3	19	1	12	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	591	39	682	6	61	875
Tennessee	6	39	175	3	11	90	4	51	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	45	1,545	231	2,483	14	124	2,107
Texas	2	19	466	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	429	52	709	5	68	932
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	227	2	14	288
Virginia	3	15	151	2	5	109	2	25	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	123	71	721	16	134	1,629
West Virginia	...	...	...	1	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	107	17	95	2	11	140
Wisconsin	5	32	169	1	7	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19	807	97	779	3	44	403
Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	83	14	201	...	...	...
District of Columbia	2	11	179	3	20	302	4	64	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	159	68	646	...	...	...
Indian Territory	1	6	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8	59	...	...	...
Montana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	353	...	...	...
Utah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	221	23	32	...	...	...
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	142	806	6,370	49	283	2,954	89	1,633	10,431	10	123	703	13	212	1,103	345	830	24,608	3,890	43,215	204	2,223	27,143

1886-'87.

Alabama	3	6	64	1	3	21	1	14	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	250	53	544	9	83	1,155
Arkansas	...	...	...	1	7	15	1	15	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	286	17	272	...	...	...

California	2	11	14	1	4	80	3	52	191	1	9	26	1	19	28	12	30	1,041	235	1,528	2	27	224
Colorado	1	26	137	1	17	73	2	28	43							3		138	15	192			
Connecticut	2						1	21	26							3			75	901	1	6	35
Dakota																3	10	259	17	79			
District of Columbia	2	17	168	3	23	211	4	65	180							5	11	166	64	368			
Florida																2	4	76	8	36			
Georgia	3	11	212	3	9	11	3	32	302	1	9	68				7	30	696	46	602	9	99	1,298
Illinois	17	91	904	4	28	262	5	131	754	1	20	112	2	36	343	24	57	2,157	269	2,812	5	65	626
Indiana	4	25	253	2	11	75	3	52	103	1	13	21				14	48	1,294	155	1,807	2	14	89
Indian Territory	1	7	69																				
Iowa	6	16	111	2	16	112	3	38	286	2	31	92	1	6	37	20	53	2,019	250	2,186	2	30	334
Kansas				1	10	32										10	12	1,249	122	792	2	31	366
Kentucky	3	14	242	1	5	26	4	57	644							15	29	798	113	1,589	17	157	1,979
Louisiana	3	5	68	2	9	113	1	11	267							11	61	1,404	105	959	2	13	170
Maine	2	11	61				1	8	85							3			34	393	1		570
Maryland	6	78	339	1	11	90	5	80	651							9	30	329	143	1,192	5	57	452
Massachusetts	6	59	296	2	35	357	2	75	299				1	36	106	6	5	104	184	2,225	8	233	1,716
Michigan	3	10	71	1	9	338	2	47	433				1	8	62	9	16	690	145	1,959	1	7	42
Minnesota	4	19	75				3	92	123							6	5	373	86	614	3	28	279
Mississippi	1	6	30		5	10										4	16	454	35	418	8	61	1,034
Missouri	4	24	225	2	12	133	9	140	549	1	11	33		14	40	17	25	931	213	1,944	11	118	1,209
Montana																1	1	18	13	35			
Nebraska	2	6	10				2	28	43				1	6	9	6	11	555	62	615			
Nevada																1	2				1	9	65
New Hampshire							1	12	61							1			14	250	3	25	359
New Jersey	6	44	320													4			77	692	2	17	142
New Mexico																1	1	10	3	19			
New York	12	87	566	4	32	525	9	284	2,170	1	20	92	2	50	168	20	102	2,509	379	2,842	10	190	2,065
North Carolina	5	19	268	2	4	26	1	7	28							9	11	231	86	1,234	8	59	969
Ohio	11	68	482	2	12	125	9	149	720	2	21	275	2	23	165	34	69	2,510	388	3,632	5	73	558
Oregon				2	9	20	1	13	30				1	23	180	7	16	693	39	364	1	14	150
Pennsylvania	15	86	480	1	5	129	5	157	760							25	77	1,850	367	3,186	9	127	849
Rhode Island																1			22	243			
South Carolina	4	22	31	2	8	21	1	11								8	8	254	53	560	2	22	351
Tennessee	7	38	225	3	11	95	4	53	600							19	20	1,318	201	1,931	11	108	1,692
Texas	2	18	327	1	2	73										8	13	390	67	1,466	3	36	500
Utah																1	2		11	349			
Vermont																2			24	213	1	6	213
Virginia	3	17	160	2	5	107	2	24	74							7	5	76	84	1,024	9	73	751
Washington																2			19	150			
West Virginia				1	2	17										2	6	228	23	135			
Wisconsin	5	26	96	1	6	88										3	7	240	126	1,122	3	22	138
Total	145	867	6,306	50	310	3,185	89	1,712	9,806	10	134	719	13	226	1,138	361	824	26,550	4,442	43,474	159	1,854	20,772

No. 95.—THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY DENOMINATIONS, IN 1855-'86 AND 1886-'87.

[Prepared by the Commissioner of Education.]

1855-'86.

Denominations.	No. schools.	No. professors.	No. students.	Denominations.	No. schools.	No. professors.	No. students.
Roman Catholic	19	145	920	Unitarian	1	6	32
Baptist	19	100	1,408	Methodist Episcopal (South)	2	20	187
Protestant Episcopal	12	68	348	Reformed (Dutch)	1	6	22
Lutheran	15	63	526	Cumberland Presbyterian	2	19	327
Presbyterian	13	81	684	Wesleyan Methodist	1	5	16
Congregational	10	61	320	United Brethren	2	10	65
Methodist Episcopal	14	85	609	Evangelical Association	1	3	8
Christian	6	17	206	German Evangelical	1	3	90
Reformed	5	20	67	African Methodist Episcopal			
Universalist	3	19	59	Zion	1	4	.....
United Presbyterian	2	15	72	Jewish	1	6	32
Unsectarian	3	18	182	Reformed Presbyterian	1	3	21
German Methodist Episcopal	1	4	44	Associate Reformed	1	4	6
Free Baptist	2	13	82				
Methodist Protestant	2	8	32				
African Methodist Episcopal	1	.....	5	Total	142	806	6,370

1886-'87.

Baptist	19	107	1,014	Congregational	11	66	378
Free Baptist	2	11	78	Universalist	3	22	61
Roman Catholic	17	150	663	Unitarian	1	7	30
Lutheran	17	69	1,057	Christian	6	18	236
Methodist Episcopal	16	107	645	Reformed	5	15	73
Methodist Protestant	2	10	26	Reformed (Dutch)	1	6	22
Methodist Episcopal (South)	2	20	207	Associate Reformed	1	6	.....
German Methodist Episcopal	1	3	39	Unsectarian	4	30	152
Wesleyan Methodist	1	5	20	United Brethren	2	9	65
Presbyterian	14	81	749	Jewish	1	9	.....
Cumberland Presbyterian	2	19	327	Evangelical Association	1	4	9
United Presbyterian	2	19	65	German Evangelical	1	3	82
Reformed Presbyterian	1	3	22				
Protestant Episcopal	12	68	286	Total	145	867	6,306

No. 96.—NUMBER OF MILES OF RAILROAD IN OPERATION AND THE NUMBER OF MILES CONSTRUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES, EACH YEAR FROM 1830 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual.]

Year.	Miles in operation at the end of each year.	Miles constructed each year.	Year.	Miles in operation at the end of each year.	Miles constructed each year.	Year.	Miles in operation at the end of each year.	Miles constructed each year.
1830	23	.....	1850	9,021	1,656	1870	52,914	6,070
1831	95	72	1851	10,982	1,961	1871	60,293	7,379
1832	229	134	1852	12,908	1,926	1872	66,171	5,878
1833	380	151	1853	15,360	2,452	1873	70,268	4,097
1834	633	253	1854	16,720	1,360	1874	72,385	2,117
1835	1,098	465	1855	18,374	1,654	1875	74,096	1,711
1836	1,273	175	1856	22,016	3,642	1876	76,808	2,712
1837	1,497	224	1857	24,503	2,487	1877	79,088	2,280
1838	1,913	416	1858	26,968	2,465	1878	81,717	2,629
1839	2,302	389	1859	28,789	1,821	1879	86,463	4,746
1840	2,818	516	1860	30,635	1,846	1880	93,349	6,876
1841	3,535	717	1861	31,286	651	1881	103,145	9,796
1842	4,026	491	1862	32,120	834	1882	114,713	11,568
1843	4,185	159	1863	33,170	1,050	1883	121,454	6,741
1844	4,377	192	1864	33,908	738	1884	125,379	3,825
1845	4,633	256	1865	35,085	1,177	1885	128,987	3,608
1846	4,930	297	1866	36,801	1,716	1886	137,986	9,000
1847	5,598	668	1867	39,250	2,449	1887	149,912	11,926
1848	5,996	398	1868	42,229	2,979	1888	157,000	7,088
1849	7,365	1,369	1869	46,844	4,615			

No. 97.—NUMBER OF MILES OF RAILROAD IN OPERATION IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1850, 1860, 1870, AND FROM 1880 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual.]

State or Territory.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Maine	245	472	786	1,005	1,027	1,056	1,099	1,142	1,135	1,149	1,160	1,303
New Hampshire ..	467	661	736	1,015	1,021	1,038	1,042	1,044	1,044	1,050	1,085	1,087
Vermont	290	554	614	914	916	925	937	944	947	947	941	965
Massachusetts	1,035	1,264	1,480	1,915	1,959	1,967	1,979	1,990	1,998	2,018	2,066	2,073
Rhode Island	68	108	136	210	211	211	211	211	210	210	214	214
Connecticut	402	601	742	923	960	963	963	976	976	976	993	1,012
New England ..	2,507	3,660	4,494	5,982	6,094	6,158	6,231	6,307	6,310	6,350	6,459	6,654
New York	1,361	2,682	3,928	5,991	6,260	6,991	7,349	7,335	7,385	7,481	7,503	7,580
New Jersey	206	560	1,125	1,684	1,773	1,862	1,874	1,889	1,921	1,957	1,954	1,988
Pennsylvania	1,240	2,598	4,656	6,191	6,356	6,884	7,236	7,546	7,667	7,872	8,019	8,127
Delaware	39	127	197	275	275	282	282	307	316	335	304	304
Maryland	259	386	671	1,040	1,065	1,079	1,099	1,082	1,189	1,225	1,168	1,186
Dist. of Columbia ..						18	18	18	22	22	21	21
West Virginia	97	352	387	691	706	813	948	1,026	1,039	1,147	1,230	1,277
Middle States ..	3,202	6,705	10,964	15,872	16,435	17,929	18,806	19,203	19,539	20,039	20,199	20,483
Virginia	384	1,379	1,449	1,893	2,220	2,450	2,553	2,688	2,693	2,730	2,778	2,912
North Carolina ..	283	937	1,178	1,486	1,645	1,781	1,812	1,938	2,028	2,202	2,318	2,478
South Carolina ..	289	973	1,139	1,427	1,479	1,508	1,549	1,564	1,687	1,814	1,884	2,110
Georgia	643	1,420	1,845	2,459	2,561	2,878	2,933	2,978	3,116	3,391	3,490	3,938
Florida	21	402	446	518	693	964	1,157	1,324	1,603	1,918	2,178	2,320
Alabama	183	743	1,167	1,843	1,859	1,901	2,059	2,191	2,226	2,280	2,713	3,051
Mississippi	75	862	990	1,127	1,182	1,303	1,616	1,844	1,920	2,111	2,133	2,220
Louisiana	80	335	450	652	914	1,010	1,204	1,316	1,370	1,381	1,463	1,523
Tennessee	1,253	1,492	1,843	1,900	2,065	2,112	2,166	2,158	2,199	2,275	2,275	2,485
Kentucky	78	534	1,017	1,530	1,672	1,745	1,852	1,887	2,010	2,117	2,249	2,596
Southern States	2,036	8,838	11,173	14,778	16,125	17,605	18,847	19,896	20,811	22,143	23,481	25,633
Ohio	575	2,946	3,538	5,792	6,289	6,901	7,217	7,276	7,338	7,456	7,546	7,683
Michigan	342	779	1,638	3,938	4,283	4,614	5,072	5,233	5,269	5,636	6,462	6,789
Indiana	228	2,163	3,177	4,373	4,759	5,372	5,543	5,534	5,600	5,711	5,834	5,912
Illinois	111	2,790	4,823	7,851	8,260	8,676	8,868	8,909	8,905	9,276	9,601	9,904
Wisconsin	20	905	1,525	3,155	3,457	3,811	4,039	4,289	4,418	4,869	5,283	5,436
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	1,092	3,151	3,338	3,735	3,906	4,193	4,331	4,823	5,065	5,366
Dakota .....	.....	.....	65	1,225	1,668	2,084	2,495	2,759	2,877	3,698	4,324	4,475
Iowa .....	.....	655	2,683	5,400	6,164	6,967	7,216	7,510	7,504	7,935	8,324	8,366
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	705	1,953	2,277	2,498	2,696	2,794	2,988	3,616	4,892	5,065
Kansas .....	.....	.....	1,501	3,400	3,609	3,820	3,964	4,205	4,441	6,119	8,115	8,640
Missouri .....	.....	817	2,000	3,965	4,207	4,501	4,619	4,710	4,969	5,068	5,463	5,728
Indian Territory ..	.....	.....	.....	289	295	350	353	353	353	432	880	979
Arkansas .....	.....	38	256	859	1,002	1,488	1,732	1,764	2,146	2,196	2,375	2,470
Texas .....	.....	307	711	3,244	4,913	6,009	6,075	6,198	6,687	7,295	7,889	8,190
Colorado .....	.....	.....	157	1,570	2,187	2,766	2,832	2,842	2,884	2,944	3,911	4,175
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	758	1,047	1,089	1,140	1,191	1,195	1,233	1,234	1,317
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	429	512	576	625	625	616	617	778	877	901
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....	206	276	494	777	811	798	811	845	853
Utah .....	.....	.....	257	842	877	1,062	1,124	1,134	1,139	1,139	1,149	1,165
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....	106	271	633	1,035	1,047	1,047	1,062	1,684	1,796
Western States, etc	1,276	11,400	24,557	52,589	59,755	67,495	71,328	73,368	75,506	82,097	91,753	95,210
Nevada .....	.....	.....	593	739	895	948	948	948	954	954	931	931
California .....	.....	23	925	2,195	2,309	2,636	2,881	2,911	3,044	3,297	3,726	4,250
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	349	497	713	866	906	906	989	1,059	1,095
Oregon .....	.....	.....	159	508	573	756	950	1,165	1,181	1,219	1,274	1,394
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	289	472	472	598	675	736	898	1,030	1,350
Pacific States, etc .....	.....	23	1,677	4,080	4,746	5,525	6,243	6,605	6,821	7,357	8,020	9,020
Grand total	9,021	30,626	52,865	93,301	103,155	114,712	121,455	125,379	128,987	137,986	149,912	157,000

No. 98.—LENGTH OF LINES, COST OF CONSTRUCTION, AND TRAFFIC OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1879 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual.]

Years.	Length of lines.	Cost of construction.				Total cost of construction per mile.
		Share capital.	Funded debt.	Floating debt.	Total liabilities.	
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1879	84,393	2,395,647,000	2,319,489,000	156,881,000	4,872,017,000	57,730
1880	92,147	2,708,673,000	2,530,875,000	162,490,000	5,402,038,000	58,624
1881	103,530	3,177,375,000	2,878,424,000	222,766,000	6,278,565,000	60,645
1882	114,461	3,511,036,000	3,235,543,000	270,171,000	7,016,750,000	61,303
1883	120,552	3,708,061,000	3,500,880,000	268,925,000	7,477,866,000	61,800
1884	125,152	3,762,617,000	3,669,116,000	244,666,000	7,676,399,000	61,400
1885	127,729	3,817,698,000	3,765,727,000	259,108,000	7,842,533,000	61,400
1886	133,607	3,999,509,000	3,882,966,000	280,674,000	8,163,149,000	61,098
1887	147,999	4,191,562,000	4,186,943,000	294,682,000	8,673,187,000	58,603

Years.	Receipts.				Percentage of gross earnings to investment.	Total available revenue.
	From passengers.	From goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total gross receipts.		
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
1879	138,982,000	345,639,000	41,000,000	525,621,000	10.8	217,153,000
1880	164,303,000	402,431,000	47,000,000	613,734,000	11.4	272,546,000
1881	187,476,000	459,305,000	55,000,000	701,781,000	11.2	285,754,000
1882	202,141,000	506,367,000	61,712,000	770,210,000	11.7	315,664,000
1883	215,288,000	549,757,000	58,728,000	823,773,000	11.0	359,942,000
1884	206,791,000	502,870,000	61,024,000	770,685,000	10.0	351,359,000
1885	200,884,000	519,691,000	61,994,000	772,569,000	9.5	352,881,000
1886	211,930,000	550,359,000	67,652,000	829,941,000	9.9	363,512,000
1887	240,543,000	636,666,000	54,176,000	931,385,000	10.5	414,300,000

Years.	Interest paid.	Dividends.	Interest per cent. of bonds and debt.	Dividends per cent. of stock.	Earnings per mile of railroad in operation.		Percentage of expenses to earnings.
					Gross.	Net.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
1879	112,238,000	61,681,000	4.5	2.5	6,652	2,761	58.69
1880	107,866,000	77,115,000	4.0	2.8	7,435	3,293	55.59
1881	128,587,000	93,344,000	4.1	2.9	7,527	3,040	59.28
1882	154,295,000	102,031,000	4.40	2.91	7,377	2,670	63.61
1883	173,139,000	102,053,000	4.59	2.75	7,461	2,702	63.78
1884	176,694,000	93,245,000	4.51	2.48	6,663	2,318	65.21
1885	187,426,000	77,672,000	4.62	2.02	6,265	2,185	65.12
1886	189,036,000	81,654,000	4.53	2.04	6,570	2,376	63.84
1887	203,790,000	91,573,000	4.55	2.18	6,861	2,444	64.45

Years.	Passengers carried.	Passengers carried 1 mile.	Average cost per passenger per mile.	Goods carried.	Goods carried 1 mile.	Average cost per ton per mile.
			<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
1879	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
1880	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
1881	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
1882	289,031,000	7,483,060,000	2.5	360,490,000	39,302,210,000	1.24
1883	312,687,000	8,541,310,000	2.4	400,453,000	44,064,923,000	1.24
1884	334,571,000	8,778,581,000	2.3	399,075,000	44,725,208,000	1.12
1885	351,428,000	9,133,674,000	2.2	437,040,000	49,151,894,000	1.06
1886	382,285,000	9,659,698,000	2.2	482,245,000	52,802,071,000	1.04
1887	428,226,000	10,570,307,000	2.3	552,075,000	62,060,070,000	1.06

a No data.

NOTES.—(a) The terms given above relate only to those lines which make returns. In the year 1884 there were lines having a total length of 227 miles from which no returns were received. (v) The above table includes elevated railroads.

No. 99.—MILES OPERATED, CAPITAL INVESTED, EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1871 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual.]

Years.	Miles operated.	Capital and funded debt (stock and bonds).	Earnings.				Dividends paid.
			Gross.	Net.	From freight.	From passengers.	
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1871	44,614	2,664,627,645	403,329,209	141,746,404	294,430,322	108,898,886	56,456,681
1872	57,523	3,159,423,057	465,241,055	165,754,373	340,931,785	132,309,270	64,418,157
1873	66,237	3,784,543,034	526,419,935	183,810,562	389,035,508	137,384,427	67,120,709
1874	69,273	4,221,763,594	520,466,016	189,570,958	379,466,935	140,999,081	67,042,942
1875	71,759	4,415,631,630	503,065,505	185,506,438	368,960,234	139,105,271	74,294,208
1876	73,508	4,468,591,935	497,257,959	186,452,752	361,137,376	136,120,583	68,039,668
1877	74,112	4,568,597,248	472,909,272	170,976,697	342,859,222	130,050,050	58,566,312
1878	78,960	4,589,948,793	490,103,351	187,575,167	365,466,061	124,637,290	53,629,368
1879	82,223	4,762,506,010	529,012,999	219,916,724	386,676,108	142,336,191	61,681,470
1880	84,225	4,897,401,997	615,401,931	255,193,436	467,748,928	147,653,003	77,115,411
1881	94,486	6,055,798,785	725,325,119	276,654,119	551,968,477	173,356,642	93,344,200
1882	107,158	6,640,493,397	770,356,716	310,682,877	506,367,247	202,140,775	102,031,434
1883	110,414	6,746,579,147	823,772,924	293,367,285	549,756,695	215,287,824	102,052,543
1884	115,672	7,431,732,458	770,684,908	268,064,496	506,925,375	208,300,940	93,244,835
1885	123,320	7,583,424,898	772,568,833	269,493,931	519,690,992	200,883,911	77,672,105
1886	125,185	7,882,474,838	829,940,836	300,603,564	550,359,104	211,929,857	81,654,138
1887	137,028	8,378,505,145	940,150,702	334,989,119	636,666,223	240,542,876	91,573,458

NOTE.—(a) No comprehensive figures of the business of the railways of the United States are attainable prior to the above. And even these tables are the fruit of private enterprise, in compiling from the official annual reports of each road the results of the traffic as shown above, and including for the year 1885 the operations of companies running 123,320 miles of railway. No department of the Federal Government has been invested with authority to require returns of railway operations, except from the transcontinental lines chartered or endowed by Congress, nor are there State officers charged with such duties except in a few of the States. (b) This table includes elevated railroads.

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES RAILWAYS IN 1887—AVERAGES.

For each 100 miles of railroad operated in the United States there are—

Locomotives	20.32
Passenger cars	15.02
Baggage, mail, and express cars	4.81
Freight cars of all kinds	698
The capital stock aggregates to each mile of completed road	\$28,321
Bonded debt to each mile of completed road	\$28,290
Total cost of construction and equipment each mile	\$52,699
Gross earnings per mile of road in operation	\$6,861
Net earnings per mile of road in operation	\$2,444
Interest paid on bonds per mile of completed road	\$1,320.41
Dividends paid on stock per mile of completed road	\$608.20
Ratio of interest paid to total funded debt	per cent.. 4.71
Ratio of dividends to aggregate capital stock	do .. 2.18
Average fare per mile	cents.. 2.28
Average freight charge per ton	cents per mile.. 1.06
Total number of passengers transported in 1887	428,225,513
Total freight transported on all railroads in 1887	552,074,752 tons..

NO. 100.—MILEAGE, CAPITAL, COST, AND REVENUE OF THE RAILROADS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual.]

States and Territories.	Length of line.	Length of line operated	Capital account.			Cost of rail-road and equipment.	Gross earnings.				Interest paid on bonds.	Interest paid on stocks.
			Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Total investment. ^a		From passengers.	From freight.	From all sources.	Net earnings.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama	2,442	2,142	55,478,488	42,855,500	103,678,919	99,786,885	2,116,364	6,104,656	8,749,798	2,648,318	1,796,344	64,950
Arizona	609	153	23,430,800	14,662,000	38,429,480	37,016,803	28,882	215,503	258,376	158,149	637,320	.....
Arkansas	1,804	1,315	28,024,649	32,732,027	64,464,485	63,206,013	1,084,655	3,072,763	4,445,991	1,356,331	1,016,285	1,743
California	4,265	5,767	168,671,474	143,816,923	317,148,435	349,289,069	12,000,684	24,899,852	42,035,403	16,749,531	10,914,923	20,100
Colorado	3,014	2,183	93,577,300	59,608,500	161,490,590	156,920,132	2,413,875	8,146,241	11,246,550	4,084,015	2,119,555	1,431,712
Connecticut	1,010	1,064	37,640,208	12,123,600	51,675,191	50,273,613	5,954,472	5,761,801	12,424,760	3,564,682	650,648	2,340,224
Dakota	522	15	9,027,000	8,727,000	17,754,000	17,754,000	673	68,965	70,436	611,250	363,230	.....
Delaware	254	255	5,084,139	6,732,000	11,866,465	9,100,721	410,944	759,784	1,208,888	69,251	381,550	.....
Florida	1,927	1,182	26,840,900	23,034,000	50,342,750	46,461,630	893,805	1,440,528	2,590,945	492,445	469,427	9,000
Georgia	3,737	3,002	49,386,901	62,410,586	115,928,180	98,968,804	2,919,018	7,363,319	12,164,408	3,754,024	2,685,925	835,292
Idaho	64	.....	2,652,500	1,112,500	3,765,000	3,765,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	16,052	16,498	333,598,919	374,656,255	745,113,010	637,171,416	24,582,488	71,891,588	103,860,374	40,946,640	18,096,161	17,085,397
Indiana	5,962	6,020	128,115,520	125,909,100	271,523,737	242,966,915	9,325,991	26,330,019	37,351,573	10,985,302	7,198,182	806,907
Iowa	3,497	2,754	59,132,974	54,734,985	122,163,383	115,944,943	1,624,240	4,845,714	7,411,818	1,766,110	1,867,058	172,686
Kansas	8,404	6,397	140,262,240	145,823,636	309,876,875	272,405,884	7,108,132	18,749,328	27,983,559	10,866,490	5,851,732	5,048,865
Kentucky	2,838	1,955	72,909,659	116,242,596	194,195,282	162,445,598	3,209,763	9,609,767	13,726,218	5,670,230	3,125,810	3,000
Louisiana	1,754	1,024	32,999,400	49,567,966	86,542,200	84,650,758	1,185,353	5,574,306	7,135,208	1,988,607	2,757,636	400,000
Maine	1,240	1,143	20,301,157	21,327,392	43,249,144	40,328,200	2,117,865	3,015,247	5,372,307	1,774,329	1,136,018	836,854
Maryland	1,350	1,215	39,873,324	58,025,901	110,677,044	100,462,211	3,845,593	10,508,744	14,697,135	5,563,720	4,347,111	1,363,842
Massachusetts	2,531	3,377	126,433,079	82,691,079	225,583,722	196,618,219	17,927,692	19,751,505	39,804,386	11,100,843	3,546,708	5,665,424
Michigan	5,012	4,806	87,360,604	96,286,685	201,042,549	194,745,192	8,794,440	19,093,060	29,125,572	8,741,422	4,610,050	2,060,111
Minnesota	8,447	8,653	219,257,903	210,058,511	462,507,575	430,284,220	8,839,235	27,831,556	38,786,063	15,228,012	11,049,679	3,469,441
Mississippi	7,709	343	10,920,018	13,598,641	25,608,747	24,109,212	320,190	837,805	1,233,606	303,242	284,400	.....
Missouri	7,819	6,936	217,442,840	212,914,288	448,158,460	356,438,620	10,216,650	30,902,454	44,395,579	17,861,476	12,270,887	5,774,364
Montana	215	91	4,067,250	3,767,250	7,834,500	7,634,500	118,191	462,947	599,092	629,915	146,520	.....
Nebraska	3,334	3,166	68,693,800	134,757,167	221,813,144	191,064,637	5,536,959	16,200,757	23,446,343	10,571,858	6,035,824	273,750
Nevada	515	145	11,179,750	5,155,000	16,539,850	14,906,070	164,739	601,312	801,244	366,203	22,575	.....
New Hampshire	888	370	17,117,100	5,995,600	26,227,944	24,474,421	848,411	1,530,245	2,551,138	931,136	305,022	880,785
New Jersey	1,907	2,066	122,929,087	144,363,145	278,795,032	259,856,671	10,061,417	22,742,177	37,610,343	12,639,750	12,122,094	5,487,370
New Mexico	931	907	85,381,100	40,856,534	134,913,212	126,480,678	994,609	1,653,798	2,790,663	3,992	890,800	.....
New York	7,552	7,457	438,295,088	391,209,356	870,764,972	796,199,085	22,917,261	53,159,365	76,661,049	25,392,221	16,527,229	6,260,453
North Carolina	1,979	1,640	25,561,801	25,638,500	53,511,884	50,050,693	834,511	2,135,147	3,269,078	998,344	792,659	516,000
Ohio	9,570	9,575	396,811,810	344,817,959	786,549,922	724,488,833	18,935,652	58,733,984	82,935,306	27,666,682	12,721,204	6,851,511
Oregon	1,519	1,051	28,140,000	38,569,372	71,168,369	61,289,460	1,199,004	3,259,415	4,718,208	2,194,649	829,058	1,560,000
Pennsylvania	7,599	7,984	475,907,225	471,860,105	1,056,577,234	645,444,322	23,788,321	96,836,151	124,081,380	51,061,990	24,498,706	15,895,141
Rhode Island	150	143	4,552,330	2,155,075	6,769,624	5,790,787	913,316	650,815	1,665,616	498,410	126,446	309,000

South Carolina ..	1, 939	1, 840	18, 821, 580	31, 680, 892	52, 328, 467	49, 026, 798	1, 444, 340	3, 347, 676	5, 213, 672	1, 329, 107	1, 206, 213	108, 186
Tennessee	2, 916	3, 050	80, 728, 738	72, 350, 000	157, 047, 148	149, 266, 096	3, 791, 513	9, 463, 536	14, 060, 628	4, 862, 336	3, 545, 251	118, 895
Texas	6, 933	5, 249	113, 723, 122	161, 150, 623	286, 669, 036	279, 841, 910	4, 274, 142	14, 796, 090	21, 156, 158	4, 360, 157	4, 213, 349	.....
Utah	1, 308	1, 245	21, 436, 477	21, 539, 000	45, 081, 487	45, 163, 844	858, 187	2, 895, 105	4, 048, 922	1, 030, 534	1, 112, 160	.....
Vermont	865	887	19, 883, 300	15, 613, 000	36, 730, 840	34, 182, 007	1, 354, 329	2, 829, 851	4, 505, 844	1, 396, 791	662, 662	167, 120
Virginia	3, 101	3, 574	114, 970, 092	113, 552, 537	242, 969, 751	203, 286, 859	4, 359, 901	13, 231, 861	18, 994, 402	6, 668, 249	3, 673, 193	337, 809
Washington	193	44	2, 436, 800	3, 001, 500	5, 574, 297	5, 888, 771	32, 240	237, 211	290, 867	132, 968	20, 760	.....
West Virginia ..	768	501	31, 949, 322	11, 510, 000	45, 188, 304	36, 649, 961	553, 982	1, 026, 640	1, 676, 846	412, 041	450, 911	40, 403
Wisconsin	7, 720	7, 156	103, 881, 261	160, 412, 830	274, 525, 436	262, 939, 942	7, 217, 419	22, 626, 280	32, 198, 632	12, 330, 321	7, 374, 269	3, 817, 123
Wyoming	833	646	16, 673, 000	17, 336, 000	36, 065, 538	34, 422, 432	423, 428	1, 470, 355	2, 030, 770	734, 435	965, 166	.....

RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS OF STATES.

New England	6, 684	6, 984	225, 927, 174	139, 905, 746	390, 236, 465	351, 667, 247	29, 116, 085	33, 539, 464	66, 324, 051	19, 266, 191	6, 427, 504	10, 199, 407
Middle States	18, 662	18, 977	1, 082, 088, 863	1, 072, 190, 507	2, 328, 680, 747	1, 811, 063, 010	64, 023, 536	184, 006, 221	254, 258, 795	94, 648, 430	57, 876, 690	20, 006, 806
Central Northern ..	44, 316	44, 055	1, 049, 768, 114	1, 102, 082, 829	2, 278, 754, 654	2, 062, 312, 298	68, 855, 990	198, 674, 931	285, 471, 457	100, 670, 367	49, 999, 866	30, 621, 049
South Atlantic ..	13, 451	11, 739	267, 530, 596	267, 826, 515	560, 269, 336	484, 444, 745	11, 005, 557	28, 546, 171	43, 909, 351	13, 654, 210	9, 278, 328	1, 846, 690
Gulf and Missis-												
sippi Valley	10, 659	8, 514	253, 036, 303	294, 614, 703	567, 072, 296	520, 258, 549	10, 623, 183	31, 590, 070	44, 905, 458	15, 472, 733	11, 509, 441	586, 845
Southwestern	28, 905	22, 987	678, 411, 251	653, 085, 608	1, 405, 572, 658	1, 255, 302, 237	26, 092, 063	77, 320, 674	112, 018, 500	38, 532, 461	26, 362, 608	12, 256, 684
Northwestern	16, 848	15, 325	376, 851, 927	429, 380, 913	868, 138, 140	797, 104, 732	16, 542, 726	50, 880, 294	72, 344, 522	28, 259, 250	20, 427, 477	3, 642, 127
Pacific	8, 473	8, 405	257, 947, 801	227, 856, 295	497, 706, 918	517, 319, 017	14, 283, 736	32, 108, 398	52, 153, 020	20, 632, 034	13, 536, 796	1, 853, 850
Total	147, 998	136, 986	4, 191, 562, 029	4, 186, 943, 116	8, 896, 431, 214	7, 799, 471, 835	240, 542, 876	636, 666, 223	931, 385, 154	331, 135, 676	195, 418, 710	90, 013, 458

^a This column embraces "capital stock," "bonded debt," "unfunded debt," and "current account."

^b Deficiency.

No. 101.—FREIGHT CHARGES PER TON PER MILE ON THE FOLLOWING TRUNK RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ON THE NEW YORK STATE CANALS, FROM 1868 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Railroads and canals.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
New York Central Railroad <i>a</i>	2.743	2.387	1.884	1.649	1.593	1.573	1.462	1.275	1.051	1.014
Pennsylvania Railroad <i>b</i>	1.906	1.718	1.549	1.389	1.416	1.415	1.255	1.058	.892	.980
New York, Lake Erie and Western <i>a</i>	1.81	1.538	1.333	1.435	1.526	1.454	1.312	1.209	1.099	.955
Boston and Albany Railroad <i>a</i>	2.811	2.435	2.193	2.09	2.016	1.958	1.818	1.533	1.288	1.208
Philadelphia and Erie <i>b</i>	1.609	1.433	1.303	1.205	1.192	1.135	.977	.865	.776	.786
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern <i>b</i>	2.336	1.714	1.504	1.391	1.374	1.335	1.18	1.01	.817	.804
Michigan Central <i>b</i>	2.45	2.09	1.982	1.747	1.867	1.891	1.569	1.398	1.115	.878
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy <i>b</i>	3.248	3.063	2.392	2.2	2.076	1.921	1.901	1.889	1.603	1.428
Chicago and Northwestern <i>d</i>	3.168	.....	3.093	2.869	2.614	2.351	2.226	1.946	1.789	1.702
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul <i>b</i> .....	.....	3.10	2.82	2.54	2.43	2.50	2.38	2.10	2.04	2.08
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and South- ern <i>b</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.63	2.20	2.05	1.98
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific <i>e</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	2.64	2.49	2.29	2.07	1.92	1.91	1.71
Illinois Central <i>b</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.16	2.20	2.09	1.93	1.80	1.82
Chicago and Alton <i>b</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.124	1.879	1.626	1.447
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago <i>b</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.41	1.26	1.10	.93	1.01
Chesapeake and Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine Central .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile and Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average on railroads	2.453	2.164	2.005	1.923	1.896	1.803	1.750	1.554	1.386	1.320
New York State canals	.872	.924	.835	1.027	1.016	.887	.743	.668	.679	.564

Railroads and canals.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
New York Central Railroad <i>a</i>	.914	.80	.88	.78	.73	.91	.83	.68	.76	.78
Pennsylvania Railroad <i>b</i>	.918	.796	.88	.799	.817	.819	.740	.73	.755	.73
New York, Lake Erie and Western <i>a</i>	.973	.78	.84	.805	.749	.780	.685	.628	.636	.662
Boston and Albany Railroad <i>a</i>	1.129	1.11	1.20	1.04	1.07	1.19	1.09	.94	1.10	1.17
Philadelphia and Erie <i>b</i>	.628	.512	.56	.55	.62	.62	.58	.50	.52	.54
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern <i>b</i>	.734	.642	.75	.62	.63	.728	.652	.55	.639	.67
Michigan Central <i>b</i>	.848	.692	.842	.718	.77	.83	.65	.56	.686	.694
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy <i>b</i>	1.247	1.023	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Chicago and Northwestern <i>d</i>	1.724	1.56	1.49	1.47	1.42	1.42	1.31	1.19	1.19	1.10
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul <i>b</i>	1.80	1.72	1.76	1.70	1.48	1.39	1.29	1.28	1.17	1.01
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and South- ern <i>b</i>	1.92	1.88	2.08	1.76	1.50	1.56	1.47	1.41	1.30	1.26
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific <i>e</i>	1.56	1.43	1.21	1.22	1.28	1.17	1.10	1.40	1.07	1.01
Illinois Central <i>b</i>	1.64	1.52	1.54	1.52	1.42	1.43	1.37	1.31	1.16	1.09
Chicago and Alton <i>b</i>	1.298	1.054	1.206	1.24	1.26	1.13	1.01	1.01	.96	.95
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago <i>b</i>	.88	.76	.92	.74	.75	.79	.67	.58	.69	.71
Chesapeake and Ohio .....	.....	.858	.869	.891	.793	.723	.672	.548	.541	.536
Maine Central	3.32	2.87	2.74	2.74	2.75	2.42	2.39	2.46	2.17	2.33
Mobile and Ohio	2.29	2.48	2.20	2.06	2.15	2.28	1.97	1.70	1.51	1.32
Average on railroads	1.401	1.249	1.292	1.215	1.188	1.188	1.087	1.028	.992	.974
New York State canals	.42	.46	.49	.38	.42	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i> ..	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>

a Year ending September 30.

b Year ending December 31.

c No data.

d Year ending May 31.

e Year ending March 31.

f Tolls abolished.

No. 102.—TOTAL NUMBER OF TONS (OF 2,000 POUNDS) TRANSPORTED UPON THE NEW YORK STATE CANALS, THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, THE NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD, THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, AND THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD EACH YEAR FROM 1868 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the annual reports of the various railroad companies and of the auditor of the canal department, State of New York.]

Year.	On New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.	On New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad.	On Pennsyl- vania Rail- road Division.	On Baltimore and Ohio Rail- road.	Total by rail.	On New York State canals.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1868.....	1,846,599	3,908,243	4,722,015	<i>a</i>	10,476,857	6,442,225
1869.....	2,281,885	4,312,209	5,402,991	<i>a</i>	11,997,085	5,859,080
1860.....	4,122,000	4,852,505	5,804,051	<i>a</i>	14,778,556	6,173,769
1871.....	4,532,056	4,844,208	7,100,294	<i>a</i>	16,476,558	6,467,888
1872.....	4,393,965	5,564,274	8,459,535	<i>a</i>	18,417,774	6,673,370
1873.....	5,522,724	6,312,702	9,211,231	<i>a</i>	21,046,657	6,364,782
1874.....	6,114,678	6,364,276	8,626,946	<i>a</i>	21,105,900	5,804,588
1875.....	6,001,954	6,239,946	9,115,368	<i>a</i>	21,357,268	4,859,858
1876.....	6,803,680	5,972,818	9,922,911	<i>a</i>	21,699,409	4,172,129
1877.....	6,351,356	6,182,451	9,738,295	<i>a</i>	22,272,102	4,955,963
1878.....	7,695,413	6,150,568	10,946,752	<i>a</i>	24,792,733	5,171,320
1879.....	9,015,753	8,212,641	13,684,041	<i>a</i>	30,912,435	5,362,372
1880.....	10,533,038	8,715,892	15,364,788	7,154,236	41,767,954	6,457,656
1881.....	11,591,379	11,086,823	18,229,365	7,294,014	48,201,581	5,179,192
1882.....	11,330,393	11,895,238	20,360,399	7,592,773	51,178,803	5,467,423
1883.....	10,892,440	13,610,623	21,674,160	8,038,888	54,216,111	5,664,056
1884.....	10,212,418	16,219,598	22,583,825	8,764,396	57,780,237	5,009,488
1885.....	10,802,957	14,959,970	24,047,028	8,629,091	58,439,046	4,731,784
1886.....	12,718,101	18,668,239	26,420,948	10,460,590	68,267,878	5,293,982
1887.....	14,626,954	19,865,749	30,847,635	11,260,644	76,600,982	5,553,805
1888.....	15,262,873	21,312,859	34,569,086	11,837,232	82,982,050	4,942,948

a No data.

No. 103.—QUANTITIES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND MEAL RECEIVED, AND ROUTES BY WHICH RECEIVED, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, AND QUANTITIES RECEIVED AT THE PORTS OF PORTLAND, ME., BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, AND MONTREAL FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1881 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From annual reports of New York Produce Exchange, except as noted below.]

Ports.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
New York:	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
By canal, via river.....	38,192,730	32,150,406	41,220,908	37,925,257
Coastwise and river.....	3,131,210	2,481,048	3,725,238	2,417,962
By rail.....	98,574,248	79,773,926	79,390,091	75,076,847
Total New York.....	139,898,188	114,405,380	124,336,237	115,420,066
Portland, Me.....	2,769,830	1,729,916	3,200,506	7,934,194
Boston.....	35,423,047	29,903,006	37,527,022	34,520,298
Philadelphia.....	28,854,555	19,412,735	22,333,384	20,339,130
Baltimore.....	43,341,929	29,022,468	35,847,124	33,119,600
New Orleans.....	22,754,957	11,689,347	18,373,230	12,981,300
Total United States Atlantic ports ...	273,042,506	206,162,852	241,617,503	224,314,599
Montreal, Canada.....	19,083,238	16,302,309	18,096,445	17,554,523
Ports.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
New York:	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
By canal, via river.....	29,930,587	44,036,522	46,011,000	34,021,275
Coastwise and river.....	3,738,304	2,132,370	1,414,708	3,474,619
By rail.....	92,968,540	84,741,170	80,075,096	68,556,476
Total New York.....	126,637,431	130,910,062	127,500,804	106,052,370
Portland, Me.....	^a 6,563,916	5,867,150	6,398,824	5,999,878
Boston.....	^a 31,166,369	35,769,884	31,921,497	33,401,549
Philadelphia.....	^a 23,189,449	21,314,992	25,038,809	17,158,523
Baltimore.....	^a 34,299,861	38,772,444	39,252,205	30,275,840
New Orleans.....	11,305,012	12,799,283	16,853,936	12,030,865
Total United States Atlantic ports ...	233,162,038	245,433,815	246,966,075	204,919,025
Montreal, Canada.....	15,814,616	21,098,527	19,891,891	14,018,520

^a From Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange.

NOTE.—Receipts at New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore include shipments from the West to foreign countries through these ports on through bills of lading. Receipts at Portland via Montreal are duplications of receipts reported at Montreal. Receipts at Baltimore include flour ground by city millers and exported. Receipts at New Orleans do not include shipments of oats and corn through that port to foreign countries on through bills of lading, of which there were received in 1885, corn, bushels, 1,160,680; oats, bushels, 1,771,485.

Grain embraces flour as wheat, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, malt, and pease.

No. 104.—ANNUAL AVERAGE FREIGHT RATES PER BUSHEL OF WHEAT FOR TRANSPORTATION FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1857 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Calendar year.	Average rates per bushel.		By all rail.	Calendar year.	Average rates per bushel.		By all rail.
	By lake and canal. ^a	By lake and rail.			By lake and canal. ^a	By lake and rail.	
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1857.....	25.29			1873.....	19.19	26.9	33.2
1858.....	16.28			1874.....	14.10	16.9	28.7
1859.....	17.59			1875.....	11.43	14.6	24.1
1860.....	24.83			1876.....	9.58	11.8	16.5
1861.....	26.55			1877.....	11.24	15.8	20.3
1862.....	26.33			1878.....	9.15	11.4	17.7
1863.....	22.91			1879.....	11.60	13.3	17.3
1864.....	28.36			1880.....	12.27	15.7	19.9
1865.....	26.62			1881.....	8.19	10.4	14.4
1866.....	29.61			1882.....	7.89	10.9	14.6
1867.....	22.36			1883.....	8.37	11.5	16.5
1868.....	22.79	29.0	42.6	1884.....	6.31	9.95	13.125
1869.....	25.12	25.0	35.1	1885.....	5.87	9.02	14.00
1870.....	17.10	22.0	33.3	1886.....	8.71	12.00	16.50
1871.....	20.24	25.0	31.0	1887.....	8.51	12.00	16.33
1872.....	24.47	28.0	33.5	1888.....	5.93	14.7	14.50

^a Including canal tolls until 1882, but not Buffalo transfer charges.

^b Averages of officially published tariffs. The actual cost of transportation was somewhat less, as rates were unsettled during a considerable portion of each year, and grain was frequently taken at less than tariff rates.

No. 105.—ANNUAL AVERAGE CANAL FREIGHT RATES ON WHEAT AND THE TOLLS ON WHEAT TO NEW YORK, AND THE ELEVATING AND STORAGE RATES AT BUFFALO, N. Y., FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1870 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared by Mr. William Thurstone, secretary of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange.]

Year.	Average canal freight rates.	Tolls.	Elevating, including storage. ^a	Year.	Average canal freight rates.	Tolls.	Elevating, including storage. ^a
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1870.....	11.2	3.1	1.25	1880.....	6.5	1	1
1871.....	12.6	3.1	1.25	1881.....	4.7	1	.875
1872.....	13	3.1	1.25	1882.....	5.4	1	.875
1873.....	11.4	3.1	1.25	1883.....	4.9		.875
1874.....	10	3.1	1.25	1884.....	4.2		.875
1875.....	7.9	2	1	1885.....	3.8		.875
1876.....	6.6	2	1	1886.....	5		.875
1877.....	7.4	1	1	1887.....	4.5		.875
1878.....	6	1	1	1888.....	3.4		.875
1879.....	6.8	1	1				

^a Storage varied; 5 to 10 days the limit.

NOTE.—Prior to 1870 tolls were 6.21 cents per bushel and the elevating charge was 2 cents per bushel.

No. 106.—ANNUAL AVERAGE FREIGHT RATES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR FROM SAINT LOUIS TO VARIOUS POINTS DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1876 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared by Mr. George H. Morgan, secretary Merchants' Exchange, Saint Louis, Mo.]

Calendar year.	From Saint Louis.					
	To New Orleans by river.		To New York by rail.		To Liverpool.	
	On grain in sacks per 100 pounds.	On wheat in bulk by barges per bushel.	On grain per 100 pounds.	On flour per barrel.	Via New Orleans on wheat per bushel.	Via New York on wheat per bushel.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1876.....			39.5	79		
1877.....	21	8.5	41	82		
1878.....	17.5	7.25	38	76		
1879.....	18	7.75	32.5	67		
1880.....	19	8.25	42	84		
1881.....	20	6	32	64		
1882.....	20	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	29.5	59	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883.....	17.75	5.5	33	66	19 $\frac{7}{8}$	27
1884.....	14	6.625	26	52	14 $\frac{7}{8}$	21.25
1885.....	15	6.4	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.5
1886.....	16	6.5	29	58	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
1887.....	18	6.5	32.125	64.25	14.8	24.8
1888.....	15	6.5	a 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22.95

a These figures, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, represent published rates. At times during the year the rate was cut to 20 cents, making the average rate on that basis, Saint Louis to Liverpool via New York, as low as 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel.

NOTE 1.—In the normal condition of freight rates, the rate to Boston would be 5 cents per 100 pounds higher than to New York, to Philadelphia 2 cents per 100 pounds lower than to New York, and to Baltimore 3 cents per 100 pounds lower than to New York; but sometimes rates by these cities are independent of local rail rates.

NOTE 2.—The rate on flour is always double the rate on grain per 100 pounds.

No. 107.—MILEAGE OF LINES AND WIRES, NUMBER OF OFFICES, AND TRAFFIC OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY FOR EACH YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, FROM 1866 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From A. R. Spofford's American Almanac, 1889.]

Year.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of offices.	Number of messages sent.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	Average tolls per message.	Average cost per message.	Average profit per message.
					<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1866.....	37,380	75,686	2,250							
1867.....	46,270	85,291	2,565	5,879,282	6,568,925	3,944,006	2,624,920			
1868.....	50,183	97,594	3,219	6,404,595	7,004,560	4,362,849	2,641,711	104.7	63.4	41.3
1869.....	52,099	104,584	3,607	7,934,933	7,316,918	4,568,117	2,748,801	89.3	54.7	34.6
1870.....	54,109	112,191	3,972	9,157,646	7,138,738	4,910,772	2,227,966	75.5	51.2	24.3
1871.....	56,032	121,151	4,606	10,646,077	7,637,449	5,104,787	2,532,662	69.5	45.7	23.8
1872.....	62,033	137,190	5,237	12,144,499	8,457,096	5,666,863	2,790,233	66.2	43.8	22.4
1873.....	65,757	154,472	5,740	14,456,832	9,333,018	6,575,056	2,757,963	62.5	43.4	19.1
1874.....	71,585	175,735	6,188	16,329,256	9,262,657	6,755,734	2,506,920	54.9	39.5	15.4
1875.....	72,833	179,496	6,565	17,153,710	9,564,575	6,335,415	3,229,158	54.0	35.2	18.8
1876.....	73,532	183,832	7,072	18,729,567	10,034,986	6,635,474	3,399,510	50.9	33.5	17.4
1877.....	76,955	194,323	7,500	21,158,941	9,812,353	6,672,225	3,140,128	43.6	29.8	13.8
1878.....	81,002	206,202	8,014	23,918,894	9,861,355	6,309,813	3,551,543	38.9	25.0	13.0
1879.....	82,987	211,566	8,534	25,070,106	10,960,640	6,160,200	4,800,440	43.7	24.5	19.1
1880.....	85,645	233,534	9,077	29,216,509	12,782,895	6,948,957	5,833,938	43.7	23.7	19.1
1881.....	110,340	327,171	10,377	32,500,800	14,393,544	8,485,264	5,908,280	44.2	26.1	18.1
1882.....	131,060	374,368	12,068	38,842,247	17,114,166	9,996,096	7,118,070	44.0	25.7	18.3
1883.....	144,294	432,726	12,917	40,581,177	19,454,903	11,794,553	7,660,350	38.0	25.0	13.0
1884.....	145,037	450,571	13,761	42,076,226	19,632,940	13,022,504	6,610,436	36.5	25.2	11.3
1885.....	147,500	462,283	14,184	42,096,583	17,706,834	12,005,909	5,700,924	32.1	24.9	7.2
1886.....	151,832	489,607	15,142	43,289,807	16,298,638	12,378,783	3,919,855	37.6	28.5	9.1
1887.....	156,814	524,641	15,658	47,394,530	17,191,910	13,154,629	4,037,281	36.2	27.7	8.5
1888.....	171,375	616,248	17,241	51,463,955	19,711,164	14,640,592	5,070,572	31.2	23.2	8.0

The greatly increased mileage since 1880 is principally due to the fact that in 1881 the Western Union Telegraph Company absorbed by purchase all the lines of the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, the former having previously in operation over 12,000 miles of line and the latter 8,706 miles. Capital stock of the Western Union, \$86,200,000.

The Western Union has exclusive contracts with several international cable companies, operating eight Atlantic cables, and guaranties 5 per cent. annual dividends on the stock of the American Cable Company; amount, \$14,000,000.

Besides the above, there are many new lines of telegraph which have complied with the United States telegraph act of 1866, and are operating wires with or without connection with railway companies.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company of the United States, established in 1881, has about 8,000 miles of line, 60,000 miles of wire, 1,200 offices, and has extended its lines North and South, operating already from Boston to Chicago, Saint Louis, Washington, etc. Capital stock, \$2,500,000. This line is now leased and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Telegraph, having lines co-extensive with its railway system and branches, besides many newly extended wires South and West, constituting 6,711 miles of lines and 54,087 miles of wire, was purchased for \$5,000,000 in 1887 by the Western Union Company, which now owns and operates it.

The Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, New York, organized March 23, 1881, has about 4,000 miles of line, 28,300 miles of wire, and is in operation to many leading points. Capital authorized, \$3,000,000. Debt about \$7,500,000, as stated in August, 1884. Sold in foreclosure July 31, 1885, and now operated by the United Lines of Telegraph.

The American Rapid Telegraph Company, New York to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, etc., with capital stock of \$4,000,000, has been leased by the Western Union Company.

The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, of New York, organized June 21, 1881, has about 1,500 miles of line and 4,500 miles of wire in operation, from New York to Chicago, etc., and owns what are claimed to be very valuable patents in improved wires and telegraphy. Authorized capital stock, \$21,000,000, of which about \$7,000,000 has been issued. Now operated by the United Lines of Telegraph.

The aggregate mileage of telegraph lines in the United States open for public business exceeds 190,000 miles, besides railway, Government, private, and telephonic lines, length not ascertainable.

No. 108.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE POTATO CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

Year.	California.			Connecticut.			Dakota.			Illinois.			Indiana.		
	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.
1867	Acres. (a)	Bushels. (a)	Dollars. (a)	Acres. 14, 147	Bushels. 962, 000	Dollars. 1, 058, 200	Acres. (a)	Bushels. (a)	Dollars. (a)	Acres. 60, 710	Bushels. 3, 673, 000	Dollars. 4, 407, 600	Acres. 42, 267	Bushels. 3, 094, 000	Dollars. 3, 001, 180
1868	23, 800	2, 142, 000	1, 199, 520	14, 957	1, 750, 000	1, 592, 500	(a)	(a)	(a)	53, 521	3, 800, 000	3, 078, 000	35, 227	3, 100, 000	2, 325, 000
1869	19, 200	2, 400, 000	1, 896, 000	23, 148	2, 500, 000	1, 575, 000	(a)	(a)	(a)	72, 815	7, 500, 000	3, 075, 000	44, 811	4, 750, 000	2, 090, 000
1870	12, 317	1, 823, 000	2, 461, 050	23, 684	1, 729, 000	1, 711, 710	(a)	(a)	(a)	104, 037	8, 427, 000	5, 393, 280	57, 000	2, 565, 000	2, 128, 950
1871	11, 032	1, 677, 000	1, 526, 070	18, 264	1, 936, 000	1, 316, 480	(a)	(a)	(a)	117, 409	7, 162, 000	6, 087, 700	38, 062	2, 436, 000	1, 997, 520
1872	32, 203	1, 900, 000	2, 147, 000	18, 190	1, 819, 000	1, 491, 580	(a)	(a)	(a)	128, 906	9, 668, 000	4, 447, 280	40, 014	2, 801, 000	1, 512, 540
1873	25, 454	2, 800, 000	2, 380, 000	23, 433	2, 273, 000	1, 886, 590	(a)	(a)	(a)	137, 750	5, 510, 000	6, 171, 200	45, 000	2, 520, 000	2, 142, 000
1874	22, 400	2, 688, 000	2, 983, 680	25, 971	2, 727, 000	1, 963, 440	(a)	(a)	(a)	135, 236	7, 438, 000	6, 173, 540	34, 850	2, 091, 000	1, 693, 710
1875	29, 166	3, 500, 000	3, 290, 000	26, 481	2, 860, 000	1, 601, 600	(a)	(a)	(a)	118, 750	15, 200, 000	4, 864, 000	42, 788	5, 450, 000	1, 962, 000
1876	32, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 320, 000	26, 153	1, 700, 000	1, 649, 000	(a)	(a)	(a)	126, 000	9, 450, 000	5, 764, 500	66, 153	4, 300, 000	2, 408, 000
1877	32, 000	3, 200, 000	2, 400, 000	28, 000	2, 100, 000	1, 386, 000	(a)	(a)	(a)	138, 000	12, 834, 000	5, 646, 960	69, 047	5, 800, 000	2, 204, 000
1878	38, 400	4, 377, 600	4, 290, 048	29, 700	1, 336, 500	1, 309, 770	(a)	(a)	(a)	139, 400	9, 339, 800	4, 296, 308	60, 000	3, 840, 000	1, 804, 800
1879	39, 700	4, 247, 900	2, 761, 135	31, 500	3, 087, 000	1, 636, 110	(a)	(a)	(a)	144, 900	12, 751, 200	6, 375, 600	60, 000	4, 080, 000	1, 672, 800
1880	39, 300	5, 502, 000	4, 346, 580	32, 130	2, 795, 310	1, 677, 186	(a)	(a)	(a)	149, 250	11, 193, 750	6, 156, 562	58, 800	3, 469, 200	2, 046, 828
1881	52, 697	4, 479, 245	3, 583, 396	32, 051	2, 083, 315	2, 124, 981	(a)	(a)	(a)	131, 718	6, 322, 464	6, 638, 587	84, 626	2, 961, 910	3, 139, 625
1882	53, 751	4, 434, 453	2, 660, 672	32, 372	2, 479, 145	2, 032, 899	10, 500	1, 118, 500	425, 030	138, 304	11, 696, 558	5, 848, 279	89, 704	7, 227, 060	3, 613, 530
1883	54, 826	4, 440, 906	2, 664, 544	36, 257	3, 625, 700	1, 921, 621	12, 285	1, 265, 355	379, 607	141, 070	12, 978, 440	4, 672, 238	94, 189	8, 477, 010	2, 797, 413
1884	58, 664	5, 573, 000	3, 343, 800	31, 544	2, 555, 000	1, 533, 000	14, 128	1, 342, 000	429, 440	135, 427	10, 699, 000	3, 637, 660	92, 305	7, 015, 000	2, 455, 250
1885	57, 491	4, 887, 000	3, 078, 643	31, 229	2, 811, 000	1, 545, 836	36, 000	2, 700, 000	1, 134, 000	142, 198	12, 371, 000	5, 195, 915	94, 151	6, 779, 000	2, 440, 394
1886	60, 940	4, 753, 000	3, 136, 980	31, 541	2, 208, 000	1, 324, 800	46, 800	3, 042, 000	1, 764, 360	137, 932	9, 241, 000	3, 973, 630	94, 151	6, 779, 000	2, 576, 020
1887	63, 378	5, 070, 000	2, 889, 900	32, 172	2, 349, 000	2, 114, 100	49, 608	5, 209, 000	2, 239, 870	140, 691	4, 643, 000	4, 178, 700	96, 034	3, 169, 000	3, 010, 550

a Not separately stated.

No. 108.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE POTATO CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Iowa.			Kansas.			Kentucky.			Maine.			Maryland.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	30,919	3,361,000	2,655,190	2,880	314,000	320,280	25,364	1,286,000	1,260,280	40,450	3,503,000	3,257,790	16,971	1,205,000	1,325,500
1868	35,104	3,370,000	2,123,100	10,000	850,000	799,000	26,250	2,100,000	1,407,000	42,307	5,500,000	4,290,000	12,819	1,205,000	1,120,650
1869	36,585	4,500,000	2,295,000	10,067	1,500,000	690,000	30,434	2,100,000	1,113,000	58,593	7,500,000	3,960,000	14,383	1,050,000	672,000
1870	49,263	4,680,000	2,433,600	29,613	3,139,000	1,757,840	23,076	1,800,000	1,134,000	52,216	6,527,000	4,307,820	13,388	897,000	807,300
1871	46,442	6,084,000	2,311,920	35,587	3,452,000	2,381,880	30,782	2,124,000	1,656,720	51,478	7,310,000	3,362,600	17,042	1,210,000	859,100
1872	55,258	6,631,000	1,458,820	42,188	3,797,000	1,594,740	30,642	2,145,000	1,244,100	48,733	3,655,000	2,485,400	19,396	1,028,000	904,640
1873	75,341	3,315,000	2,917,200	30,000	3,000,000	2,820,000	31,582	1,737,000	1,076,940	25,615	2,997,000	1,558,440	16,700	1,336,000	935,200
1874	76,286	4,806,000	2,403,000	46,500	1,116,000	1,249,920	20,761	955,000	945,450	37,398	4,600,000	2,484,000	17,620	881,000	687,180
1875	79,090	8,700,000	2,088,000	40,000	4,480,000	1,209,600	16,836	1,650,000	808,500	54,299	5,810,000	2,440,200	17,361	1,250,000	675,000
1876	87,500	7,000,000	5,600,000	50,342	5,286,000	2,643,000	25,609	2,100,000	1,029,000	58,680	5,868,000	3,696,840	17,968	1,150,000	839,500
1877	95,000	9,500,000	3,610,000	44,444	3,200,000	1,984,000	27,586	2,400,000	1,032,000	70,000	7,000,000	3,220,000	16,944	1,525,000	1,021,750
1878	100,700	10,070,000	2,618,200	53,400	4,539,000	1,997,160	28,400	2,130,000	979,800	51,800	3,833,200	2,798,236	16,800	1,041,600	666,624
1879	105,700	9,090,200	2,908,864	52,300	4,184,000	3,305,360	27,500	1,815,000	925,650	51,800	6,993,000	2,937,060	16,300	1,532,200	919,320
1880	107,810	10,241,950	3,789,521	57,010	3,990,700	3,152,653	26,400	1,716,000	840,840	48,170	5,154,190	2,474,011	16,460	855,920	479,315
1881	118,930	6,541,150	6,671,973	69,147	2,627,586	3,415,862	43,319	1,602,803	1,602,803	64,274	3,342,248	2,573,531	20,415	959,905	988,702
1882	128,444	10,792,897	4,101,301	63,615	3,993,931	2,196,662	52,608	2,820,933	1,325,839	66,845	6,684,496	5,013,372	20,619	1,574,244	1,070,486
1883	134,866	13,216,868	3,700,723	79,519	6,361,520	3,307,990	53,195	4,255,600	1,829,908	70,856	8,219,296	3,945,262	21,238	1,655,564	745,454
1884	137,563	12,518,000	3,505,040	85,085	7,402,000	3,330,900	51,067	3,728,000	1,491,200	60,228	5,842,000	2,687,320	20,176	1,412,000	706,000
1885	137,563	12,381,000	5,076,075	87,638	7,011,000	3,645,741	50,556	3,387,000	1,422,646	62,035	6,204,000	2,605,470	20,378	1,528,000	748,892
1886	140,314	7,577,000	3,561,190	99,031	5,744,000	3,733,600	51,567	3,455,000	1,278,350	62,035	6,514,000	3,582,700	20,786	1,393,000	640,780
1887	144,523	7,949,000	4,928,380	108,934	6,427,000	4,498,900	51,051	2,297,000	1,906,510	68,239	4,436,000	3,060,840	20,994	1,323,000	727,650

No. 103.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE POTATO CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Massachusetts.			Michigan.			Minnesota.			Missouri.			Nebraska.		
	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.
1867	27,218	Bushels.	Dollars.	58,974	Bushels.	Dollars.	28,636	Bushels.	Dollars.	15,047	Bushels.	Dollars.	1,136	Bushels.	Dollars.
1868	34,913	4,050,000	2,900,430	60,106	5,750,000	4,197,500	21,523	3,150,000	2,898,000	11,555	1,112,000	1,078,640	4,545	108,000	143,640
1869	40,566	4,300,000	3,766,500	48,387	5,650,000	3,164,000	26,785	3,250,000	1,982,500	17,391	2,040,000	936,000	3,928	300,000	315,000
1870	25,090	2,208,000	2,924,000	73,684	7,500,000	2,775,000	24,037	3,000,000	2,160,000	21,359	2,000,000	940,000	8,180	550,000	220,000
1871	19,269	2,428,000	2,119,680	87,500	7,000,000	4,060,000	14,186	1,274,000	1,210,300	43,717	2,200,000	1,232,000	7,435	769,000	430,640
1872	21,421	2,185,000	1,651,040	91,045	5,950,000	4,938,500	22,383	1,745,000	680,550	39,637	3,410,000	2,182,400	8,709	922,000	295,040
1873	19,400	2,425,000	1,922,800	92,133	6,009,000	3,785,670	29,293	2,216,000	576,160	48,395	3,171,000	1,585,500	13,678	958,000	268,240
1874	22,263	2,449,000	1,697,500	87,368	7,601,000	5,251,600	35,214	2,900,000	1,827,000	50,550	1,839,000	1,599,930	8,333	383,000	375,340
1875	23,333	3,500,000	1,689,810	85,000	6,910,000	4,788,630	36,000	2,465,000	1,207,850	57,272	2,022,000	1,718,700	15,000	275,000	283,250
1876	32,500	3,250,000	1,820,000	86,363	10,625,000	3,293,750	32,291	4,500,000	1,305,000	71,052	6,300,000	2,331,000	18,181	1,950,000	370,500
1877	32,524	3,415,000	2,697,500	92,771	4,750,000	3,420,000	34,848	3,100,000	1,116,000	69,444	5,400,000	2,268,000	14,286	1,400,000	448,000
1878	34,100	2,046,000	1,902,780	91,000	6,916,000	2,772,000	35,900	2,300,000	1,012,000	72,200	6,250,000	2,750,000	14,000	1,500,000	600,000
1879	40,800	4,243,200	2,376,192	97,300	10,994,900	3,319,680	36,600	5,050,800	1,085,616	75,800	5,415,000	2,057,700	15,000	1,750,000	402,500
1880	41,620	5,244,120	2,674,501	97,300	10,897,600	4,507,909	36,970	4,880,040	1,262,700	78,830	6,897,800	3,310,944	15,750	1,215,000	437,400
1881	32,986	1,814,230	1,814,230	131,589	7,632,162	4,468,016	52,962	5,031,390	1,659,214	68,279	5,621,720	3,112,208	31,182	1,086,750	662,917
1882	33,646	2,939,053	2,498,195	138,168	12,364,102	5,316,564	55,610	5,132,018	3,270,403	72,376	2,662,881	2,982,427	37,418	1,496,736	1,466,801
1883	37,684	4,522,080	2,532,365	142,313	11,811,979	4,842,911	58,390	5,839,000	1,898,847	75,995	5,192,618	2,284,752	42,282	3,143,146	1,037,238
1884	33,916	3,154,000	2,050,100	146,582	13,192,000	3,298,000	61,310	5,579,000	1,576,530	78,275	6,535,570	2,614,228	47,356	3,467,124	1,040,137
1885	34,255	3,426,000	1,952,535	148,048	12,880,000	4,379,260	61,923	5,263,000	1,506,330	78,275	6,653,000	2,195,490	48,777	4,309,000	1,249,610
1886	33,912	3,425,000	2,123,500	146,568	11,725,000	4,572,750	63,161	5,306,000	2,105,382	82,189	6,653,000	2,594,816	54,630	3,951,000	1,422,337
1887	35,608	2,350,000	2,162,000	149,499	4,485,000	3,229,200	64,424	4,961,000	1,963,220	83,833	5,030,000	1,725,780	63,371	3,278,000	1,311,200
									2,778,160			3,118,600		4,436,000	2,572,880

No. 108.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE POTATO CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	New Hampshire.			New Jersey.			New York.			North Carolina.			Ohio.		
	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	29,158	2,843,000	2,302,830	42,809	2,423,000	3,416,430	296,726	24,925,000	22,432,500	9,010	838,000	519,560	95,994	7,238,000	7,238,000
1868	29,924	3,950,000	2,804,500	37,835	3,670,000	3,559,900	269,574	25,340,000	19,258,400	11,026	838,000	745,820	91,139	7,200,000	6,048,000
1869	30,000	4,500,000	2,025,000	56,989	5,300,000	3,286,000	250,000	28,500,000	14,535,000	9,121	675,000	540,000	85,714	9,600,000	4,032,000
1870	33,863	2,980,000	2,354,200	51,440	3,858,000	3,626,520	256,336	25,121,000	16,328,650	9,160	742,000	519,400	115,027	8,282,000	6,708,420
1871	27,671	3,874,000	1,898,260	40,989	3,935,000	2,597,100	246,514	26,377,000	12,660,960	7,771	816,000	579,360	89,718	8,613,000	5,426,190
1872	32,968	3,099,000	2,696,130	39,346	2,951,000	2,567,370	269,761	23,739,000	14,955,570	8,233	848,000	593,600	96,887	7,751,000	4,883,130
1873	21,273	3,191,000	1,531,680	39,555	3,566,000	2,385,200	241,990	24,925,000	13,459,500	8,298	780,000	538,200	71,117	6,045,000	5,319,600
1874	28,333	3,400,000	2,006,000	41,700	2,919,000	2,276,820	242,124	25,423,000	14,491,110	9,360	702,000	484,380	77,465	5,500,000	4,730,000
1875	31,578	4,200,000	1,764,000	50,000	4,100,000	2,214,000	327,102	35,000,000	12,600,000	8,764	745,000	499,150	123,300	12,700,000	4,572,000
1876	39,900	3,990,000	2,394,000	52,500	2,100,000	2,520,000	418,181	23,000,000	18,400,000	12,142	850,000	544,000	128,571	9,000,000	5,580,000
1877	40,000	4,480,000	2,240,000	53,704	5,800,000	3,016,000	374,286	39,300,000	16,506,000	11,847	853,000	665,340	125,555	11,300,000	4,520,000
1878	36,800	2,649,600	2,278,656	54,300	4,344,000	3,779,280	355,600	18,135,600	14,689,836	12,100	1,197,900	706,761	124,400	8,210,400	4,351,512
1879	35,700	4,141,200	1,987,776	58,100	5,170,900	3,050,831	369,300	38,407,200	13,826,592	12,000	1,104,000	695,520	124,400	10,822,800	4,653,804
1880	36,060	3,786,300	1,665,972	55,780	4,239,280	2,373,997	361,910	32,571,900	13,680,198	12,120	1,272,600	852,642	124,400	10,574,000	5,075,520
1881	29,066	1,831,158	1,464,926	40,016	2,400,960	2,496,998	353,402	20,143,914	17,525,205	18,682	709,916	496,941	150,789	4,674,459	5,141,905
1882	30,519	2,380,505	1,666,353	40,816	2,977,190	1,935,173	381,674	30,618,749	18,677,437	19,803	1,100,370	825,277	155,313	10,283,810	6,170,286
1883	31,435	3,489,285	1,500,393	44,081	4,275,857	2,351,721	400,758	38,472,768	15,004,380	20,199	1,312,935	892,796	166,185	16,452,315	6,580,926
1884	27,034	2,568,000	1,181,280	40,114	3,450,000	1,897,500	360,682	33,904,000	13,222,560	19,997	1,260,000	693,000	161,199	12,090,000	5,077,800
1885	27,304	2,785,000	1,225,404	40,916	3,069,000	1,657,098	357,075	19,996,000	8,998,290	20,597	1,256,000	716,158	166,035	12,453,000	4,856,524
1886	27,577	2,813,000	1,322,110	40,098	3,208,000	1,732,320	349,934	27,995,000	11,477,950	21,215	1,273,000	712,880	149,432	11,656,000	4,662,400
1887	28,956	1,216,000	1,033,600	41,301	2,767,000	2,019,910	353,433	23,327,000	14,462,740	21,427	1,114,000	657,260	156,904	4,707,000	4,283,370

No. 108.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE POTATO CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Oregon.			Pennsylvania.			Tennessee.			Vermont.			Virginia.		
	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	(a)	Bushels. (a)	Dollars. (a)	157,620	11,727,000	12,196,080	17,403	1,260,000	1,121,400	36,757	4,297,000	2,964,930	22,089	1,480,000	976,800
1868	(a)	(a)	(a)	134,681	11,852,000	11,022,360	16,164	1,180,000	885,600	35,555	4,800,000	2,880,000	18,243	1,350,000	999,000
1869	3,846	500,000	300,000	150,980	15,400,000	9,240,000	20,000	1,000,000	730,000	35,937	5,750,000	2,185,000	23,760	1,188,000	819,720
1870	4,758	414,000	318,780	127,402	11,084,000	8,645,520	13,863	1,220,000	634,400	34,992	4,899,000	2,498,490	22,472	1,236,000	877,560
1871	5,118	389,000	400,670	104,901	11,749,000	6,461,950	14,025	1,122,000	762,960	30,312	4,850,000	1,794,500	16,535	1,174,000	833,540
1872	4,725	482,000	265,100	112,737	11,161,000	7,031,430	14,571	1,122,000	639,540	38,981	4,171,000	2,210,630	16,119	1,080,000	777,600
1873	5,561	723,000	404,880	110,437	10,602,000	6,891,300	13,453	1,009,000	665,940	36,343	5,088,000	2,238,720	17,743	1,242,000	881,820
1874	6,106	751,000	383,010	109,797	9,223,000	7,286,170	12,100	605,000	586,850	32,979	4,782,000	2,056,260	15,706	1,068,000	683,520
1875	6,500	845,000	642,200	127,604	12,250,000	5,145,000	15,714	1,100,000	616,000	37,741	5,850,000	1,930,500	14,756	1,210,000	629,200
1876	7,142	1,000,000	640,000	136,000	6,800,000	5,780,000	15,750	1,260,000	604,800	37,607	5,265,000	2,632,500	21,093	1,350,000	837,000
1877	6,143	860,000	550,400	150,000	13,500,000	5,805,000	16,875	1,350,000	702,000	44,461	5,780,000	2,312,000	17,867	1,340,000	670,000
1878	6,300	598,500	359,100	154,500	8,961,000	6,272,700	16,200	1,166,400	454,896	37,800	2,721,600	2,041,200	18,400	1,600,800	800,400
1879	7,200	885,600	371,952	168,400	17,513,600	6,480,032	15,400	1,925,000	1,001,000	35,500	5,147,500	2,059,000	18,200	1,255,800	703,248
1880	6,910	925,940	546,305	170,080	13,436,320	6,449,434	15,250	1,174,250	587,125	35,140	4,954,740	2,080,991	17,650	1,394,350	641,401
1881	10,773	1,238,895	619,448	183,575	8,811,600	8,547,252	32,429	1,394,447	1,115,558	38,466	2,691,620	2,018,715	33,707	1,348,280	1,159,520
1882	11,312	1,251,284	713,232	196,425	15,860,880	9,040,702	34,699	1,924,337	1,058,385	41,159	4,118,179	2,800,362	34,718	2,197,696	1,340,595
1883	11,764	941,120	658,784	202,318	16,185,440	7,283,448	38,169	2,404,647	1,033,998	42,805	4,708,550	1,977,591	35,412	2,443,428	1,466,057
1884	12,587	1,385,000	415,500	192,202	16,337,000	6,371,430	38,551	2,390,000	1,195,000	35,528	3,482,000	1,323,160	34,350	2,061,000	1,133,550
1885	12,587	1,322,000	475,789	190,280	13,700,000	6,439,075	38,937	2,531,000	1,164,216	37,204	3,656,000	1,279,527	35,037	2,102,000	1,072,132
1886	12,965	1,037,000	642,940	192,183	14,606,000	6,718,760	38,937	2,531,000	1,063,020	36,185	3,763,000	1,429,940	35,387	2,300,000	1,081,000
1887	13,743	1,058,000	550,160	194,105	10,676,000	7,473,200	39,326	1,966,000	1,297,560	37,632	2,258,000	1,603,180	35,741	1,894,000	1,155,340

a Not separately stated.

No. 108.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE POTATO CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Washington.			West Virginia.			Wisconsin.			All other.			TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,339	650,000	526,500	42,677	4,097,000	2,826,930	67,894	5,874,000	4,250,640	1,192,195	97,783,000	89,276,830
1868	(a)	(a)	(a)	8,333	575,000	517,500	50,649	3,900,000	2,808,000	41,802	3,328,000	4,522,790	1,131,552	106,090,000	84,150,040
1869	(a)	(a)	(a)	10,365	850,000	484,500	44,859	4,800,000	2,496,000	53,586	4,673,000	4,653,510	1,222,250	133,886,000	71,651,730
1870	(a)	(a)	(a)	12,011	1,021,000	592,180	80,438	4,585,000	3,392,900	46,413	4,295,000	4,983,400	1,325,119	114,775,000	82,668,590
1871	(a)	(a)	(a)	13,424	980,000	646,800	52,400	5,502,000	3,026,100	33,329	3,234,700	3,500,761	1,220,912	120,461,700	71,836,671
1872	(a)	(a)	(a)	12,815	833,000	499,800	53,876	5,226,000	2,299,440	31,587	3,070,000	3,247,310	1,331,331	113,516,000	68,175,120
1873	(a)	(a)	(a)	11,771	824,000	576,800	69,915	4,964,000	3,971,200	33,909	3,191,000	3,271,110	1,295,139	106,089,000	74,774,830
1874	(a)	(a)	(a)	10,289	782,000	563,040	68,460	5,956,000	3,918,440	34,872	2,756,000	3,085,570	1,310,041	105,981,000	71,823,330
1875	(a)	(a)	(a)	10,454	1,150,000	586,500	72,380	7,600,000	2,204,000	42,772	4,352,000	3,557,720	1,510,041	166,877,000	65,019,420
1876	(a)	(a)	(a)	17,045	1,125,000	585,000	72,750	5,820,000	2,851,800	52,510	4,513,000	3,592,950	1,741,983	124,827,000	83,861,390
1877	(a)	(a)	(a)	13,176	1,120,000	571,200	127,778	11,500,000	4,025,000	45,701	4,185,000	2,978,850	1,792,287	170,092,000	76,249,500
1878	(a)	(a)	(a)	13,100	982,500	432,300	127,800	8,307,000	3,821,220	53,700	4,739,450	3,542,042	1,776,800	124,126,650	73,059,125
1879	(a)	(a)	(a)	12,200	902,800	415,288	132,900	13,555,800	4,473,414	52,300	4,612,000	4,098,172	1,836,800	181,626,400	79,153,673
1880	(a)	(a)	(a)	12,200	915,000	411,750	136,890	13,552,110	4,743,238	52,320	5,213,530	4,413,289	1,842,510	167,659,570	81,062,214
1881	(a)	(a)	(a)	23,616	1,062,720	1,052,093	96,288	7,221,600	6,066,144	96,686	6,057,900	5,207,585	2,041,670	109,145,494	99,291,341
1882	8,370	1,175,100	940,080	25,033	1,487,808	743,904	106,880	7,943,760	3,177,504	90,874	6,059,686	4,891,888	2,171,635	170,972,508	95,304,844
1883	9,123	1,003,530	551,942	26,034	2,264,958	1,064,530	110,086	10,127,912	3,342,211	95,941	7,408,668	5,569,283	2,289,275	208,164,425	87,848,991
1884	10,218	1,226,000	367,800	26,294	1,893,000	984,360	108,985	9,809,000	2,550,340	99,613	7,814,000	5,691,870	2,220,980	190,642,000	75,524,290
1885	10,422	1,136,000	397,599	27,609	1,933,000	831,031	107,895	8,955,000	4,208,984	103,308	7,903,000	5,483,634	2,265,823	175,029,000	78,153,403
1886	10,943	1,258,000	679,320	27,885	1,952,000	819,840	108,974	6,974,000	2,929,080	109,864	8,136,000	5,901,520	2,287,136	168,051,000	78,441,940
1887	11,381	1,218,000	548,100	27,885	1,422,000	1,094,940	110,064	8,255,000	6,273,800	113,065	8,091,000	5,637,340	2,357,322	134,103,000	91,506,740

a Not separately stated.

No. 109.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE HAY CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

(From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

Year.	Alabama.			California.			Connecticut.			Illinois.			Indiana.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	92,000	92,000	1,840,000				552,307	718,000	15,508,800	1,778,000	2,667,000	25,949,910	862,857	1,208,000	14,049,040
1868	51,204	85,000	1,638,800	338,345	450,000	6,750,000	767,826	883,000	15,231,750	1,905,000	2,667,000	26,670,000	948,148	1,280,000	14,195,200
1869	49,635	68,000	1,785,000	303,225	470,000	5,969,000	524,475	750,000	13,500,000	1,761,006	2,800,000	27,636,000	805,369	1,200,000	12,624,000
1870	46,616	62,000	1,240,000	416,891	617,000	10,303,900	333,076	433,000	11,084,800	1,605,932	1,895,000	20,352,300	765,354	972,000	11,139,120
1871	13,984	18,600	362,700	415,503	536,000	11,711,600	370,270	411,000	12,823,200	1,403,053	1,838,000	18,471,900	694,117	826,000	10,556,280
1872	13,900	13,900	254,787	413,333	620,000	9,672,000	472,566	534,000	13,910,700	1,428,888	1,929,000	18,267,630	692,741	859,000	10,763,270
1873	14,167	17,000	314,500	520,438	713,000	11,764,500	470,275	512,600	12,815,000	1,880,000	2,350,000	20,562,500	714,640	893,300	10,272,950
1874	14,571	15,300	267,750	458,357	641,700	9,683,253	508,615	661,200	12,728,100	1,860,417	2,232,500	23,418,925	711,416	803,900	11,190,288
1875	16,923	22,000	427,460	492,857	690,000	11,447,100	542,857	570,000	12,397,500	2,226,277	3,050,000	29,676,500	807,692	1,050,000	12,064,500
1876	18,461	24,000	402,000	629,629	850,000	9,868,500	558,252	575,000	10,062,500	2,500,000	3,500,000	23,380,000	920,000	1,150,000	9,855,500
1877	18,077	23,500	305,500	622,222	560,000	8,400,000	527,272	580,000	10,875,000	2,460,000	3,936,000	23,104,320	846,774	1,050,000	6,825,000
1878	19,000	34,200	577,980	620,000	1,271,000	16,027,310	527,000	843,200	9,654,640	2,370,000	3,531,300	18,150,832	1,200,000	1,680,000	10,180,800
1879	22,229	34,900	473,214	756,380	1,232,900	12,242,697	662,500	927,500	9,043,125	2,188,843	2,648,500	24,869,415	1,166,281	1,411,200	13,886,208
1880	21,280	34,900	518,963	698,643	1,257,558	15,996,138	760,550	760,550	12,168,800	1,790,021	2,595,530	21,672,675	1,001,189	1,481,760	15,262,128
1881	9,068	10,881	179,319	798,830	1,078,421	13,156,736	569,017	569,017	10,037,460	2,472,856	3,214,713	36,647,728	1,145,578	1,374,694	16,771,267
1882	10,882	12,513	150,156	806,818	1,121,558	14,580,254	574,707	551,946	9,576,263	2,744,870	3,439,743	30,269,738	1,260,136	1,649,633	14,846,697
1883	11,317	14,712	209,646	871,363	1,307,045	16,338,063	568,960	625,856	9,575,597	2,944,870	4,270,062	30,957,950	1,285,339	1,876,595	15,951,058
1884	10,882	13,058	174,977	930,000	1,395,000	14,382,450	574,707	459,766	7,816,022	2,875,000	4,025,000	25,116,000	1,440,000	2,016,000	14,716,800
1885	14,147	13,298	169,284	939,300	1,127,160	12,962,340	580,454	551,431	9,925,758	3,306,250	4,298,125	31,591,219	1,468,800	1,762,560	13,730,342
1886	31,000	31,000	418,500	967,479	1,296,234	10,564,307	574,649	540,402	8,160,070	3,372,375	4,513,031	28,883,398	2,480,000	3,100,000	20,150,000
1887	40,300	47,554	684,778	1,160,975	1,509,268	17,356,582	574,649	632,114	9,292,076	3,406,099	2,724,879	28,039,005	2,356,000	2,591,600	27,134,052

a Not separately stated.

No. 109.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE HAY CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Iowa.			Kansas.			Maine.			Massachusetts.			Michigan.		
	Acres.	Prod- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Prod- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Prod- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Prod- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Prod- tion.	Home value.
1867	657,894	1,250,000	7,212,500	85,263	162,000	822,960	1,050,000	1,050,000	15,351,000	793,846	1,032,000	22,827,840	1,059,230	1,377,000	22,224,780
1868	933,333	1,400,000	9,100,000	81,379	118,000	962,880	1,203,921	1,228,000	14,736,000	881,021	1,207,000	22,172,590	1,178,400	1,473,000	22,095,000
1869	887,096	1,650,000	12,705,000	142,857	250,000	1,387,500	1,153,846	1,050,000	16,012,500	858,585	850,000	20,757,000	1,033,333	1,550,000	19,840,000
1870	1,194,029	1,600,000	12,320,000	452,136	529,000	3,798,220	1,026,250	821,000	16,165,490	473,831	507,000	13,252,980	1,082,352	1,472,000	16,442,240
1871	995,121	1,632,000	9,938,880	361,578	687,000	3,373,170	1,426,086	656,000	17,056,000	421,875	405,000	11,988,000	919,642	1,030,000	17,849,900
1872	1,232,592	1,664,000	10,100,480	539,259	728,000	2,831,920	1,211,956	1,115,000	14,272,000	415,178	465,000	9,937,050	981,308	1,050,000	12,873,000
1873	1,397,760	1,747,200	10,920,000	651,333	977,000	3,810,300	1,294,839	1,204,200	14,691,240	393,461	409,200	10,270,920	885,652	1,018,500	14,259,000
1874	1,432,131	1,747,200	11,304,384	530,000	530,000	2,045,800	1,286,250	1,131,900	14,861,847	447,607	523,700	11,207,180	916,600	916,600	14,298,960
1875	1,422,222	1,920,000	11,097,600	711,111	960,000	2,918,400	1,305,263	1,240,000	13,454,000	580,000	580,000	12,116,200	1,016,868	1,220,000	17,690,000
1876	1,373,239	1,950,000	9,750,000	720,000	864,000	4,233,600	1,290,612	1,264,800	14,165,760	661,764	675,000	10,800,000	1,057,692	1,375,000	13,750,000
1877	1,961,538	2,550,000	12,112,500	700,000	1,155,000	4,042,500	1,264,444	1,138,000	14,225,000	665,000	665,000	10,108,000	878,788	1,160,000	9,976,000
1878	1,980,000	3,564,000	830,400	850,000	1,530,000	5,003,100	1,260,000	1,260,000	12,348,000	665,000	884,450	11,497,850	882,000	1,155,420	9,809,516
1879	2,314,286	3,564,000	16,180,560	897,844	1,499,400	6,012,594	1,094,211	1,247,400	11,501,028	595,321	928,700	14,859,200	662,951	808,800	10,158,528
1880	2,007,887	2,851,200	17,192,736	1,127,549	1,409,436	6,821,670	1,284,451	1,297,296	16,436,740	799,714	863,691	15,831,456	563,882	800,712	9,848,758
1881	2,833,330	3,541,662	23,481,219	1,442,911	1,558,344	8,415,058	1,094,907	941,620	11,393,602	605,207	677,832	12,607,675	1,151,473	1,324,194	17,413,151
1882	3,173,330	3,860,412	20,267,163	1,370,765	1,636,261	6,545,044	1,083,958	1,054,614	13,393,598	611,259	681,221	12,261,978	1,243,591	1,456,613	17,115,203
1883	3,363,730	4,372,849	19,677,821	3,500,000	5,075,000	19,031,250	1,083,958	1,214,033	12,747,347	623,484	766,885	12,576,914	1,280,899	1,767,641	16,439,061
1884	3,750,000	5,062,500	21,262,500	3,800,000	4,940,000	20,896,200	1,083,958	1,029,760	12,614,560	611,259	550,133	9,627,328	1,243,591	1,741,027	16,975,013
1885	3,787,500	4,355,625	21,124,781	3,040,000	3,800,000	16,150,000	1,148,995	976,646	11,670,920	629,597	661,077	12,229,925	1,256,027	1,507,232	16,142,455
1886	3,673,875	4,137,844	20,689,220	1,320,000	1,848,000	8,131,200	1,236,874	1,103,610	12,801,876	635,893	661,077	11,238,309	1,419,311	1,642,883	15,607,389
1887	3,600,398	3,060,338	22,524,088	1,346,400	1,481,040	8,590,032	1,312,611	1,443,872	16,084,734	642,252	770,702	12,177,092	1,433,504	1,720,205	18,578,214

No. 109.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE HAY CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Minnesota.			Missouri.			Mississippi.			Nebraska.			New Hampshire.		
	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.
1867	291,666	525,000	3,822,000	400,000	680,000	7,554,800	30,769	40,000	657,200	18,421	35,000	193,900	798,000	798,000	11,970,000
1868	415,714	582,000	4,074,000	465,714	652,000	7,172,000	33,600	42,000	714,000	19,090	35,700	192,780	917,000	917,000	12,379,500
1869	337,419	523,000	4,497,800	423,728	750,000	8,377,500	34,482	40,000	773,200	64,705	110,000	553,300	660,377	700,000	10,500,000
1870	492,517	724,000	4,901,480	412,403	532,000	6,820,240	28,467	39,000	828,750	103,571	145,000	812,000	541,666	520,000	10,322,000
1871	513,548	796,000	4,990,920	349,677	542,000	5,777,720	10,758	15,600	337,896	93,888	169,000	804,440	551,546	535,000	12,305,000
1872	594,814	803,000	4,553,010	500,833	601,000	5,847,730	9,920	12,400	299,336	135,000	189,000	720,090	645,098	658,000	9,646,280
1873	610,942	843,100	4,721,360	480,800	601,000	5,709,500	10,236	13,000	263,250	141,714	198,400	892,800	689,333	723,800	10,857,000
1874	605,778	817,800	4,170,780	478,780	588,900	7,096,245	10,400	13,000	274,170	150,417	180,500	855,570	685,000	767,200	10,073,336
1875	634,814	857,000	4,499,250	538,461	700,000	7,196,000	14,666	22,000	374,000	250,000	350,000	1,277,500	821,052	780,000	9,991,800
1876	757,142	1,060,000	5,300,000	555,555	750,000	6,390,000	17,407	23,500	383,285	271,428	380,000	1,280,600	780,000	702,000	8,620,560
1877	891,667	1,070,000	5,617,500	750,000	1,050,000	7,350,000	18,214	25,500	408,000	327,586	475,000	1,733,750	650,000	715,000	8,437,000
1878	936,000	1,609,920	7,614,922	1,000,000	1,620,000	10,416,600	18,000	27,720	441,025	330,000	620,400	2,041,116	650,000	637,000	5,669,300
1879	1,025,414	1,609,900	7,630,926	993,396	1,053,000	9,929,790	15,814	27,200	403,376	339,016	620,400	2,003,892	612,233	630,600	5,946,558
1880	871,659	1,577,702	9,466,212	819,836	1,147,770	10,605,395	17,570	28,288	393,203	409,104	564,564	2,038,076	658,627	592,764	7,925,255
1881	1,345,597	1,587,805	11,352,806	969,712	1,066,683	13,333,537	7,889	9,072	149,416	667,618	801,142	3,605,139	628,419	565,577	6,645,530
1882	1,359,053	1,746,585	10,042,864	1,066,683	1,194,685	9,079,606	9,625	10,886	157,847	680,970	841,199	2,733,897	615,851	622,135	7,932,221
1883	1,522,139	2,054,888	9,246,996	1,120,017	1,400,021	9,100,137	10,106	13,643	191,002	749,067	1,123,601	3,932,604	603,534	597,499	6,423,114
1884	1,950,000	2,730,000	12,093,900	1,250,000	1,625,000	10,237,500	9,625	12,543	154,536	1,975,000	2,567,500	8,934,900	615,851	585,058	7,605,754
1885	2,047,500	2,457,000	11,425,050	1,312,500	1,575,000	11,418,750	11,069	11,069	130,061	1,994,750	2,593,175	9,102,044	658,961	527,169	6,721,405
1886	480,000	600,000	2,820,000	1,338,750	1,464,750	10,253,250	27,000	28,350	351,540	1,960,000	1,392,000	5,220,000	678,730	548,256	6,579,072
1887	494,400	593,280	3,583,411	1,472,625	1,767,150	14,508,302	37,800	52,920	602,230	1,008,000	1,209,600	5,116,608	685,517	754,069	7,917,725

No. 109. — ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE HAY CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	New Jersey.			New York.			Ohio.			Pennsylvania.			Texas.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	346,153	450,000	9,958,500	4,441,666	5,330,000	93,115,100	1,585,000	2,219,000	27,338,080	1,864,615	2,424,000	35,947,920	10,000	17,000	282,200
1868	347,142	486,000	9,234,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	67,500,000	1,561,538	2,030,000	28,014,000	1,813,333	2,448,000	39,168,000	13,840	17,300	173,000
1869	350,000	525,000	10,605,000	2,987,012	4,606,000	58,236,000	1,388,888	2,000,000	21,800,000	1,822,695	2,570,000	38,164,500	16,568	28,000	397,040
1870	395,000	553,000	10,750,320	3,651,219	4,491,000	77,290,111	1,467,938	1,923,000	21,191,460	2,103,076	2,734,000	35,678,700	15,625	25,000	384,000
1871	310,000	403,000	10,760,100	3,459,836	4,221,000	81,971,820	1,418,032	1,730,000	20,604,300	2,204,301	2,050,000	42,558,000	21,028	22,500	547,425
1872	314,782	362,000	11,439,200	3,612,800	4,516,000	83,997,600	1,730,000	1,730,000	74,963,900	2,133,673	2,091,000	47,758,440	30,442	34,400	465,088
1873	404,175	416,300	10,190,350	4,117,451	4,199,800	75,596,400	1,812,381	1,903,000	27,502,830	2,127,304	2,446,400	43,545,926	36,667	55,000	701,250
1874	385,407	520,300	8,439,266	4,070,615	5,291,800	69,322,580	1,839,555	1,655,000	29,502,792	2,087,845	2,421,900	51,293,395	44,286	62,000	677,040
1875	490,000	490,000	10,466,400	4,188,034	4,900,000	68,600,000	1,727,282	1,900,000	24,643,000	2,181,818	2,400,000	41,088,000	60,000	75,000	937,500
1876	491,666	590,000	9,381,000	4,869,565	5,600,000	62,720,000	1,625,000	1,950,000	16,419,000	2,357,723	2,900,000	35,264,000	57,971	80,000	900,800
1877	469,231	610,000	8,601,000	4,375,000	5,250,000	50,400,000	1,680,000	2,100,000	16,884,000	2,516,667	3,020,000	29,294,000	60,000	75,000	806,250
1878	470,000	681,500	7,339,755	4,800,000	6,480,000	48,016,800	2,008,000	3,032,080	19,769,162	2,650,000	4,107,500	33,106,450	80,000	127,200	1,240,200
1879	528,880	661,100	8,495,135	5,306,897	6,156,000	60,267,240	2,099,145	2,456,000	26,156,400	2,544,179	3,409,200	43,910,496	121,296	131,000	1,524,840
1880	494,156	489,214	9,353,772	4,853,769	5,047,920	80,261,928	1,782,581	2,210,400	26,878,464	2,548,935	2,727,360	44,728,704	101,813	196,500	1,768,500
1881	509,010	529,370	10,455,057	4,913,028	5,502,591	80,062,699	2,147,753	2,255,141	29,091,319	2,658,291	2,924,120	39,563,344	53,122	62,684	730,269
1882	514,100	513,489	8,857,685	4,962,158	5,777,721	70,777,082	2,255,141	2,751,272	26,412,211	2,711,457	3,187,291	38,247,492	70,652	81,489	876,007
1883	508,959	610,751	8,397,826	4,962,158	6,053,833	63,565,247	2,300,244	3,220,342	30,593,249	2,738,572	3,286,286	34,341,689	77,717	107,249	1,136,839
1884	514,100	616,920	9,099,570	4,962,158	5,458,674	68,229,675	2,450,000	3,185,000	31,850,000	2,711,457	3,253,748	39,044,976	70,652	84,782	869,016
1885	519,241	493,279	8,139,104	4,962,158	5,210,266	66,430,892	2,499,000	2,748,900	31,447,416	2,738,572	2,738,572	36,970,722	88,315	83,899	904,431
1886	503,664	517,943	6,733,259	5,111,023	5,418,677	58,250,778	2,573,970	3,106,257	27,956,313	2,711,186	3,067,201	35,272,812	101,562	92,289	876,746
1887	493,591	616,989	7,798,741	5,059,913	5,818,900	62,611,364	2,573,970	3,088,764	31,659,831	2,738,298	3,422,873	38,712,694	132,031	171,640	1,716,400

No. 109.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE HAY CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Vermont.			Wisconsin.			All other.			TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	15,360,000	856,250	1,370,000	15,220,700	1,446,617	1,833,000	25,657,440	20,020,554	26,277,000	372,864,670
1868.....	990,196	1,010,000	14,645,000	1,061,666	1,274,000	14,014,000	1,114,163	1,356,900	21,109,430	21,541,573	26,141,900	351,941,930
1869.....	956,521	1,100,000	14,300,000	1,006,896	1,460,000	15,330,000	1,022,563	1,376,000	21,912,260	18,591,281	26,420,000	337,662,600
1870.....	1,019,791	979,000	14,195,500	912,686	1,223,000	12,753,890	1,321,379	1,729,000	26,940,180	19,861,805	24,525,000	338,969,680
1871.....	844,117	861,000	15,067,500	927,586	1,345,000	14,297,350	1,283,506	1,509,700	27,562,934	19,009,052	22,239,400	351,717,035
1872.....	875,000	1,015,000	13,195,000	1,051,127	1,398,000	13,728,360	1,283,726	1,425,100	26,472,208	20,318,936	23,812,800	345,969,079
1873.....	812,000	893,200	11,951,016	1,053,846	1,370,000	13,015,000	1,374,670	1,580,100	24,958,900	21,894,084	25,085,100	339,895,486
1874.....	853,947	973,500	11,487,300	1,058,636	1,164,500	11,726,515	1,333,142	1,472,900	25,495,262	21,769,772	25,133,900	331,420,738
1875.....	1,063,157	1,010,000	10,403,000	1,051,851	1,420,000	13,532,600	1,364,759	1,667,600	25,905,135	23,507,964	27,873,600	342,203,445
1876.....	1,060,500	1,060,500	10,933,755	1,095,000	1,533,000	11,880,750	1,614,191	2,010,300	25,159,642	25,282,797	30,867,100	300,901,252
1877.....	1,071,428	1,050,000	10,605,000	1,038,461	1,350,000	9,450,000	1,575,339	2,021,300	22,374,630	25,367,708	31,629,300	271,934,950
1878.....	1,072,000	1,222,080	10,815,408	900,000	1,395,000	9,165,150	1,644,300	2,294,326	23,827,386	26,931,300	39,608,296	285,543,752
1879.....	1,145,045	1,271,000	10,371,360	852,500	1,227,600	10,532,808	1,540,330	1,936,700	24,405,074	27,484,991	35,493,000	330,804,494
1880.....	1,094,472	1,182,030	12,293,112	738,406	982,080	9,820,800	1,417,861	1,826,008	24,527,599	25,863,955	31,925,233	371,811,084
1881.....	936,508	1,030,159	11,537,781	1,633,034	1,877,989	20,319,841	2,295,542	2,631,353	38,181,413	30,888,700	35,135,064	415,131,366
1882.....	955,238	1,009,556	11,842,092	1,633,034	1,896,769	11,380,614	2,625,307	3,040,458	32,612,446	32,339,585	38,138,049	369,958,158
1883.....	964,790	1,148,100	11,021,760	1,682,025	2,354,835	16,483,845	2,742,700	3,602,283	35,895,436	35,515,948	46,864,009	383,834,451
1884.....	955,238	955,238	11,462,856	1,633,034	2,122,944	13,162,253	3,155,081	4,041,139	39,812,523	38,571,593	48,470,460	396,139,309
1885.....	1,003,000	902,700	9,929,700	1,682,025	1,850,228	12,951,596	4,161,540	4,487,139	38,484,678	39,849,701	44,731,550	389,752,873
1886.....	1,023,060	965,889	10,045,246	1,732,486	1,924,237	16,548,438	3,498,801	3,796,569	35,885,976	36,501,688	41,796,499	353,437,699
1887.....	1,043,521	1,252,225	11,946,227	1,749,811	1,399,849	14,418,445	4,302,074	5,324,627	52,387,652	37,664,739	41,454,458	413,440,283

No. 110.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE TOBACCO CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN 1867, AND FROM 1881 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

Year.	Arkansas.			Connecticut.			Illinois.			Indiana.			Kentucky.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
1867	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1881	2,435	1,739,000	399,970	5,263	6,664,000	1,532,720	27,560	15,792,000	1,263,360	9,128	7,385,000	694,190	72,463	40,000,000	3,880,000
1882	2,023	1,979,922	82,313	8,753	13,763,759	2,202,201	5,062	3,346,195	274,387	10,760	7,719,373	578,952	232,911	163,037,700	14,347,316
1883	2,124	1,175,906	99,952	8,665	9,772,269	1,270,396	5,163	3,848,124	307,850	11,298	9,108,860	637,620	242,227	198,905,994	15,912,480
1884	2,300	1,100,000	95,700	8,145	9,576,824	1,292,871	5,679	3,155,462	252,437	11,863	8,471,240	635,343	230,116	171,059,155	14,711,087
1885	2,185	1,111,000	83,325	8,064	9,481,000	1,175,644	5,736	3,944,000	276,080	12,812	9,318,000	624,306	276,139	208,692,000	15,651,900
1886	2,294	1,606,000	112,406	7,661	12,066,000	1,496,193	5,908	4,963,000	446,645	13,324	9,593,000	863,395	265,093	209,423,000	13,612,526
1887	2,409	2,108,000	158,100	7,292	11,667,000	1,633,380	10,710	6,158,000	369,480	22,545	14,880,000	892,000	251,838	193,915,000	11,634,900
	2,361	1,228,000	196,435	6,198	9,173,000	1,311,745	3,320	1,494,000	149,400	8,450	3,718,000	185,900	196,434	115,896,000	13,907,527

Year.	Maryland.			Massachusetts.			Missouri.			New York.			North Carolina.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
1867	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1881	49,607	22,472,000	2,696,640	3,290	3,619,000	796,180	14,534	11,657,000	1,340,555	16,403	8,743,000	1,224,020	61,674	40,212,000	6,956,676
1882	38,265	25,869,218	2,069,537	3,291	5,000,964	750,144	13,950	12,233,959	1,015,418	5,037	6,291,217	880,770	56,071	24,827,532	3,351,716
1883	39,030	29,232,216	1,753,933	2,962	4,250,819	531,352	16,182	15,047,770	1,203,822	8,059	9,751,386	1,170,166	64,482	32,275,792	3,873,095
1884	40,593	31,570,793	2,052,102	2,814	4,038,278	533,053	15,400	10,540,000	895,900	5,440	9,068,789	1,178,943	60,000	29,048,213	3,631,027
1885	41,811	31,255,000	2,281,615	2,730	3,715,000	453,230	16,170	15,810,000	1,201,560	5,386	8,162,000	979,440	69,600	34,858,000	4,008,670
1886	43,065	28,552,000	2,084,303	2,594	3,798,000	455,714	16,493	14,514,000	1,015,969	6,733	10,234,000	1,023,416	77,952	37,417,000	3,966,198
1887	43,892	25,238,000	1,640,470	2,594	4,231,000	592,340	16,053	11,959,000	837,130	5,833	7,583,000	872,045	75,141	31,559,000	2,998,105
	41,697	26,603,000	1,463,148	2,464	3,511,000	596,904	12,842	6,421,000	642,100	5,775	7,623,000	876,645	60,113	29,155,000	2,915,481

No. 110.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE TOBACCO CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN 1867, AND FROM 1881 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Ohio.			Pennsylvania.			Tennessee.			Virginia.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
1867.....	<i>Acres.</i> 16,115	<i>Pounds.</i> 10,749,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 1,074,900	<i>Acres.</i> 6,499	<i>Pounds.</i> 4,712,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 424,080	<i>Acres.</i> 66,109	<i>Pounds.</i> 40,988,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 5,738,320	<i>Acres.</i> 130,434	<i>Pounds.</i> 90,000,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 11,250,000
1881.....	36,760	35,419,913	2,833,593	33,080	38,805,661	5,044,735	40,286	22,157,300	1,683,954	139,663	77,649,854	6,677,907
1882.....	33,819	33,648,917	2,355,424	29,772	31,044,529	3,725,343	41,897	31,020,220	2,078,355	143,853	89,297,332	6,518,705
1883.....	32,128	29,947,536	2,395,803	28,879	36,322,099	4,358,632	40,221	28,538,602	1,712,316	129,996	67,865,972	5,429,278
1884.....	35,983	29,349,000	2,113,128	25,991	34,143,000	3,585,015	45,048	31,392,000	2,197,440	149,495	99,763,000	7,382,462
1885.....	36,703	33,767,000	2,127,306	23,392	23,392,000	2,456,760	46,850	26,939,000	1,885,713	164,445	107,711,000	7,970,649
1886.....	36,805	35,333,000	2,473,310	28,695	34,951,000	4,124,218	49,629	31,763,000	1,965,780	161,397	91,189,000	6,383,230
1887.....	31,284	19,240,000	1,731,569	28,121	40,213,000	6,031,955	45,659	26,254,000	2,756,662	132,346	79,408,000	6,352,608
Year.	West Virginia.			Wisconsin.			All other.			TOTAL.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
1867.....	<i>Acres.</i> 3,043	<i>Pounds.</i> 2,100,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 357,000	<i>Acres.</i> 153	<i>Pounds.</i> 100,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 20,000	<i>Acres.</i> 9,623	<i>Pounds.</i> 6,792,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 1,634,820	<i>Acres.</i> 494,333	<i>Pounds.</i> 313,724,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 41,283,431
1881.....	4,112	2,066,531	175,655	10,045	8,702,770	1,087,846	6,170	2,008,146	315,892	646,239	449,880,014	43,372,336
1882.....	4,235	2,169,858	216,986	11,250	10,443,324	1,253,199	6,504	2,084,242	281,272	671,522	513,977,558	43,189,950
1883.....	4,108	1,952,872	205,052	12,750	5,743,828	631,821	8,507	3,545,978	443,977	638,739	451,545,641	40,455,302
1884.....	4,149	2,343,000	224,928	14,663	14,360,000	1,464,720	8,706	3,808,000	456,688	724,668	541,504,000	44,160,151
1885.....	4,190	2,782,000	211,444	27,127	31,196,000	2,963,625	8,696	4,783,000	573,936	752,520	562,736,000	43,265,598
1886.....	4,398	2,749,000	192,430	24,229	23,744,000	2,374,400	6,750	3,510,000	386,100	750,210	532,537,000	39,468,218
1887.....	3,958	2,216,000	281,493	11,050	11,271,000	1,239,810	5,548	2,816,000	337,877	598,620	386,240,000	40,977,259

No. 111.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE COTTON CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN 1850, 1860, 1870, FROM 1878 TO 1880, AND FROM 1882 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

[For 1850, 1860, and 1870 from the reports of the United States Census; for the remaining years from the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

Year.	Alabama.			Arkansas.			Florida.			Georgia.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
1850.....	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.
1860.....	.....	564,429	.....	.....	65,344	.....	.....	45,131	.....	.....	499,091	.....
1870.....	.....	989,955	.....	.....	367,393	.....	.....	65,153	.....	.....	701,840	.....
1878.....	.....	429,482	.....	.....	247,968	.....	.....	39,789	.....	.....	473,934	.....
1879.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....
1886.....	1,837,550	242,556,600	19,889,641	1,165,850	318,277,050	26,098,718	166,650	17,664,900	1,448,522	1,483,500	238,843,500	19,585,167
1879.....	1,892,700	321,759,000	35,393,490	1,177,500	323,812,500	32,381,250	161,600	16,968,000	1,696,800	1,592,000	248,352,000	24,835,200
1886.....	2,460,600	378,932,400	37,893,240	1,080,200	232,243,000	23,224,300	251,600	35,727,200	3,215,448	2,786,300	454,166,900	45,416,690
1882.....	.....	Bales.	.....	.....	Bales.	.....	.....	Bales.	.....	.....	Bales.	.....
1883.....	2,610,420	810,000	36,450,000	1,188,545	697,000	31,365,000	257,799	62,000	3,472,000	2,872,748	942,000	41,448,500
1884.....	2,610,420	630,400	28,052,800	1,188,545	518,500	22,814,000	257,799	58,900	2,650,500	2,872,748	752,500	33,110,000
1885.....	2,740,941	648,700	29,862,905	1,259,858	531,400	23,711,068	268,111	57,300	3,151,500	2,958,930	807,400	35,141,278
1885.....	2,795,760	760,447	31,349,428	1,348,048	610,666	25,226,612	273,473	73,837	4,357,860	3,047,698	960,025	39,413,826
1886.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....
1886.....	2,823,718	367,083,340	30,467,917	1,354,788	325,149,120	26,662,228	270,738	27,886,014	2,286,653	2,956,267	405,008,579	33,210,703
1887.....	2,809,599	842,880	35,881,402	1,388,658	611,010	25,495,761	262,616	66,179	1,829,383	2,941,486	947,158	39,388,513

Year.	Louisiana.			North Carolina.			Mississippi.			South Carolina.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
1850.....	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.
1860.....	.....	178,737	.....	.....	73,845	.....	.....	484,292	.....	.....	300,901	.....
1870.....	.....	777,738	.....	.....	145,514	.....	.....	1,202,507	.....	.....	353,412	.....
1878.....	.....	350,832	.....	.....	144,935	.....	.....	564,938	.....	.....	224,500	.....
1879.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....
1880.....	1,348,950	214,483,050	17,802,093	590,500	99,794,500	8,482,532	2,055,050	337,028,200	27,973,341	944,650	153,977,950	13,396,082
1879.....	1,322,000	267,044,000	26,704,400	625,900	97,640,400	10,740,444	2,055,000	382,230,000	38,223,000	944,600	135,077,800	14,858,558
1880.....	888,000	161,616,000	16,161,600	933,000	184,734,000	18,473,400	2,275,000	391,300,000	39,130,000	1,441,600	266,696,000	29,336,560
1882.....	.....	Bales.	.....	.....	Bales.	.....	.....	Bales.	.....	.....	Bales.	.....
1883.....	931,900	560,000	24,920,000	1,050,543	463,000	19,909,000	2,278,521	1,064,000	47,348,000	1,618,989	630,000	27,090,000
1884.....	931,900	490,200	21,568,800	1,050,543	398,200	17,321,700	2,278,521	901,300	39,657,200	1,618,989	469,600	20,662,400
1885.....	922,581	485,200	21,426,432	1,061,048	404,100	17,663,211	2,392,447	883,200	39,426,048	1,716,128	511,800	22,227,986
1885.....	1,005,613	487,722	20,106,339	1,071,658	407,230	15,922,693	2,535,994	1,019,470	41,854,341	1,733,289	554,652	21,969,766
1886.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....
1886.....	1,035,781	228,907,601	18,999,331	1,071,658	168,250,306	14,133,026	2,548,674	453,663,972	37,654,110	1,655,291	231,740,740	19,234,481
1887.....	1,066,854	504,622	20,917,591	1,066,301	443,581	17,752,112	2,548,674	1,062,797	43,872,260	1,622,185	595,342	24,343,534

NOTE.—For the total production of cotton during the years not herein enumerated see Table No. 60.

No. 111.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE COTTON CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN 1850, 1860, 1870, FROM 1878 TO 1880, AND FROM 1882 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Tennessee.			Texas.			Virginia.			All other.			TOTAL.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
1856	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.
1860 .....	.....	194,532	.....	.....	58,072	.....	.....	3,947	.....	.....	772	.....	.....	2,469,093	.....
1870 .....	.....	296,464	.....	.....	431,463	.....	.....	12,727	.....	.....	442,886	.....	.....	5,387,052	.....
1878 .....	.....	181,842	.....	.....	350,628	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	2,965	.....	.....	3,011,996	.....
1879 .....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....	.....	Pounds.	.....
1880	740,700	196,285,500	15,899,125	1,808,400	497,310,000	40,779,420	.....	.....	.....	125,000	631,250,000	2,500,000	12,266,800	2,347,471,250	193,854,641
1882	807,602	337,000	15,165,000	3,034,922	1,326,000	59,670,000	55,786	24,000	1,032,000	83,782	42,000	1,827,000	16,791,557	6,957,000	309,695,500
1883	807,602	310,700	13,360,100	3,034,922	1,118,000	49,192,000	55,786	17,300	735,250	70,218	435,000	1,470,000	16,777,993	5,700,600	250,594,750
1884	815,678	313,800	14,153,949	3,186,668	995,400	45,330,516	46,302	13,500	593,852	70,920	30,200	1,304,640	17,439,612	5,682,000	253,993,385
1885	864,618	321,638	13,259,527	3,505,335	1,332,027	54,613,107	44,913	14,821	579,501	74,466	32,765	1,336,812	18,300,865	6,575,300	269,989,812
1886	847,326	144,892,746	11,881,205	3,771,740	754,348,000	61,102,188	42,667	6,400,050	537,604	75,955	13,899,765	1,125,881	18,454,003	3,127,230	233,257,295,327
1887	855,799	316,646	13,188,306	3,960,327	1,584,131	66,530,334	40,334	16,134	638,261	78,234	29,729	1,207,889	18,641,067	7,020,209	291,045,346

^a Of this, 41,188 bales the product of Missouri.

^b Produced chiefly in the Indian Territory.

^c All of Missouri production.

No. 112.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE CORN CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

Year.	Alabama.			Arkansas.			California.			Connecticut.			Dakota.		
	Acres.	Production.	Home value.	Acres.	Production.	Home value.	Acres.	Production.	Home value.	Acres.	Production.	Home value.	Acres.	Production.	Home value.
1867	2,191,358	35,500,000	28,045,000	801,622	21,243,000	16,357,110	(a)	1,220,000	1,220,000	67,939	2,242,000	3,363,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
1868	2,892,592	31,240,000	26,866,400	1,063,901	32,449,000	20,442,870	27,111	1,305,000	1,174,500	63,294	2,152,000	2,905,200	(a)	(a)	(a)
1869	2,013,333	30,200,000	34,428,000	919,642	25,750,000	23,690,000	31,521	1,099,000	1,318,800	62,500	1,950,000	2,535,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
1870	2,019,085	35,334,000	32,860,620	786,163	25,000,000	20,000,000	30,870	1,099,000	1,083,440	53,522	1,413,000	1,610,820	(a)	(a)	(a)
1871	1,315,862	19,080,000	17,553,600	608,614	16,250,000	10,725,000	24,578	1,400,000	1,400,000	51,719	1,624,000	1,737,680	(a)	(a)	(a)
1872	1,300,909	22,896,000	17,858,880	726,042	17,062,000	12,455,260	40,000	1,540,000	1,124,200	54,647	1,705,000	1,568,600	(a)	(a)	(a)
1873	1,500,089	21,751,000	18,270,840	689,702	16,208,000	12,966,400	37,561	1,617,000	1,584,660	51,133	1,534,000	1,441,960	(a)	(a)	(a)
1874	1,644,553	20,228,000	18,812,040	771,746	9,724,000	9,237,800	44,668	1,500,000	1,605,000	56,233	1,687,000	1,973,790	(a)	(a)	(a)
1875	1,944,444	24,500,000	18,375,000	648,266	19,448,000	10,112,960	41,322	1,600,000	1,712,000	61,206	1,775,000	1,775,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
1876	2,016,538	26,215,000	12,583,200	895,835	21,500,000	8,385,000	48,484	1,600,000	1,472,500	56,923	1,850,000	1,369,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
1877	1,916,667	23,000,000	15,640,000	920,833	22,100,000	9,724,000	51,667	1,550,000	1,472,500	67,241	1,950,000	1,560,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
1878	1,994,000	23,928,000	14,117,520	958,000	22,992,000	11,036,160	100,500	3,467,250	2,080,350	75,000	2,220,000	1,376,400	(a)	(a)	(a)
1879	1,954,100	25,403,300	16,766,178	934,700	22,432,800	13,011,024	100,500	2,814,000	2,223,060	76,500	2,218,500	1,641,690	(a)	(a)	(a)
1880	1,828,980	22,679,352	15,195,166	1,294,010	32,350,250	15,851,622	80,650	2,580,800	1,961,408	55,900	1,621,100	1,215,825	(a)	(a)	(a)
1881	2,035,700	20,250,000	19,642,500	1,425,600	21,028,000	19,766,320	96,700	2,633,000	2,053,740	55,900	1,427,000	1,141,600	(a)	(a)	(a)
1882	2,300,341	31,982,500	19,189,500	1,596,672	34,485,900	15,863,514	98,634	2,790,900	2,372,265	57,577	1,155,800	1,109,568	186,247	4,650,000	2,371,500
1883	2,277,338	26,189,300	16,761,152	1,740,372	30,456,500	16,141,945	100,607	2,464,800	2,095,080	57,001	1,710,000	1,385,100	270,058	4,915,055	2,211,775
1884	2,322,885	30,197,000	18,420,170	1,757,710	32,465,000	17,531,100	160,000	4,800,000	2,880,000	57,000	1,768,000	1,149,200	465,000	13,950,000	4,185,000
1885	2,346,114	31,405,000	17,272,750	1,898,327	38,309,000	17,622,140	155,200	3,840,000	2,611,200	58,140	2,033,000	1,280,790	530,100	15,345,000	4,296,600
1886	2,393,036	28,893,000	17,335,800	2,069,176	42,140,000	20,648,600	156,752	4,262,000	2,642,440	58,140	1,992,000	1,254,960	662,625	15,805,000	5,847,850
1887	2,464,827	33,522,000	18,101,880	2,068,349	41,367,000	20,683,500	156,752	4,703,000	2,868,830	58,140	1,977,000	1,324,590	636,120	20,992,000	7,347,200
1888	2,489,475	31,616,000	17,388,800	2,130,399	41,543,000	19,940,640	155,184	4,314,000	3,019,800	56,977	1,778,000	1,155,700	737,899	18,816,000	6,209,280

a Not separately stated.

No. 112.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE CORN CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Delaware.			Florida.			Georgia.			Illinois.			Indiana.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	223,251	3,639,000	3,711,780	211,864	2,500,000	3,450,000	2,216,564	29,037,000	27,875,520	4,583,655	109,091,000	74,281,880	2,765,650	80,757,000	52,492,000
1868	131,000	3,275,000	2,783,750	280,952	2,950,000	4,159,500	2,149,133	27,294,000	24,837,540	3,928,742	134,363,000	57,776,090	2,671,529	90,832,000	47,232,640
1869	177,777	3,200,000	2,240,000	276,785	3,100,000	4,495,000	2,500,000	27,500,000	33,275,000	5,237,068	121,500,000	69,255,000	3,146,551	73,000,000	51,100,000
1870	132,440	3,311,000	2,152,150	208,055	2,247,000	3,033,450	2,296,296	31,000,000	27,900,000	5,720,965	201,378,000	70,482,300	2,864,556	113,150,000	42,997,000
1871	162,500	3,575,000	2,145,000	188,971	2,022,000	2,203,980	1,956,310	20,150,000	18,739,500	5,310,469	203,391,000	65,085,120	2,218,627	79,205,000	29,305,850
1872	164,450	3,289,000	1,808,950	200,000	1,920,000	2,304,000	1,902,160	23,777,000	20,448,220	5,468,040	217,628,000	52,230,720	2,210,361	85,541,000	24,806,890
1873	155,789	2,960,000	1,568,800	203,077	2,112,000	2,344,320	1,952,358	24,014,000	19,691,480	6,839,714	143,634,000	45,962,880	2,650,000	67,840,000	27,136,000
1874	157,833	3,267,000	1,988,700	199,245	2,112,000	2,090,880	2,206,667	24,494,000	22,534,480	7,421,055	133,579,000	74,804,240	2,763,852	74,624,000	38,058,240
1875	125,653	3,850,000	1,862,190	215,000	2,150,000	2,322,000	2,010,000	20,100,000	17,286,000	8,163,265	280,000,000	95,200,000	2,794,117	95,000,000	37,050,000
1876	128,333	3,950,000	1,925,000	250,000	2,500,000	2,150,000	2,147,272	23,620,000	14,172,000	8,920,000	223,000,000	69,130,000	3,300,000	99,000,000	33,660,000
1877	179,545	3,500,000	1,975,000	236,434	3,050,000	2,165,500	2,133,333	22,400,000	15,232,000	8,965,517	260,000,000	75,400,000	3,200,000	96,000,000	32,640,000
1878	180,000	4,500,000	1,755,000	236,000	2,124,000	1,550,520	2,218,000	24,398,000	14,882,780	8,337,000	225,932,700	56,483,175	4,215,000	138,252,000	37,328,040
1879	180,000	4,860,000	2,673,000	228,900	1,945,650	1,575,976	2,218,000	20,627,400	14,439,180	8,920,600	312,221,000	96,788,510	4,088,500	134,920,500	45,872,970
1880	202,120	6,467,840	3,233,920	374,700	3,522,180	2,993,853	2,384,700	21,939,240	15,138,076	8,840,180	240,452,896	86,563,043	3,421,700	99,229,300	39,691,720
1881	204,100	2,940,000	1,764,000	359,700	3,170,000	3,170,000	2,388,700	19,745,000	19,152,650	9,096,600	176,733,000	102,505,140	3,657,800	79,618,000	47,770,800
1882	208,182	3,936,600	2,322,594	392,073	3,708,900	2,967,120	2,747,005	36,617,500	23,801,375	7,914,042	182,336,900	85,698,343	3,438,332	107,484,300	51,592,464
1883	212,346	3,822,200	1,911,100	399,914	3,399,200	2,787,344	2,829,415	24,615,900	16,492,653	8,151,463	203,786,500	81,514,600	3,541,482	95,620,000	39,204,200
1884	214,450	3,975,000	1,709,250	403,913	3,837,000	3,069,600	2,857,700	30,925,000	21,647,500	8,151,463	244,544,000	75,808,640	3,612,312	104,757,000	35,617,380
1885	216,595	4,174,000	1,669,600	420,070	3,399,000	2,659,300	2,857,700	32,162,000	18,653,960	8,559,036	268,998,000	75,319,440	3,720,681	131,994,000	38,278,260
1886	216,595	3,590,000	1,507,800	441,074	4,597,000	3,263,870	2,886,277	31,197,000	18,718,200	8,559,036	209,818,000	65,043,580	3,720,681	118,795,000	38,014,400
1887	216,595	4,332,000	1,862,760	454,306	4,816,000	3,419,360	2,915,140	32,067,000	20,202,210	7,347,915	141,080,000	57,842,800	3,569,994	71,400,000	32,130,000
1888	220,927	3,844,000	1,691,360	463,392	4,541,000	2,951,650	2,923,885	28,069,000	16,841,400	7,788,790	278,060,000	80,637,400	3,605,694	125,478,000	38,898,180

No. 112.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE CORN CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Iowa.			Kansas.			Kentucky.			Louisiana.			Maine.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	1,577,899	53,333,000	29,333,150	211,373	8,159,000	4,487,450	1,884,615	46,550,000	30,257,500	611,217	9,535,000	10,488,500	47,155	1,575,000	2,504,250
1868	1,765,729	65,332,000	24,172,840	360,388	6,487,000	6,422,130	1,779,418	58,187,000	27,347,890	790,772	17,397,000	13,047,750	53,355	1,590,000	2,194,200
1869	2,364,457	78,500,000	39,250,000	506,198	24,500,000	10,780,000	2,060,000	51,500,000	33,990,000	674,000	16,850,000	18,366,500	59,670	1,450,000	1,841,500
1870	2,919,218	93,415,000	31,761,100	595,892	16,685,000	9,677,300	1,973,364	63,345,000	30,405,600	800,000	18,000,000	19,800,000	36,303	1,198,000	1,365,720
1871	2,329,858	99,019,000	22,774,370	617,325	24,693,000	7,160,970	1,972,271	63,843,000	25,306,210	562,500	18,000,000	9,072,000	39,632	1,078,000	1,056,440
1872	2,562,537	101,989,000	18,358,020	769,636	29,631,000	6,518,820	2,036,346	63,534,000	23,507,580	547,297	10,125,000	8,910,000	36,358	1,218,000	1,144,920
1873	3,627,586	105,200,000	32,612,000	1,202,046	47,000,000	14,570,000	1,981,390	58,451,000	25,718,440	552,242	9,112,000	8,200,800	35,500	852,000	1,775,320
1874	3,963,014	115,720,000	49,759,600	1,530,000	16,065,000	14,619,150	1,940,560	48,514,000	26,682,700	505,548	7,836,000	7,836,000	32,886	809,000	914,170
1875	4,571,428	160,000,000	43,200,000	1,917,500	76,700,000	17,641,000	1,807,807	60,200,000	24,682,000	510,967	7,920,000	7,048,800	42,622	1,300,000	1,248,000
1876	4,750,000	142,500,000	35,625,000	1,904,275	82,836,000	19,880,640	1,889,532	63,300,000	18,990,000	697,674	12,000,000	8,400,000	45,161	1,400,000	1,106,000
1877	4,800,000	156,000,000	39,000,000	2,709,589	98,900,000	20,769,000	1,963,696	59,500,000	19,040,000	750,000	12,750,000	7,395,000	46,667	1,680,000	1,310,400
1878	4,686,000	175,256,400	28,041,024	2,406,000	81,563,400	15,497,046	2,023,000	45,922,100	18,368,840	848,000	16,875,200	10,125,120	54,500	2,180,000	1,417,000
1879	4,873,400	185,189,200	44,445,408	2,718,800	89,720,400	24,224,508	2,023,000	64,736,000	23,952,320	839,500	12,592,500	9,570,300	52,900	1,587,000	1,206,120
1880	6,847,180	260,192,840	67,650,138	3,625,200	106,218,360	30,803,324	2,956,700	86,039,970	32,695,189	784,880	14,912,720	9,096,759	31,300	1,108,020	853,175
1881	6,710,200	173,289,000	76,247,160	4,196,500	76,377,000	44,298,660	3,042,400	51,624,000	36,136,800	745,600	9,693,000	9,499,140	31,300	1,064,000	968,240
1882	6,777,302	175,487,600	66,685,288	4,280,430	144,452,600	53,447,462	3,103,248	75,500,900	39,260,468	790,336	14,636,400	8,781,840	30,987	964,400	832,048
1883	6,980,621	169,629,000	54,281,280	4,708,473	172,800,900	44,928,234	3,258,410	78,201,800	32,844,756	924,693	13,130,600	8,666,196	30,367	1,062,800	871,496
1884	7,329,652	252,600,000	58,098,000	4,565,000	168,500,000	37,070,000	3,258,410	71,880,000	30,908,400	865,450	11,007,000	7,374,690	30,610	1,062,000	796,500
1885	7,549,542	242,496,000	58,199,040	4,884,550	158,390,000	38,013,600	3,551,667	90,569,000	31,699,150	917,377	15,410,000	8,167,300	31,222	1,009,000	706,300
1886	7,927,019	198,847,000	59,654,100	5,812,615	126,712,000	34,212,240	3,516,150	88,758,000	30,177,720	935,725	14,640,000	8,052,000	31,534	989,000	662,630
1887	7,196,148	183,502,000	64,225,700	5,242,979	76,547,000	28,322,390	3,160,668	57,840,000	30,655,200	1,001,226	18,022,000	9,191,220	32,165	1,132,000	769,760
1888	7,771,840	278,232,000	66,775,680	5,924,566	158,186,000	41,128,360	3,160,668	81,545,000	27,725,300	1,031,263	15,263,000	8,089,390	30,878	596,000	447,000

No. 112.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE CORN CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Maryland.			Massachusetts.			Michigan.			Minnesota.			Missouri.		
	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1867	410,211	11,650,000	12,698,500	66,190	2,363,000	3,615,390	481,464	15,118,000	14,513,280	150,000	4,500,000	4,815,000	1,854,301	50,437,000	33,288,420
1868	445,812	12,349,000	10,743,630	61,945	2,292,000	3,025,440	570,151	18,815,000	14,299,400	246,417	8,255,000	5,283,200	2,012,112	60,967,000	34,751,190
1869	608,910	12,300,000	8,979,000	57,017	1,950,000	2,574,000	487,889	14,100,000	10,434,000	197,594	5,750,000	3,622,500	2,630,718	80,500,000	48,300,000
1870	525,244	11,818,000	8,390,780	40,212	1,327,000	1,300,400	514,459	19,035,000	10,469,250	176,454	5,823,000	2,969,730	3,025,159	94,990,000	41,795,600
1871	475,720	11,227,000	7,185,280	41,370	1,419,000	1,390,620	499,351	16,179,000	9,545,610	218,552	8,152,000	3,586,880	2,299,736	87,390,000	27,090,900
1872	478,347	11,002,000	6,271,140	42,970	1,461,000	1,314,900	471,861	16,987,000	7,304,410	226,931	7,988,000	2,875,680	2,857,864	105,741,000	33,837,120
1873	488,364	10,451,000	7,106,680	41,314	1,446,000	1,214,640	454,806	14,099,000	6,626,530	228,222	7,189,000	2,947,490	3,014,723	70,846,000	26,921,480
1874	489,366	10,032,000	7,323,360	44,719	1,431,000	1,574,100	469,963	12,689,000	8,247,850	243,484	7,548,000	3,849,480	2,878,062	46,049,000	34,076,260
1875	473,333	14,200,000	7,810,000	43,783	1,620,000	1,539,000	715,151	23,600,000	14,396,000	251,369	7,340,000	3,082,800	3,497,267	128,000,000	35,840,000
1876	475,172	13,780,000	6,752,200	32,857	1,150,000	862,500	736,206	21,350,000	11,102,000	291,338	7,400,000	2,960,000	3,687,050	102,500,000	28,700,000
1877	477,143	13,360,000	7,080,800	36,023	1,250,000	875,000	669,355	20,750,000	8,092,500	455,172	13,200,000	5,016,000	3,551,724	103,000,000	27,810,000
1878	477,000	11,209,500	5,044,275	35,000	1,260,000	781,200	835,500	31,247,000	11,874,126	449,000	17,106,900	4,961,001	3,552,000	93,062,400	24,196,224
1879	448,400	13,721,040	7,134,941	38,500	1,386,000	1,081,080	835,500	30,913,500	13,911,075	449,000	15,715,000	4,243,050	3,836,200	141,939,400	35,484,850
1880	678,190	21,702,080	10,634,019	55,980	1,875,330	1,406,497	855,430	34,816,001	16,015,360	442,230	15,478,050	5,572,098	5,650,120	160,463,408	57,766,827
1881	671,400	16,277,000	10,417,280	56,000	1,406,000	1,237,280	894,000	25,068,000	15,792,840	508,500	16,252,000	8,613,560	5,650,100	93,069,000	60,494,860
1882	691,542	17,904,700	10,384,726	57,120	1,237,200	1,175,340	929,760	28,581,600	16,863,144	661,050	21,127,600	9,507,420	5,763,102	170,037,000	66,314,430
1883	691,542	16,251,200	8,288,112	58,262	2,039,100	1,631,280	911,165	21,412,300	11,134,396	727,155	15,124,800	6,503,664	5,878,364	161,655,000	56,579,250
1884	698,400	15,237,000	7,313,760	57,097	1,941,000	1,397,520	929,388	26,022,000	10,408,800	705,340	23,630,000	7,797,900	5,995,931	197,850,000	51,441,000
1885	726,336	15,999,000	7,359,540	57,668	1,961,000	1,372,700	938,682	27,635,000	10,440,040	648,913	18,431,000	5,897,920	6,295,728	196,861,000	49,215,250
1886	719,073	15,039,000	6,466,770	58,821	1,922,000	1,268,520	948,069	27,635,000	10,501,300	668,380	19,905,000	6,767,700	6,484,600	143,709,000	44,549,790
1887	719,073	19,415,000	8,736,750	59,997	2,124,000	1,486,800	841,316	18,930,000	9,086,400	606,756	18,081,000	6,689,970	6,406,785	140,949,000	52,151,130
1888	740,645	17,553,000	7,898,850	59,397	1,788,000	1,215,840	967,513	29,025,000	12,190,500	703,837	20,622,000	6,599,040	6,534,921	202,583,000	60,774,900

No. 112.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE CORN CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Mississippi.			Nebraska.			New Hampshire.			New Jersey.			New York.		
	Acres.	Production.	Home value.	Acres.	Production.	Home value.	Acres.	Production.	Home value.	Acres.	Production.	Home value.	Acres.	Production.	Home value.
1867	1,252,038	19,657,000	21,426,130	64,583	2,325,000	1,720,500	39,802	1,413,000	2,204,280	293,957	9,730,000	11,967,900	641,447	19,500,000	25,740,000
1868	2,077,134	35,519,000	26,284,060	139,082	3,185,000	2,197,650	43,171	1,511,000	2,160,730	272,426	10,216,000	10,113,840	653,437	20,910,000	23,419,200
1869	1,714,285	30,000,000	33,600,000	159,952	6,750,000	2,497,500	46,666	1,400,000	1,820,000	298,701	9,200,000	8,740,000	704,797	19,100,000	19,673,000
1870	1,836,363	30,300,000	29,694,000	172,675	5,163,000	1,858,680	33,232	1,213,000	1,322,170	304,757	10,057,000	8,146,170	571,352	19,426,000	16,900,620
1871	1,298,571	18,180,000	17,816,400	174,168	7,228,000	1,807,000	35,658	1,273,000	1,209,350	293,305	10,559,000	7,919,250	529,787	17,483,000	14,336,060
1872	1,246,628	21,816,000	19,198,080	200,767	7,589,000	1,366,020	35,968	1,374,000	1,305,300	307,392	12,142,000	7,528,040	512,826	19,231,000	13,461,700
1873	1,196,322	18,543,000	15,761,550	200,000	7,000,000	1,960,000	34,800	1,305,000	1,200,600	290,055	10,442,000	6,474,040	570,710	17,692,000	12,384,400
1874	1,330,217	18,357,000	16,540,570	350,000	3,500,000	2,555,000	34,038	1,239,000	1,387,680	268,486	9,397,000	7,705,540	560,233	16,807,000	15,630,510
1875	1,290,000	23,220,000	16,718,400	700,000	28,000,000	5,600,000	43,421	1,650,000	1,551,000	234,146	9,600,000	6,240,000	580,882	19,750,000	14,615,000
1876	1,333,333	20,000,000	11,000,000	850,000	25,500,000	6,885,000	48,309	2,029,000	1,602,910	261,111	9,400,000	5,264,000	700,000	21,000,000	14,280,000
1877	1,386,667	20,800,000	12,896,000	1,013,158	38,500,000	6,930,000	56,470	2,400,000	1,896,000	269,231	9,800,000	5,096,000	709,375	22,700,000	13,620,000
1878	1,498,000	19,474,000	12,463,360	1,291,000	54,222,000	8,675,520	56,600	2,207,400	1,346,514	272,000	9,792,000	4,406,400	695,000	25,020,000	12,510,000
1879	1,557,900	24,926,400	15,454,368	1,522,400	62,459,400	13,116,474	57,200	1,859,000	1,450,020	263,800	8,969,200	5,202,136	688,000	22,704,000	13,849,440
1880	1,590,300	23,218,380	14,627,579	1,919,600	59,507,600	14,876,900	36,890	1,401,820	1,023,329	347,200	14,235,200	8,256,416	801,600	27,895,680	15,900,538
1881	1,606,200	17,646,000	16,940,160	2,149,200	58,913,000	22,976,070	36,900	1,262,000	1,097,940	336,800	7,829,000	6,028,330	761,500	20,085,000	15,465,450
1882	1,798,944	30,233,600	16,628,480	2,364,120	82,478,200	27,217,806	37,269	1,870,700	1,835,872	343,536	9,942,800	7,556,528	769,115	21,187,500	16,314,375
1883	1,870,902	25,257,100	15,911,973	2,813,303	101,278,900	24,306,936	38,014	1,368,500	1,122,170	346,971	9,715,100	6,314,815	761,423	17,512,700	12,784,271
1884	1,889,600	25,510,000	15,816,200	3,235,298	122,100,000	21,978,000	38,774	1,286,000	977,360	343,500	10,992,000	5,935,680	753,810	22,674,000	13,604,400
1885	1,927,392	25,765,000	13,913,100	3,526,475	129,426,000	24,590,940	38,386	1,299,000	922,290	350,370	11,212,000	5,942,360	731,196	22,448,000	13,019,840
1886	1,946,666	25,507,000	15,049,130	3,879,123	106,129,000	21,225,800	38,578	1,364,000	927,520	346,866	9,418,000	4,709,000	716,572	22,426,000	12,558,560
1887	1,886,319	32,633,000	17,295,490	3,865,158	93,150,000	27,945,000	38,578	1,323,000	912,870	346,866	10,406,000	5,723,300	709,406	23,410,000	13,343,700
1888	1,933,477	28,422,000	15,347,880	4,097,067	144,217,000	31,727,740	37,421	1,846,000	609,120	350,335	11,351,000	6,016,030	705,859	22,870,000	13,264,600

NO. 112.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE CORN CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	North Carolina.			Ohio.			Pennsylvania.			South Carolina.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867.....	1,549,482	17,974,000	Dollars. 18,692,960	2,229,965	64,000,000	Dollars. 52,480,000	951,781	30,457,000	Dollars. 35,634,690	816,041	7,834,000	Dollars. 9,009,100
1868.....	1,633,986	23,366,000	18,225,480	2,177,647	74,040,000	44,424,000	913,685	31,979,000	31,979,000	967,647	9,870,000	9,870,000
1869.....	1,175,675	17,400,000	17,400,000	2,267,441	68,250,000	49,140,000	939,490	29,500,000	27,140,000	698,275	8,100,000	11,340,000
1870.....	1,541,095	22,500,000	17,550,000	2,250,025	87,751,000	42,120,480	1,085,642	38,866,000	29,149,500	1,348,314	12,000,000	12,720,000
1871.....	1,478,571	20,700,000	14,697,000	2,324,831	89,506,000	40,277,700	1,105,746	39,254,000	30,225,580	984,000	9,840,000	9,052,800
1872.....	1,500,750	24,012,000	14,887,440	2,515,215	99,351,000	33,779,340	1,127,282	43,964,000	26,378,400	1,012,095	10,627,000	10,201,920
1873.....	1,488,028	21,130,000	13,523,200	2,526,343	88,422,000	37,137,240	1,052,108	36,929,000	22,157,400	973,158	9,245,000	8,690,300
1874.....	1,352,805	22,186,000	15,973,920	2,456,167	88,422,000	51,284,760	1,078,946	35,821,000	27,223,960	924,454	10,169,000	10,169,000
1875.....	1,485,000	22,275,000	13,365,000	2,753,623	95,000,000	41,800,000	1,100,000	44,000,000	25,520,000	905,882	9,240,000	9,240,000
1876.....	1,575,342	23,000,000	12,420,000	3,133,514	115,000,000	43,700,000	1,207,142	42,250,000	23,237,500	1,182,926	9,700,000	7,566,000
1877.....	1,628,571	22,800,000	11,856,000	3,079,365	97,000,000	38,800,000	1,246,060	41,120,000	20,971,200	1,244,444	11,200,000	8,736,000
1878.....	1,662,000	22,603,200	10,171,440	3,113,000	108,643,700	35,852,421	1,259,000	44,065,000	21,151,200	1,320,000	12,276,000	6,629,040
1879.....	1,711,900	25,678,500	14,893,530	3,019,600	105,686,000	41,217,540	1,271,600	44,506,000	24,033,240	1,293,600	9,702,000	7,276,500
1880.....	2,253,300	36,954,120	19,216,142	3,198,400	119,940,000	49,175,400	1,374,500	55,804,700	29,576,491	1,263,000	11,745,900	9,044,343
1881.....	2,307,600	26,977,000	21,311,830	3,134,400	79,760,000	48,653,600	1,374,500	34,599,000	25,949,250	1,308,900	8,809,000	8,720,910
1882.....	2,446,056	34,260,700	18,158,171	2,977,680	93,319,200	57,857,904	1,388,245	43,518,800	30,463,160	1,361,256	16,356,200	11,122,216
1883.....	2,494,977	28,692,200	18,649,930	2,818,480	73,560,000	34,573,200	1,402,127	37,857,400	25,364,458	1,388,481	11,107,800	8,108,694
1884.....	2,519,927	31,499,000	18,899,400	2,846,664	85,393,000	35,011,130	1,403,000	43,466,000	22,602,320	1,444,020	13,320,000	9,057,600
1885.....	2,545,126	25,199,000	13,859,450	3,017,464	111,865,000	35,796,800	1,417,030	46,074,000	22,576,260	1,487,341	13,453,000	7,533,680
1886.....	2,596,029	27,215,000	15,512,550	2,987,289	96,204,000	33,671,400	1,438,285	40,545,000	19,056,150	1,457,594	13,318,000	7,990,800
1887.....	2,673,910	35,830,000	21,139,700	2,805,961	73,797,000	35,422,560	1,394,561	44,905,000	22,452,500	1,501,322	15,013,000	9,308,060
1888.....	2,673,910	28,343,000	16,438,940	2,862,080	93,018,000	32,556,300	1,397,350	45,414,000	22,707,000	1,576,388	13,715,000	8,229,000

No. 112.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE CORN CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Tennessee.			Texas.			Vermont.			Virginia.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867.	2,120,253	50,250,000	Dollars. 27,637,500	734,609	20,716,000	Dollars. 15,537,000	41,988	1,520,000	Dollars. 2,310,400	884,689	18,490,000	Dollars. 15,716,500
1868.	2,164,901	54,772,000	26,838,280	853,480	21,337,000	13,228,940	43,428	1,672,000	2,240,480	1,034,663	19,969,000	15,176,440
1869.	2,375,000	47,500,000	36,575,000	793,103	23,000,000	16,790,000	43,382	1,475,000	2,065,000	1,129,032	17,500,000	15,925,000
1870.	1,976,744	51,000,000	23,970,000	893,962	23,690,000	25,111,400	48,484	1,920,000	2,112,000	968,000	19,360,000	12,584,000
1871.	1,995,652	45,900,000	23,409,000	1,097,210	20,847,000	23,140,170	49,073	1,747,000	1,729,530	865,176	19,553,000	13,100,510
1872.	1,992,255	46,818,000	22,472,640	1,104,110	27,934,000	12,011,620	49,256	1,921,000	1,613,640	865,904	18,184,000	10,546,720
1873.	1,893,511	42,604,000	24,710,320	1,249,631	23,743,000	18,994,400	56,387	1,748,000	1,485,800	1,014,474	19,275,000	11,372,250
1874.	1,901,964	31,953,000	21,728,040	1,474,526	28,016,000	21,012,000	45,983	1,660,000	1,826,000	954,100	19,082,000	12,212,480
1875.	2,188,679	58,000,000	23,780,000	1,550,000	31,000,000	25,730,000	46,486	1,720,000	1,616,800	969,681	21,333,000	11,519,820
1876.	2,224,489	54,500,000	17,440,000	1,920,000	48,000,000	24,000,000	48,512	1,892,000	1,475,760	1,030,000	20,600,000	9,476,000
1877.	2,020,000	50,500,000	20,200,000	2,041,667	49,000,000	21,070,000	55,128	2,150,000	1,655,500	989,796	19,400,000	8,924,000
1878.	1,939,000	37,422,700	15,343,307	2,246,000	58,396,000	25,694,240	55,500	2,275,500	1,319,790	1,040,000	18,200,000	7,826,000
1879.	2,035,900	50,897,500	18,832,075	2,246,000	29,198,000	30,073,940	56,600	2,037,600	1,487,448	1,050,400	19,957,600	9,779,224
1880.	2,788,830	62,469,792	22,489,125	2,670,180	66,754,500	35,379,885	56,300	1,801,600	1,279,136	1,809,200	45,230,000	18,996,600
1881.	2,915,300	36,232,000	26,087,040	2,803,700	33,377,000	33,043,230	55,800	1,990,000	1,711,400	1,809,200	27,200,000	19,312,000
1882.	3,119,371	75,188,600	31,579,212	3,280,329	63,416,300	36,781,454	56,916	1,930,300	1,814,482	1,881,568	35,904,000	19,029,120
1883.	3,212,952	64,259,000	28,273,960	3,608,362	63,146,300	37,887,780	58,623	1,817,300	1,435,667	1,919,199	26,868,700	16,121,220
1884.	3,245,082	65,723,000	29,575,350	3,752,700	60,290,000	37,379,800	60,282	1,999,000	1,299,350	1,938,391	29,480,000	16,508,800
1885.	3,569,590	75,581,000	29,476,590	4,090,443	84,406,000	41,358,940	61,488	1,979,000	1,266,560	2,132,230	31,838,000	14,963,860
1886.	3,533,894	73,314,000	29,325,600	4,417,678	69,213,000	38,759,280	62,718	2,058,000	1,358,280	2,110,908	32,793,000	14,756,850
1887.	3,497,848	75,204,000	37,602,000	4,499,405	76,490,000	39,009,900	62,091	2,204,000	1,498,720	2,153,126	37,680,000	17,709,600
1888.	3,637,762	75,665,000	31,779,300	4,814,363	92,436,000	37,898,760	61,470	1,494,000	986,040	2,131,595	34,745,000	17,025,050

No. 112.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE CORN CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	West Virginia.			Wisconsin.			All other.			TOTAL.		
	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.	Acreage.	Production.	Home value.
1867.....	Acreage. 218,855	Bushels. 6,500,000	Dollars. 5,785,000	Acreage. 294,196	Bushels. 9,885,000	Dollars. 8,501,100	Acreage. 30,235	Bushels. 840,000	Dollars. 1,007,600	Acreage. 32,520,249	Bushels. 768,320,000	Dollars. 610,948,390
1868.....	219,857	7,695,000	5,771,250	380,757	12,565,000	7,287,700	17,592	475,000	783,750	34,887,246	906,527,000	569,512,460
1869.....	291,366	8,100,000	6,399,000	359,848	9,500,000	6,175,000	94,602	2,840,000	2,923,200	37,103,245	874,520,000	658,532,700
1870.....	323,585	9,837,000	6,295,680	526,184	19,995,000	10,397,400	48,306	1,609,000	1,616,250	38,646,977	1,094,255,000	601,839,030
1871.....	338,586	9,345,000	5,887,350	567,480	21,394,000	9,199,420	59,358	1,758,000	1,720,330	34,091,137	991,898,000	478,275,900
1872.....	347,543	9,905,000	5,447,750	557,368	21,180,000	8,472,000	54,721	1,777,000	1,554,570	35,526,836	1,092,719,000	435,149,290
1873.....	344,965	10,004,000	5,402,160	543,600	16,308,000	7,175,520	57,460	1,645,000	1,553,580	39,197,148	932,274,000	447,183,020
1874.....	332,189	8,803,000	5,369,830	549,362	15,492,000	9,759,960	59,994	1,645,500	1,696,330	41,036,918	850,148,500	550,043,080
1875.....	362,886	10,560,000	5,913,600	723,809	15,200,000	8,208,000	72,376	1,901,000	1,952,560	44,841,371	1,321,069,000	555,445,930
1876.....	376,063	10,605,000	4,772,250	794,117	27,000,000	11,070,000	75,838	2,000,500	1,837,250	49,033,364	1,283,827,500	475,491,210
1877.....	376,470	9,600,000	4,512,000	1,025,000	28,700,000	9,471,000	97,105	2,498,000	1,812,000	50,369,113	1,342,558,000	480,643,400
1878.....	372,000	10,118,400	4,249,728	984,000	36,900,000	10,701,000	102,400	3,105,300	1,897,644	51,585,000	1,388,218,750	441,153,405
1879.....	364,600	11,302,600	5,199,196	1,023,400	39,912,600	15,565,914	104,550	3,162,200	2,809,932	53,085,450	1,547,901,790	580,486,217
1880.....	576,900	17,307,000	8,134,290	1,023,254	33,767,382	13,169,279	198,238	5,751,132	4,231,027	62,317,842	1,717,434,543	679,714,499
1881.....	571,100	12,980,000	9,605,200	1,054,000	29,040,000	15,681,600	210,125	6,554,000	6,225,600	64,262,025	1,194,916,000	759,482,170
1882.....	588,233	14,927,000	8,657,660	1,117,240	32,201,600	17,066,848	105,685	2,270,300	2,243,478	65,659,545	1,617,025,100	783,867,175
1883.....	588,233	14,294,000	7,575,820	1,122,826	23,579,300	11,318,064	107,968	2,465,640	2,068,914	68,301,889	1,551,066,895	658,051,485
1884.....	594,115	11,900,000	6,664,000	1,066,685	26,200,000	8,908,000	114,221	2,749,000	1,893,760	69,683,780	1,795,528,000	640,735,560
1885.....	665,409	15,827,000	6,330,800	1,088,019	32,750,000	11,135,000	118,543	3,163,000	2,253,280	73,130,150	1,936,176,000	635,674,630
1886.....	665,409	15,194,000	6,381,480	1,109,779	28,493,000	10,542,410	121,442	3,000,000	1,895,920	75,694,208	1,665,441,000	610,311,000
1887.....	658,755	12,516,000	6,758,640	1,018,778	25,775,000	10,825,500	125,385	3,027,000	2,060,780	72,392,720	1,456,161,000	646,106,770
1888.....	678,518	16,149,000	7,751,520	1,069,717	32,733,000	11,783,880	147,301	2,920,000	1,861,350	75,672,763	1,987,790,000	677,561,580

No. 113.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE WHEAT CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

Year.	California.			Dakota.			Iowa.			Illinois.			Indiana.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	1,050,000	21,000,000	21,630,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,283,464	16,300,000	23,309,000	2,456,140	28,000,000	55,160,000	1,605,809	16,861,000	37,262,810
1868	1,098,901	20,000,000	18,600,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,400,000	20,300,000	19,285,000	2,483,478	28,560,000	34,272,000	1,550,535	17,366,000	26,049,000
1869	746,052	14,175,000	15,592,500	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,807,692	23,500,000	12,220,000	2,607,142	29,200,000	22,192,000	1,430,555	20,600,000	19,158,000
1870	1,523,363	16,757,000	23,627,370	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,635,600	20,445,000	15,947,100	2,259,583	27,115,000	25,488,100	1,836,363	20,200,000	20,200,000
1871	2,098,360	25,600,000	28,416,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,703,703	18,400,000	17,664,000	2,050,081	25,216,000	29,754,880	1,599,186	19,190,000	24,179,400
1872	1,592,889	21,504,000	28,385,280	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,752,380	22,080,000	18,768,000	2,042,231	24,711,000	30,394,530	1,562,933	19,381,000	25,582,920
1873	2,150,000	28,380,000	28,096,200	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,661,538	34,600,000	27,334,000	2,104,963	28,417,000	31,258,700	1,860,000	20,832,000	25,415,040
1874	2,163,636	23,800,000	28,084,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,923,103	33,908,000	22,040,200	2,619,304	30,122,000	25,904,920	1,912,377	23,331,000	21,931,140
1875	2,307,692	30,000,000	34,200,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,072,164	29,800,000	21,158,000	2,600,000	27,300,000	24,843,000	1,920,000	17,280,000	16,761,600
1876	2,315,789	22,000,000	28,600,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,885,245	17,600,000	15,840,000	2,520,430	23,440,000	21,799,200	1,818,181	20,000,000	20,400,000
1877	2,470,000	41,990,000	43,249,700	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,607,584	37,810,000	32,894,700	2,000,000	33,000,000	34,320,000	1,696,552	24,600,000	27,798,000
1878	2,500,000	35,000,000	43,050,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,238,400	30,440,000	22,480,000	2,325,000	31,620,000	23,715,000	2,071,000	33,136,000	26,840,160
1879	2,117,350	33,877,600	32,522,496	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,214,400	32,786,880	163,930	2,400,900	44,896,830	48,039,608	2,153,200	43,709,960	51,140,653
1880	2,367,200	31,406,000	32,348,180	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,190,212	33,178,205	27,206,128	3,650,225	30,958,757	57,910,819	2,962,307	49,766,758	49,269,090
1881	2,767,000	36,046,600	32,441,940	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,775,500	18,248,000	19,342,880	3,285,200	26,822,000	32,722,840	2,903,100	31,353,000	39,818,310
1882	2,794,000	36,322,000	36,322,000	720,000	11,460,000	9,168,000	2,485,000	25,487,200	17,841,040	2,956,000	52,302,900	44,980,494	2,763,000	45,461,800	40,915,620
1883	3,360,000	44,320,000	31,910,400	1,008,000	16,128,000	11,612,160	2,435,300	27,518,800	22,015,040	2,215,000	22,150,000	20,378,000	2,735,370	28,447,800	27,025,410
1884	2,822,400	26,592,000	17,816,640	1,540,200	22,330,000	10,271,800	2,605,771	31,270,000	17,198,500	2,790,900	32,374,000	20,395,620	2,708,016	33,745,000	22,609,150
1885	3,104,640	36,165,000	26,400,450	2,187,084	27,913,000	17,585,190	2,683,941	30,332,000	20,322,440	1,255,905	10,683,000	8,653,230	2,518,455	26,639,000	22,926,740
1886	2,766,235	30,429,000	22,517,460	2,675,350	30,704,000	15,966,080	2,657,105	32,455,000	19,473,000	2,015,400	27,562,000	19,017,780	2,721,526	40,255,000	28,178,500
1887	2,351,300	28,451,000	24,183,350	3,664,737	52,406,000	27,251,120	2,683,676	26,837,000	16,370,570	2,425,092	36,861,000	25,802,700	2,802,083	37,828,000	27,236,160
1888				3,921,269	38,036,000	34,612,760	2,468,982	24,196,000	20,566,600	2,449,343	33,556,000	31,207,080	2,774,062	28,879,000	27,206,260

a Not separately stated.

No. 113.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE WHEAT CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Kansas.			Kentucky.			Maryland.			Michigan.			Minnesota.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	89,285	1,250,000	2,300,000	347,195	2,847,000	6,177,990	494,090	5,435,000	13,207,050	1,229,838	15,250,000	35,685,000	800,000	10,000,000	14,800,000
1868	98,525	1,537,000	2,074,950	335,294	2,850,000	5,301,000	559,411	5,706,000	11,925,540	1,280,960	16,012,000	26,259,680	966,666	14,500,000	12,035,000
1869	151,351	2,800,000	2,212,000	500,000	5,500,000	6,050,000	570,593	6,783,000	8,752,900	1,105,263	16,800,000	16,296,000	1,165,644	19,000,000	11,210,000
1870	156,200	2,343,000	2,014,980	561,000	5,610,000	5,610,000	494,020	4,792,000	6,133,760	1,092,000	15,288,000	16,511,040	1,054,078	16,022,000	13,298,260
1871	169,433	2,694,000	3,044,220	735,737	4,488,000	5,789,520	471,163	5,654,000	8,594,080	1,157,500	16,205,000	21,390,600	1,092,363	12,016,000	12,016,000
1872	185,775	2,155,000	3,060,100	654,500	7,854,000	10,131,660	465,529	3,957,000	6,647,760	1,161,333	13,936,000	20,346,560	1,406,060	23,200,000	19,256,000
1873	309,286	4,330,000	4,330,000	802,777	7,225,000	8,742,250	465,664	5,262,000	8,103,480	1,165,082	14,214,000	19,188,900	1,533,115	28,056,000	22,444,800
1874	690,146	9,455,000	7,942,200	804,245	8,525,000	8,525,000	486,822	5,209,000	6,354,980	1,221,197	17,341,000	18,728,280	1,592,388	21,338,000	14,936,600
1875	747,058	12,700,000	11,049,000	796,000	7,960,000	8,358,000	463,636	5,100,000	6,477,000	1,249,629	16,870,000	19,400,500	1,600,000	27,200,000	23,392,000
1876	130,821	16,510,000	14,198,600	823,700	8,237,000	8,237,000	480,000	6,000,000	7,620,000	1,264,166	15,170,000	17,597,200	1,882,352	16,000,000	14,400,000
1877	1,066,667	14,400,000	11,808,000	572,000	7,150,000	7,078,500	491,304	6,780,000	9,153,000	1,250,857	21,890,000	26,705,800	1,801,316	33,324,346	30,325,154
1878	1,670,000	27,221,000	16,060,390	528,000	4,910,400	3,731,904	491,000	6,383,000	6,255,340	1,524,000	27,889,200	23,705,820	2,402,000	28,824,000	14,700,240
1879	1,644,500	18,089,500	16,099,655	548,700	7,681,800	8,296,344	486,100	6,939,840	9,939,773	1,498,600	28,773,120	33,664,550	2,592,400	31,886,520	29,973,329
1880	2,033,600	20,336,000	14,235,200	1,214,360	10,564,932	9,825,387	606,170	8,486,380	9,674,473	1,950,345	33,155,865	32,161,189	3,060,280	40,395,696	35,144,256
1881	2,198,000	19,909,000	20,904,450	1,156,600	8,625,000	11,298,750	618,300	7,213,000	9,737,550	1,950,300	21,220,000	26,525,000	3,152,100	35,952,000	38,109,120
1882	1,573,000	31,248,000	20,936,160	1,287,000	17,250,000	15,525,000	620,000	8,655,600	9,261,492	1,985,000	32,315,400	29,083,860	2,547,000	33,030,500	27,085,010
1883	1,534,350	26,851,100	20,943,858	1,248,390	9,612,600	9,131,970	626,200	7,577,000	8,031,620	1,786,500	25,011,000	24,010,560	2,597,940	33,773,200	27,018,560
1884	2,120,500	34,990,000	15,745,500	1,272,000	13,425,000	9,934,500	644,980	8,260,000	6,855,800	1,804,365	29,772,000	22,031,280	2,753,816	41,307,000	20,653,500
1885	1,060,250	11,197,000	7,278,050	1,055,760	3,759,000	3,571,050	580,482	5,534,000	5,035,940	1,623,929	31,261,000	26,259,240	3,084,274	34,285,000	23,999,500
1886	1,272,300	14,556,000	8,442,480	1,111,728	12,405,000	8,931,600	586,287	7,194,000	5,899,080	1,662,721	26,572,000	19,397,560	3,067,851	42,856,000	26,142,160
1887	792,394	7,607,000	4,640,270	1,089,491	11,113,000	8,112,490	562,836	5,797,000	4,811,510	1,629,467	21,672,000	16,037,280	3,129,208	36,299,000	21,416,410
1888	1,050,000	15,960,000	14,044,800	1,013,228	10,436,000	10,018,590	557,208	7,634,000	7,634,000	1,645,762	24,028,000	23,547,440	3,097,916	27,881,000	25,650,520

No. 113.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE WHEAT CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Missouri.			Nebraska.			New York.			North Carolina.			Ohio.		
	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	400,080	4,961,000	9,922,000	33,333	500,000	660,000	568,965	8,250,000	21,780,000	494,927	3,415,000	7,205,650	1,551,724	18,000,000	42,480,000
1868	382,642	5,357,000	7,981,930	36,451	565,000	542,400	581,986	8,497,000	17,673,760	503,559	2,971,000	5,942,000	1,311,538	17,050,000	28,132,500
1869	531,914	7,500,000	6,000,000	56,179	1,000,000	510,000	609,375	9,750,000	13,357,500	460,714	3,870,000	5,921,100	1,316,129	20,400,000	21,012,000
1870	519,230	6,750,000	6,142,500	128,333	1,848,000	1,182,720	661,811	9,133,000	12,877,530	490,465	4,218,000	5,103,780	1,387,681	19,150,000	20,873,500
1871	957,089	12,825,000	14,877,000	177,572	1,829,000	1,646,100	557,500	9,589,000	14,479,390	421,666	2,530,000	3,592,600	1,336,330	18,575,000	23,404,500
1872	874,431	7,695,000	10,849,950	209,836	2,560,000	1,996,800	536,960	6,712,000	11,074,800	401,097	3,289,000	5,032,170	1,555,811	18,203,000	25,848,260
1873	931,797	11,927,000	13,477,510	231,226	3,584,000	2,688,000	522,000	7,047,000	11,275,200	450,806	2,795,000	4,332,250	1,547,250	18,567,000	24,322,770
1874	1,139,629	15,385,000	12,769,550	311,983	3,619,000	2,171,400	587,243	9,161,000	11,542,860	359,750	2,878,000	3,971,640	1,732,867	25,993,000	27,032,720
1875	1,240,000	11,160,000	10,602,000	346,938	3,400,000	2,176,000	650,000	5,200,000	6,812,000	406,666	3,050,000	3,782,000	1,842,105	17,500,000	19,075,000
1876	1,229,032	15,240,000	13,563,600	376,521	4,330,000	1,169,100	650,000	9,750,000	12,772,500	410,958	3,600,000	3,600,000	1,843,220	21,750,000	24,795,000
1877	1,428,571	20,000,000	20,000,000	376,000	5,640,000	4,681,200	711,111	12,800,000	15,616,000	469,879	3,900,000	4,251,000	1,733,333	26,000,000	32,240,000
1878	1,836,000	20,196,000	13,531,320	1,059,000	13,872,900	6,797,721	743,600	14,128,400	14,410,968	465,200	3,023,800	3,023,800	1,840,000	33,120,000	38,483,200
1879	1,914,400	26,804,600	27,069,616	1,154,300	13,043,590	10,956,616	716,400	10,746,000	15,044,400	460,500	3,223,500	4,126,080	1,876,500	36,591,750	43,910,100
1880	2,206,204	29,563,134	26,311,189	1,520,315	12,922,677	9,433,554	788,075	12,609,200	14,752,764	761,127	4,871,213	5,601,895	2,845,170	49,790,475	50,786,284
1881	2,382,700	20,399,000	24,274,810	1,958,500	13,840,000	13,424,800	780,200	10,844,000	14,856,280	662,200	4,579,000	6,822,710	2,902,100	38,520,000	49,690,800
1882	2,335,000	27,538,600	23,407,810	1,657,000	18,300,000	12,261,000	772,400	12,145,200	13,359,720	710,000	5,494,800	5,824,488	2,876,000	43,453,600	41,280,920
1883	2,358,350	23,819,300	20,960,984	1,772,990	27,481,300	19,236,910	780,124	8,035,200	8,919,072	717,100	4,230,800	4,950,036	2,588,400	25,884,000	25,625,160
1884	2,334,766	27,500,000	17,050,000	1,950,280	28,325,000	11,896,500	772,323	12,729,000	10,819,650	767,290	4,650,000	4,138,500	2,691,936	41,186,000	30,889,500
1885	1,517,598	11,275,000	8,681,750	1,755,252	19,828,000	11,301,960	687,367	10,565,000	10,142,400	682,888	2,790,000	2,790,000	2,018,952	20,593,000	18,739,630
1886	1,662,721	21,986,000	13,851,180	1,579,727	17,449,000	8,201,030	680,493	11,093,000	9,318,120	696,546	3,209,000	3,209,000	2,088,468	40,362,000	29,867,880
1887	1,712,603	27,744,000	17,201,280	1,642,127	16,585,000	8,790,050	666,883	10,137,000	8,312,340	717,442	5,094,000	4,482,720	2,740,087	35,895,000	26,921,250
1888	1,541,343	18,496,000	16,276,480	1,560,021	14,508,000	12,041,640	660,214	9,309,000	10,239,900	710,268	3,835,000	4,026,750	2,657,884	28,705,000	27,843,850

No. 113.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE WHEAT CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Oregon.			Pennsylvania.			Tennessee.			Texas.			Virginia.		
	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acres.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867	(a)	(a)	Dollars. (a)	1,200,000	15,000,000	36,450,000	707,882	6,017,000	12,695,870	83,578	794,000	1,500,666	839,125	6,713,000	14,231,560
1868	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,195,312	15,300,000	30,294,000	929,848	6,137,000	11,537,560	64,833	389,000	875,250	823,095	6,914,000	13,136,600
1869	92,105	1,750,000	1,487,500	1,114,864	16,500,000	21,120,000	803,571	6,750,000	7,762,500	112,612	1,225,000	2,125,000	823,047	8,642,000	10,456,820
1870	116,410	2,270,000	2,156,500	1,426,250	17,115,000	21,736,050	836,022	7,357,000	7,136,290	104,700	1,255,000	2,119,250	698,437	6,705,000	8,314,200
1871	119,375	2,292,000	2,383,680	1,193,765	19,339,000	28,041,550	1,029,800	5,149,000	6,590,720	47,913	1,551,000	1,085,470	796,125	6,369,000	8,852,910
1872	132,197	2,406,000	1,780,440	1,074,351	11,603,000	19,377,010	1,072,708	10,298,000	14,417,200	74,432	1,377,000	2,272,050	765,714	6,432,000	10,033,920
1873	164,579	3,127,000	2,814,300	1,094,929	15,548,000	23,322,000	1,029,722	7,414,000	9,860,620	82,588	1,404,000	1,965,600	771,733	5,788,000	8,392,600
1874	250,000	4,875,000	3,315,000	1,124,054	16,636,000	20,129,560	1,235,667	11,121,000	11,788,260	117,920	1,474,000	1,989,900	727,179	5,672,000	6,636,240
1875	255,681	4,500,000	3,915,000	1,101,449	15,200,000	19,608,000	1,544,705	13,130,000	13,261,300	139,444	2,510,000	3,187,700	837,500	6,700,000	8,107,000
1876	275,000	4,675,000	3,272,500	1,419,696	18,740,000	23,425,000	1,356,626	11,260,000	10,471,800	365,384	4,750,000	5,130,000	926,470	7,875,000	8,898,750
1877	343,750	6,875,000	7,631,250	1,400,000	18,200,000	24,752,000	1,357,143	11,400,000	11,856,000	400,000	4,800,000	5,808,000	908,654	9,450,000	11,151,000
1878	365,000	7,665,000	7,051,800	1,473,000	22,095,000	21,432,150	1,587,000	7,935,000	6,665,400	450,000	7,200,000	6,192,000	981,700	7,068,240	6,290,733
1879	511,800	8,188,800	8,025,024	1,458,000	22,307,400	29,445,768	1,481,600	11,852,800	12,919,552	454,500	3,454,200	3,972,330	962,100	8,851,320	11,241,176
1880	690,260	11,734,420	9,152,848	1,474,292	22,114,380	24,104,674	1,256,400	7,538,400	7,387,632	376,014	3,008,112	3,158,518	919,716	8,737,302	9,174,167
1881	738,600	12,673,000	11,152,240	1,503,800	18,797,000	25,187,980	1,055,400	6,408,000	8,714,880	263,200	3,339,000	4,674,600	892,100	7,165,000	9,529,450
1882	723,000	12,039,300	10,233,401	1,488,700	20,300,700	21,315,735	1,260,000	9,971,200	9,073,792	460,000	4,173,700	4,090,226	918,900	8,311,400	8,810,084
1883	795,300	13,122,400	11,810,160	1,518,474	20,043,800	21,647,304	1,323,000	7,408,800	6,816,096	506,000	4,301,000	4,301,000	928,089	8,352,800	8,770,440
1884	858,924	15,462,000	7,421,760	1,533,660	20,820,000	17,905,200	1,336,230	9,320,000	6,990,000	556,600	5,561,000	4,838,070	930,200	7,455,000	5,964,000
1885	876,102	13,916,000	9,602,040	1,380,294	13,325,000	12,792,000	1,175,882	3,821,000	3,629,950	545,468	6,117,000	4,893,600	651,140	2,833,000	2,634,690
1886	884,640	11,133,000	7,570,440	1,435,506	18,255,000	15,151,650	1,199,400	8,024,000	6,258,720	529,104	5,383,000	4,844,700	683,697	5,581,000	4,520,610
1887	920,026	16,100,000	10,948,000	1,421,151	13,785,000	11,165,850	1,199,400	9,595,000	7,388,150	544,977	5,450,000	4,360,000	635,838	4,832,000	3,913,920
1888	892,425	14,548,000	11,347,440	1,392,728	18,802,000	20,118,140	1,211,394	10,297,000	9,576,210	572,226	6,066,000	6,066,000	623,121	5,172,000	5,172,000

a No data prior to 1869.

No. 113.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF THE WHEAT CROP IN THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Washington Territory.			Wisconsin.			All other.			TOTAL.		
	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.	Acreage.	Produc- tion.	Home value.
1867.....	<i>Acres.</i> (a)	<i>Bushels.</i> (a)	<i>Dollars.</i> (a)	<i>Acres.</i> 1,788,617	<i>Bushels.</i> 22,000,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 38,940,000	<i>Acres.</i> 2,347,509	<i>Bushels.</i> 30,848,400	<i>Dollars.</i> 48,028,870	<i>Acres.</i> 18,321,561	<i>Bushels.</i> 212,441,400	<i>Dollars.</i> 421,796,460
1868.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,743,076	22,660,000	22,660,000	1,162,923	10,365,600	21,587,120	18,460,132	224,036,600	319,195,290
1869.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,568,627	24,000,000	16,320,000	1,254,726	14,601,000	22,160,000	19,181,004	260,146,900	244,924,120
1870.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,528,731	20,485,000	18,436,000	1,259,625	13,638,700	18,990,485	18,992,591	235,884,700	245,865,045
1871.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,511,147	18,436,000	20,463,960	1,293,099	12,618,400	18,933,870	19,943,893	230,722,400	290,411,820
1872.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,553,930	22,307,000	22,976,210	1,271,741	14,241,100	21,918,035	20,858,359	249,997,100	310,180,375
1873.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,595,273	26,322,000	25,532,340	1,254,459	13,291,700	20,409,165	22,171,676	281,254,700	323,594,805
1874.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,603,130	18,436,000	15,301,880	1,378,023	15,243,700	19,999,365	24,967,027	308,102,700	291,107,895
1875.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,800,000	25,200,000	22,932,000	1,604,901	16,576,000	21,599,890	26,381,512	292,136,000	294,580,990
1876.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,866,666	16,800,000	16,968,000	1,794,861	18,229,500	21,901,050	27,627,021	289,956,500	300,259,300
1877.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,466,667	22,000,000	20,460,000	1,880,369	22,174,800	27,566,175	26,277,546	364,194,146	394,695,779
1878.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,706,000	21,154,400	14,173,448	2,882,660	30,249,100	24,814,850	32,108,560	420,122,400	326,346,424
1879.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,632,200	20,565,720	21,388,349	2,884,850	33,305,500	38,563,289	32,545,950	448,756,630	497,030,142
1880.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,753,130	16,654,735	16,654,735	2,611,165	28,285,627	29,734,552	37,986,717	498,549,868	474,201,850
1881.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,595,300	17,987,000	21,404,530	2,568,620	27,981,090	36,340,267	37,709,020	383,280,090	456,880,427
1882.....	148,000	2,440,000	2,025,200	1,610,000	23,145,400	20,830,860	2,405,194	23,613,570	25,050,269	37,067,194	504,185,470	445,602,125
1883.....	170,200	3,182,700	2,705,295	1,593,900	19,604,900	17,252,312	2,422,616	22,227,660	24,165,335	36,455,593	421,086,160	383,649,282
1884.....	326,366	4,118,000	2,470,800	1,434,510	20,083,000	12,049,800	2,382,252	23,763,000	20,822,430	39,475,885	512,765,000	330,862,260
1885.....	424,276	7,412,000	5,336,640	1,362,785	15,665,000	11,905,400	2,238,759	20,757,000	19,422,310	34,189,246	357,112,000	275,320,390
1886.....	445,490	7,560,000	5,065,200	1,281,018	14,725,000	10,013,000	2,164,466	21,734,000	18,505,800	36,806,184	457,218,000	314,226,020
1887.....	463,610	8,345,000	5,591,150	1,268,208	13,063,000	8,360,320	2,164,210	22,855,000	18,981,960	37,641,783	456,329,000	310,612,960
1888.....	486,791	9,006,000	7,024,680	1,204,798	13,855,000	13,300,800	2,493,855	24,212,000	23,542,770	37,336,138	415,868,000	385,248,030

^a Not separately stated.

No. 114.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL ACREAGE, TOTAL VALUE, VALUE PER BUSHEL, YIELD PER ACRE, AND VALUE PER ACRE OF THE CEREAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

CORN.

Calendar year.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1867 ^a	768,320,000	32,520,249	610,948,390	80.0	23.6	18.87
1868 ^a	906,527,000	34,887,246	569,512,460	62.8	25.9	16.32
1869	874,520,000	37,103,245	658,532,700	75.3	23.6	17.75
1870	1,094,255,000	38,646,977	601,839,030	54.9	28.3	15.57
1871	991,898,000	34,091,137	478,275,900	48.2	29.1	14.02
1872	1,092,719,000	35,526,836	435,149,290	39.8	30.7	12.24
1873	932,274,000	39,197,148	447,183,020	48.0	23.8	11.41
1874	850,148,500	41,036,918	550,043,080	64.7	20.7	13.40
1875	1,321,069,000	44,841,371	555,445,930	42.0	29.4	12.38
1876	1,283,827,500	49,033,364	475,491,210	37.0	26.1	9.69
1877	1,342,558,000	50,369,113	480,643,400	35.8	26.6	9.54
1878	1,388,218,750	51,585,000	441,153,405	31.8	26.9	8.55
1879	1,547,901,790	53,085,450	580,486,217	37.5	29.2	10.93
1880	1,717,434,543	62,317,842	679,714,499	39.6	27.6	10.91
1881	1,194,916,000	64,262,025	759,482,170	63.6	18.6	11.82
1882	1,617,025,100	65,659,545	783,867,175	48.5	24.6	11.94
1883	1,551,066,895	68,301,889	658,051,485	42.0	22.7	9.63
1884	1,795,528,000	69,683,780	640,735,560	36.0	25.8	9.19
1885	1,936,176,000	73,130,150	635,674,630	33.0	26.5	8.69
1886	1,665,441,000	75,694,208	610,311,000	36.6	22.0	8.06
1887	1,456,161,000	72,392,720	646,106,770	44.4	20.1	8.93
1888	1,987,790,000	75,672,763	677,561,580	38.1	26.2	8.82

WHEAT.

Calendar year.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
1867 ^a	212,441,400	18,321,561	421,796,460	198.5	11.5	23.05
1868 ^a	224,036,600	18,460,132	319,195,290	142.5	12.1	17.29
1869	260,146,900	19,181,004	244,924,120	94.1	13.5	12.76
1870	235,884,700	18,992,591	245,865,045	104.2	12.4	12.94
1871	230,722,400	19,943,893	290,411,820	125.8	11.5	14.56
1872	249,997,100	20,858,359	310,180,375	124.0	11.9	14.87
1873	281,254,700	22,171,676	323,594,805	115.0	12.7	14.59
1874	308,102,700	24,967,027	291,107,895	94.1	12.3	11.66
1875	292,136,000	26,381,512	294,580,990	100.0	11.0	11.16
1876	289,956,500	27,627,021	300,259,300	103.6	10.5	10.86
1877	364,194,146	26,277,546	394,695,779	108.2	13.9	15.02
1878	420,122,400	32,108,560	326,346,424	77.7	13.1	10.16
1879	448,756,630	32,545,950	497,030,142	110.8	13.8	15.27
1880	498,549,868	37,986,717	474,201,850	95.1	13.1	12.48
1881	383,280,090	37,709,020	456,880,427	119.3	10.1	12.03
1882	504,185,470	37,067,194	445,602,125	88.4	13.6	12.02
1883	421,086,160	36,455,595	383,649,282	91.0	11.6	10.56
1884	512,765,000	39,475,885	330,862,260	65.0	13.0	8.38
1885	357,112,000	31,189,246	275,320,390	77.0	10.4	8.05
1886	457,218,000	36,806,184	314,226,020	68.7	12.4	8.54
1887	456,329,000	37,641,783	310,612,960	68.1	12.1	8.25
1888	415,868,000	37,336,138	385,248,030	87.3	11.1	10.30

^a Oregon not included.

No. 114.—CEREAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC., FROM 1867 TO 1887—
Continued.

RYE.

Calendar year.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1867 ^a	23,184,000	1,689,175	32,499,700	140.2	13.7	19.24
1868 ^a	22,504,800	1,651,321	28,683,677	127.4	13.6	17.37
1869.....	22,527,900	1,657,584	21,877,294	97.1	13.5	13.20
1870.....	15,473,600	1,176,137	12,612,605	81.5	13.1	10.72
1871.....	15,365,500	1,069,531	12,145,646	79.0	14.3	11.35
1872.....	14,888,600	1,048,654	11,363,693	76.3	14.1	10.84
1873.....	15,142,000	1,150,355	11,548,126	76.2	13.1	10.04
1874.....	14,990,900	1,116,716	12,870,411	85.8	13.4	11.52
1875.....	17,722,100	1,359,788	13,631,900	76.9	13.0	10.02
1876.....	20,374,800	1,468,374	13,635,826	66.9	13.8	9.28
1877.....	21,170,100	1,412,902	12,542,895	59.2	14.9	8.87
1878.....	25,842,790	1,622,700	13,592,826	52.6	15.9	8.38
1879.....	23,639,460	1,625,450	15,507,431	65.6	14.5	9.54
1880.....	24,540,829	1,767,619	18,564,560	75.6	13.9	10.50
1881.....	20,704,950	1,789,100	19,327,415	93.3	11.6	10.80
1882.....	29,960,037	2,227,884	18,439,194	61.5	13.4	8.28
1883.....	28,058,582	2,314,754	16,300,503	58.0	12.1	7.04
1884.....	28,640,000	2,343,963	14,857,040	52.0	12.2	6.34
1885.....	21,756,000	2,129,301	12,594,820	58.0	10.2	5.92
1886.....	24,489,000	2,129,918	13,181,330	53.8	11.5	6.19
1887.....	20,693,000	2,053,447	11,283,140	54.5	10.1	5.50

OATS.

Calendar year.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1867 ^a	278,698,000	10,746,416	172,472,970	61.9	25.9	16.05
1868 ^a	254,960,800	9,665,736	142,484,910	55.9	26.3	14.74
1869.....	288,334,000	9,461,441	137,347,900	47.6	30.4	14.51
1870.....	247,277,400	8,792,395	107,136,710	43.3	28.1	12.18
1871.....	255,743,000	8,365,809	102,570,030	40.1	30.5	12.26
1872.....	271,747,000	9,000,769	91,315,710	33.6	30.1	10.14
1873.....	270,340,000	9,751,700	101,175,750	37.4	27.7	10.37
1874.....	240,369,000	10,897,412	125,047,530	52.0	22.0	11.47
1875.....	354,317,500	11,915,075	129,499,930	36.5	29.7	10.86
1876.....	320,884,000	13,358,908	112,865,900	35.1	24.0	8.44
1877.....	406,394,000	12,826,148	118,661,550	29.2	31.6	9.25
1878.....	413,578,560	13,176,500	101,945,830	24.6	31.4	7.74
1879.....	363,761,320	12,683,500	120,533,294	33.1	38.7	9.50
1880.....	417,885,380	16,187,977	150,243,555	36.0	25.8	9.28
1881.....	416,481,000	16,831,600	193,198,970	46.4	24.7	11.48
1882.....	488,250,610	18,494,691	182,978,022	37.5	26.4	9.89
1882.....	571,302,400	20,324,962	187,040,264	32.7	28.1	9.20
1884.....	583,628,000	21,300,917	161,528,470	28.0	27.4	7.58
1885.....	629,409,000	22,783,630	179,631,860	29.0	27.6	7.88
1886.....	624,134,000	23,658,474	186,137,930	29.8	26.4	7.87
1887.....	659,618,000	25,920,906	200,699,790	30.4	25.4	7.74
1888.....	701,735,000	26,998,282	195,424,240	33.3	25.9	7.23

^a Oregon not included.

No. 114.—CEREAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC., FROM 1867 TO 1887—
Continued.

BARLEY.

Calendar year.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.¹</i>
1867 ^a	25,727,000	1,131,217	22,850,130	88.8	22.7	20.00
1868 ^a	22,896,100	937,498	29,809,931	130.2	24.4	31.79
1869	28,652,200	1,025,795	23,387,909	81.6	27.9	22.79
1870	26,295,400	1,108,924	22,244,584	84.5	23.7	20.05
1871	26,718,500	1,177,666	21,541,777	80.6	22.6	18.29
1872	26,846,400	1,397,082	19,837,773	73.9	19.2	14.20
1873	32,044,491	1,387,106	29,333,529	91.5	23.1	21.15
1874	32,552,500	1,580,626	29,983,769	92.1	20.6	18.97
1875	36,908,600	1,789,902	29,952,082	81.3	20.6	16.73
1876	38,710,500	1,766,511	25,735,110	66.4	21.9	14.57
1877	34,441,400	1,614,654	22,028,644	64.0	21.3	13.64
1878	42,245,630	1,790,400	24,483,315	58.0	23.6	13.67
1879	40,283,100	1,680,700	23,714,444	58.9	24.0	14.11
1880	45,165,346	1,843,329	30,090,742	66.6	24.5	16.32
1881	41,161,330	1,967,510	33,862,513	82.3	20.9	17.21
1882	48,953,926	2,272,103	30,768,015	62.9	21.5	13.54
1883	50,136,097	2,379,009	29,420,423	58.7	21.1	12.38
1884	61,203,000	2,608,818	29,779,170	49.0	23.5	11.42
1885	58,360,000	2,729,359	32,867,696	56.0	21.4	12.04
1886	59,428,000	2,652,957	31,840,510	53.6	22.4	12.00
1887	56,812,000	2,901,953	29,464,390	51.9	19.6	10.15

BUCKWHEAT.

Calendar year.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.¹</i>
1867 ^a	21,359,000	1,227,826	23,469,650	109.9	17.4	19.11
1868 ^a	19,863,700	1,113,993	20,814,315	104.8	17.8	18.68
1869	17,431,100	1,028,693	15,814,265	90.7	16.9	15.37
1870	9,841,500	536,992	7,725,044	78.4	18.3	14.38
1871	8,328,700	413,915	6,900,268	82.8	20.1	16.67
1872	8,133,500	448,497	6,747,618	82.9	18.1	15.04
1873	7,837,700	454,152	6,382,043	81.4	17.2	14.05
1874	8,016,600	452,590	6,477,885	80.8	17.7	14.31
1875	10,082,100	575,530	7,166,267	71.0	17.5	12.45
1876	9,668,800	666,441	7,021,498	72.6	14.5	10.53
1877	10,177,000	649,923	6,998,810	68.7	15.6	10.76
1878	12,246,820	673,100	6,454,120	52.7	18.2	9.59
1879	13,140,000	639,900	7,856,191	59.8	20.5	12.28
1880	14,617,535	822,802	8,682,488	59.4	17.7	10.55
1881	9,486,200	828,815	8,205,705	86.5	11.4	9.90
1882	11,019,353	847,112	8,038,862	73.0	13.0	9.49
1883	7,668,954	857,349	6,303,980	82.0	8.9	7.35
1884	11,116,000	879,403	6,549,020	59.0	12.6	7.45
1885	12,626,000	914,394	7,057,363	56.0	13.8	7.72
1886	11,869,000	917,915	6,465,120	54.5	12.9	7.04
1887	10,844,000	910,506	6,122,320	65.5	11.9	6.72

^a Oregon not included.

No. 114.—CEREAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC., FROM 1867 TO 1887—
Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar year.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crops.	Total value of crops.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1867	1,329,729,400	65,636,444	1,284,037,300
1868	1,450,789,000	66,715,926	1,110,500,583
1869	1,491,612,100	69,457,762	1,101,884,188
1870	1,629,027,609	69,254,016	997,423,018
1871	1,528,776,100	65,061,951	911,845,441
1872	1,664,331,600	68,280,197	874,594,459
1873	1,538,892,891	74,112,137	919,217,273
1874	1,454,180,200	80,051,289	1,015,530,570
1875	2,032,235,300	86,863,178	1,030,277,099
1876	1,963,422,100	93,920,619	935,008,844
1877	2,178,934,646	93,150,286	1,035,571,078
1878	2,302,254,950	100,956,260	913,975,920
1879	2,437,482,300	102,260,950	1,245,127,719
1880	2,718,193,501	120,926,286	1,361,497,704
1881	2,066,029,570	123,388,070	1,470,957,200
1882	2,699,394,496	126,568,529	1,469,693,393
1883	2,629,319,088	130,633,556	1,280,765,937
1884	2,992,880,000	136,292,766	1,184,311,520
1885	3,015,439,000	135,876,080	1,143,146,759
1886	2,842,579,000	141,859,656	1,162,161,910
1887	2,660,457,000	141,821,315	1,204,289,370

NOTE.—The following are taken as the weights per bushel of the various cereals in this table: Corn, 56 pounds; wheat, 60 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; barley, 48 pounds; buckwheat, 48 pounds.

H. Ex. 167—15

No. 115.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1850, 1860, AND EACH YEAR FROM 1865 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

January 1—	Horses.		Mules.		Milch cows.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
1850.....	4,336,719	(a)	559,331	(a)	6,385,094	(a)
1860.....	6,249,174	(a)	1,151,148	(a)	8,581,735	(a)
1865.....	3,740,933	302,425,499	247,553	25,041,488	5,768,130	211,718,270
1866.....	3,899,019	326,885,813	250,151	25,039,839	5,779,644	273,081,701
1867.....	5,401,263	429,271,818	822,386	76,094,954	8,348,773	322,968,141
1868.....	5,756,940	432,696,226	855,685	66,415,769	8,691,568	319,681,153
1869.....	6,332,793	533,024,787	921,662	98,386,359	9,247,714	361,752,676
1870.....	8,248,800	671,319,461	1,179,500	123,584,796	10,095,600	394,940,745
1871.....	8,702,000	683,257,587	1,242,300	126,127,786	10,023,000	374,179,093
1872.....	8,990,900	659,707,916	1,276,300	121,027,316	10,303,500	329,408,983
1873.....	9,222,470	684,463,957	1,310,000	124,658,085	10,575,900	314,358,931
1874.....	9,333,800	666,927,406	1,339,350	119,501,859	10,705,300	299,609,309
1875.....	9,504,200	646,370,939	1,393,750	111,502,713	10,906,800	311,089,824
1876.....	9,735,300	632,446,985	1,414,509	106,565,114	11,085,400	320,346,728
1877.....	10,155,400	610,206,631	1,443,500	99,480,976	11,260,800	.....
1878.....	10,329,700	600,813,681	1,637,500	104,323,939	11,300,100	298,499,866
1879.....	10,938,700	573,254,808	1,713,100	96,033,971	11,826,400	256,953,928
1880.....	11,201,800	613,296,611	1,729,500	105,948,319	12,027,000	279,899,420
1881.....	11,429,626	667,954,325	1,720,731	120,096,164	12,368,653	296,277,060
1882.....	10,521,554	615,824,914	1,835,166	130,945,378	12,611,632	326,480,310
1883.....	10,838,111	765,041,308	1,871,079	148,732,390	13,125,685	396,575,405
1884.....	11,169,683	833,734,400	1,914,126	161,214,976	13,501,206	423,486,649
1885.....	11,564,572	852,282,947	1,972,569	162,497,097	13,904,722	412,903,093
1886.....	12,077,657	860,823,208	2,052,593	163,381,096	14,235,388	389,985,523
1887.....	12,496,744	901,685,755	2,117,141	167,057,538	14,522,083	278,789,589
1888.....	13,172,936	946,096,154	2,191,727	174,853,563	14,856,414	366,252,173
1889.....	13,663,294	982,194,827	2,257,574	179,444,481	15,298,625	366,226,376

January 1—	Oxen and other cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.		Total value farm animals.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	
1850.....	11,393,813	(a)	21,723,220*	(a)	30,354,213	(a)	.....
1860.....	17,034,284	(a)	22,471,275	(a)	33,512,867	(a)	.....
1865.....	7,072,591	185,090,087	28,647,269	154,807,466	13,070,887	111,796,318	800,879,128
1866.....	6,895,324	210,778,136	32,695,797	146,425,697	13,616,876	120,673,158	1,102,884,344
1867.....	11,730,952	249,351,682	39,385,386	132,774,660	24,693,534	134,111,424	1,344,572,679
1868.....	11,942,484	249,144,599	38,991,912	98,407,809	24,317,258	110,766,266	1,277,111,822
1869.....	12,185,385	306,211,473	37,724,279	82,139,979	23,316,476	146,188,755	1,527,704,029
1870.....	15,388,500	346,926,440	40,853,000	93,364,433	26,751,400	187,191,502	1,822,328,377
1871.....	16,212,200	369,940,056	31,851,000	74,035,837	29,457,500	182,602,352	1,810,142,711
1872.....	16,389,800	321,562,693	31,679,300	88,771,197	31,796,300	138,733,828	1,659,211,933
1873.....	16,413,800	329,298,755	33,002,400	97,922,350	32,632,050	133,729,615	1,684,431,693
1874.....	16,218,100	310,649,803	33,938,200	88,690,569	30,860,900	134,565,526	1,619,944,472
1875.....	16,313,400	304,858,859	33,783,600	91,320,652	28,062,200	149,869,234	1,618,012,221
1876.....	16,785,300	319,623,509	35,935,300	93,666,318	25,726,800	175,070,484	1,647,719,208
1877.....	17,956,100	307,105,386	35,804,200	80,892,683	28,077,100	171,077,196	1,268,762,872
1878.....	19,223,300	329,541,703	35,740,500	80,603,062	32,262,500	160,838,532	1,574,620,783
1879.....	21,408,100	329,543,327	38,123,800	79,023,984	34,766,100	110,613,044	1,442,423,062
1880.....	21,231,000	341,761,154	40,765,900	90,230,537	34,034,100	145,781,515	1,576,857,556
1881.....	20,937,702	362,861,509	43,576,899	101,070,759	36,247,603	170,535,435	1,721,795,243
1882.....	23,280,238	463,069,499	45,016,224	106,595,954	44,122,200	263,543,195	1,906,459,250
1883.....	28,046,077	611,549,109	49,237,291	124,365,835	43,270,086	291,951,221	2,338,215,268
1884.....	29,046,101	683,229,054	50,626,626	119,902,706	44,200,893	246,301,139	2,467,868,924
1885.....	29,866,573	694,382,913	50,360,243	107,960,650	45,142,657	226,401,683	2,456,428,383
1886.....	31,275,242	661,956,274	48,322,331	92,443,867	46,092,043	196,569,894	2,365,159,662
1887.....	33,511,750	663,137,926	44,750,314	89,872,839	44,612,836	200,043,291	2,400,586,938
1888.....	34,378,363	611,750,520	43,544,755	89,279,926	44,346,525	220,811,082	2,409,043,418
1889.....	35,032,417	597,236,812	42,599,079	90,640,369	50,301,592	291,207,193	2,507,050,058

* Not stated.

No. 116.—NUMBER OF PENSION CLAIMS FILED AND ALLOWED EACH YEAR SINCE JULY, 1861, AND THE NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON ROLL AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR, TOGETHER WITH THE ANNUAL AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS, SINCE JULY 1, 1860.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.]

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Army.		Navy.		Army and Navy.		War of 1812.				Total number of applications filed.	Total number of claims allowed.	Number of pensioners on the roll.			Disburse- ments.
	Applications filed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.				Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.						
1861.....	1,362	1,000	60	65	413	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,487	462	4,337	4,299	8,636	\$1,072,461.55
1862.....	26,380	22,377	230	285	4,121	3,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,332	7,884	4,341	3,818	8,159	790,384.76
1863.....	20,263	32,627	385	324	17,041	22,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,599	39,487	7,821	6,970	14,779	1,025,139.91
1864.....	27,299	44,462	455	466	15,212	24,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,684	40,171	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,501,616.92
1865.....	35,799	28,732	350	375	22,883	27,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,256	50,177	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153.11
1866.....	15,905	20,265	250	333	16,589	19,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,753	36,482	69,565	71,070	126,722	13,459,996.43
1867.....	7,292	13,099	170	207	9,460	19,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	153,183	18,619,956.46
1868.....	11,035	14,496	200	245	7,292	15,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	169,643	24,010,981.99
1869.....	12,991	11,400	260	200	5,721	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	28,422,884.08
1870.....	8,837	8,985	190	142	7,934	8,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,969	16,562	93,394	114,101	207,495	27,780,811.81
1871.....	8,857	6,755	240	178	6,468	7,244	20,741	5,074	198	31	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,229	33,077,383.63
1872.....	8,728	6,427	248	120	6,551	4,073	6,546	3,815	17,504	3,117	18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	237,411	30,169,341.00
1873.....	9,302	5,603	228	151	5,937	3,152	1,481	1,299	3,186	2,242	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	29,185,289.62
1874.....	11,926	5,294	310	178	5,760	4,736	737	713	563	810	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	30,593,749.56
1875.....	17,030	5,264	344	130	5,360	4,376	425	571	240	416	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	29,683,116.63
1876.....	16,532	5,269	271	97	7,282	3,861	319	436	73	168	22,715	11,326	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,351,599.69
1877.....	18,812	6,661	300	131	7,414	3,530	2,786	15,897	817	181	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	28,580,157.04
1878.....	36,835	9,767	599	215	7,242	3,379	811	8,891	2,548	18,177	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	26,844,415.18
1879.....	110,673	25,602	1,361	559	10,176	4,455	295	2,976	284	4,630	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	33,780,526.19
1880.....	18,455	10,527	515	225	21,394	3,930	109	1,285	115	1,965	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	57,240,540.14
1881.....	29,001	10,349	472	211	22,946	3,999	85	818	26	693	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	50,626,538.51
1882.....	35,039	11,878	777	251	32,014	5,303	61	770	23	822	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	54,296,280.54
1883.....	28,962	11,289	671	234	27,414	6,366	52	567	24	388	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	322,756	60,431,972.85
1884.....	27,959	11,557	725	277	27,580	7,743	27	373	18	426	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	57,273,536.74
1885.....	35,202	13,238	862	265	31,937	8,610	24	304	5	305	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	65,693,706.72
1886.....	36,484	15,759	836	338	35,283	11,217	17	313	8	231	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	64,584,270.45
1887.....	47,505	18,444	1,251	427	35,843	10,816	23	223	2	251	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,856	452,557	74,815,486.85
1888.....	664,468	377,128	12,710	6,639	403,267	251,478	34,737	44,673	25,691	34,979	1,166,926	737,200	.....	.....	.....	79,646,146.37
Total....	664,468	377,128	12,710	6,639	403,267	251,478	34,737	44,673	25,691	34,979	1,166,926	737,200	.....	.....	.....	963,086,444.73

In the total number of applications filed in 1888 are included 5,045 survivors and 2,808 widows of the war with Mexico. In the total number of claims allowed in 1888 are included 9,048 survivors and 4,201 widows of the war with Mexico. In the number of pensioners on the roll under the head of "Invalids" and "Widows," etc., are included survivors and widows of the war of 1812, respectively, commencing with the year 1871, and survivors and widows of the war with Mexico, commencing with the year 1887.

PENSIONS.

NO. 117.—NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLLS OF EACH AGENCY ON JUNE 30, 1887 AND 1888, AND THE TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.]

Location of agency.	Number of pensioners on the roll.										Disbursements on account of pensions during the year ending June 30, 1888.			
	Army.		Navy.		War of 1812.		War with Mexico.		Total on June 30—		Regular pen- sions.	Arrears.	Salary and expenses of pension agents.	Total.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	1888.	1887.				
Columbus.....	32,820	9,794	.....	.....	69	880	634	208	44,405	39,126	Dollars. 8,213,905.57	Dollars. 1,791.72	Dollars. 97,736.84	Dollars. 8,313,434.13
Indianapolis.....	31,005	7,028	.....	.....	26	436	749	277	39,521	34,344	6,918,236.40	.....	94,573.43	7,012,809.83
Chicago.....	28,544	7,224	652	253	29	436	1,137	390	38,665	35,301	6,866,648.44	1,955.17	73,148.89	6,941,752.50
Topeka.....	26,971	4,820	.....	.....	33	420	2,005	574	34,832	29,741	6,457,041.72	558.75	77,112.47	6,534,712.94
Washington.....	19,786	4,307	711	467	101	1,345	1,312	394	28,423	19,650	4,571,181.73	573.33	41,096.98	4,612,852.04
Syracuse a.....	19,399	6,650	.....	.....	93	874	147	40	27,203	25,862	4,537,914.07	1.33	45,383.56	4,583,298.96
Des Moines.....	22,418	3,744	.....	.....	18	240	585	125	27,130	24,482	4,738,748.18	.....	55,310.40	4,794,058.58
Boston.....	16,826	7,349	1,095	586	44	777	206	82	26,965	25,351	4,307,350.28	318.13	41,654.30	4,349,322.71
Philadelphia.....	17,801	6,741	628	376	13	405	418	186	26,568	25,014	4,317,188.64	1,335.32	41,162.66	4,359,686.62
Milwaukee.....	19,076	4,126	.....	.....	25	170	356	82	23,835	21,760	4,204,498.16	205.07	46,775.76	4,251,478.99
New York.....	14,844	6,123	610	375	44	599	521	179	23,295	21,937	3,759,500.24	926.14	36,900.84	3,797,327.22
Pittsburgh.....	16,461	4,832	.....	.....	27	332	223	80	21,955	20,620	3,731,442.78	.....	42,629.56	3,774,072.34
Detroit.....	17,261	3,703	.....	.....	34	288	257	70	21,613	18,735	4,082,447.00	301.47	48,486.42	4,131,234.89
Knoxville.....	8,712	4,014	.....	.....	113	2,013	4,573	1,810	21,235	22,216	3,854,471.10	1,456.44	38,128.88	3,894,056.42
Concord.....	10,172	3,439	.....	.....	35	370	65	18	14,099	13,527	2,355,734.98	1,998.33	26,938.04	2,384,671.35
Augusta.....	9,182	3,453	.....	.....	67	705	66	21	13,494	12,886	2,284,236.95	177.20	26,098.82	2,310,512.97
Louisville.....	8,036	3,078	.....	.....	24	424	775	317	12,654	10,733	2,509,624.54	.....	30,427.56	2,540,052.10
San Francisco.....	3,706	448	119	26	11	73	2,031	251	6,665	4,722	1,046,676.66	.....	14,135.12	1,060,811.78
	323,020	90,882	3,815	2,083	806	10,787	16,060	5,104	452,557	406,007	78,756,847.44	11,598.40	877,700.53	79,646,146.37
Increase during the year.....	28,575	5,872	534	110	.....	.....	8,557	4,209	46,550	.....	5,299,287.68	.....	.....	4,830,659.52
Decrease during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	1,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,343.55	400,284.61	.....

a The agency located at Syracuse, N. Y., was removed to Buffalo, N. Y., by executive order dated June 9, 1888.

No. 118.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE FOR EACH CALENDAR YEAR FROM 1837 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Patents.]

Year.	Applica- tions.	Caveats filed.	Patents and re- issues.	Cash received.	Cash expended.	Surplus.
				<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1837.....			436	29,289.08	33,506.98	.....
1838.....			520	42,123.54	37,402.10	4,721.44
1839.....			325	37,260.00	34,543.51	2,716.49
1840.....	735	228	473	38,056.51	39,020.67	.....
1841.....	847	312	495	40,413.01	52,666.87	.....
1842.....	761	391	517	36,505.68	31,241.48	5,264.20
1843.....	819	315	510	35,315.81	30,776.96	4,538.85
1844.....	1,045	380	495	42,509.26	36,244.73	6,264.53
1845.....	1,246	452	504	51,076.14	39,395.65	11,680.49
1846.....	1,272	448	638	50,264.16	46,158.71	4,105.45
1847.....	1,531	553	569	63,111.19	41,878.35	21,232.84
1848.....	1,628	607	652	67,576.69	58,905.84	8,670.85
1849.....	1,955	595	1,068	80,752.98	77,716.44	3,036.54
1850.....	2,193	602	993	86,927.05	80,100.95	6,816.10
1851.....	2,258	760	872	95,738.61	86,916.93	8,821.68
1852.....	2,639	996	1,019	112,656.34	95,916.91	16,739.43
1853.....	2,673	901	961	121,527.45	132,869.83	.....
1854.....	3,328	868	1,844	163,789.84	167,146.32	.....
1855.....	4,435	906	2,012	216,459.35	179,540.33	36,919.02
1856.....	4,960	1,024	2,506	192,588.02	199,931.02	.....
1857.....	4,771	1,010	2,896	196,132.01	211,582.09	.....
1858.....	5,364	934	3,695	203,716.16	193,193.74	10,522.42
1859.....	6,225	1,097	4,504	245,942.15	210,278.41	35,663.74
1860.....	7,653	1,084	4,778	256,352.59	252,820.80	3,531.79
1861.....	4,643	700	3,329	137,354.44	221,491.91	.....
1862.....	5,038	824	3,532	215,754.99	182,810.39	32,944.60
1863.....	6,014	787	4,184	195,593.29	189,414.14	6,179.15
1864.....	6,932	1,063	5,025	240,919.78	229,868.00	11,051.98
1865.....	10,664	1,937	6,616	348,791.84	274,199.34	74,592.50
1866.....	15,269	2,723	9,458	495,665.38	361,724.28	133,941.10
1867.....	21,276	3,597	13,026	646,581.92	639,263.32	7,318.60
1868.....	20,420	3,705	13,410	681,565.86	628,679.77	52,886.09
1869.....	19,271	3,624	13,997	693,145.81	486,430.78	206,715.03
1870.....	19,171	3,273	13,333	669,456.76	557,149.19	112,307.57
1871.....	19,472	3,366	13,056	678,716.46	560,595.08	118,121.38
1872.....	18,246	3,090	13,613	699,726.39	665,591.36	34,135.03
1873.....	20,414	3,248	12,864	703,191.77	691,178.98	12,012.79
1874.....	21,602	3,181	13,599	738,278.17	679,288.41	58,989.76
1875.....	21,638	3,094	14,837	743,453.36	721,657.71	21,795.65
1876.....	21,425	2,697	15,595	757,987.65	652,542.60	105,445.05
1877.....	20,308	2,809	14,187	732,342.85	613,152.62	119,190.23
1878.....	20,260	2,755	13,444	725,375.55	593,082.89	132,292.66
1879.....	20,059	2,620	13,213	703,931.47	529,938.97	174,292.50
1880.....	23,012	2,490	13,947	749,685.32	538,865.17	210,820.15
1881.....	26,059	2,406	16,584	853,665.89	605,173.28	248,492.61
1882.....	31,522	2,553	19,267	1,009,219.45	683,867.67	325,351.78
1883.....	35,577	2,741	22,383	1,146,240.00	675,234.86	471,005.14
1884.....	35,600	2,582	20,413	1,075,798.80	970,579.76	105,219.04
1885.....	35,717	2,552	24,233	1,188,098.15	1,024,378.85	163,710.30
1886.....	35,968	2,513	22,508	1,154,551.40	992,503.40	162,047.95
1887.....	35,613	2,622	21,477	1,144,509.60	994,472.22	150,037.38
1888.....	35,797	2,251	20,506	1,118,516.10	973,108.78	145,407.32

No. 119.—NUMBER OF THE FIRST PATENT, DESIGN PATENT, AND RE-ISSUED PATENT, AND THE NUMBER OF THE FIRST CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE-MARK AND A LABEL ISSUED IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR SINCE JULY 28, 1836, WHEN THE PRESENT SERIES OF NUMBERS OF LETTERS PATENT COMMENCED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Patents.]

Year.	Number of first patent and certificate issued in each calendar year.					Number of patents and certificates of registration issued during each calendar year.						
	Patents.	Designs.	Re-issues.	Trade-marks.	Labels.	Patents.	Designs.	Re-issues.	Total patents.	Trade-marks.	Labels.	Total certificates.
1836(July 28)	1					109						
1837	110					436						
1838	546		1			415		6				
1839	1,061		7			404		13				
1840	1,465		20			458		10				
1841	1,923		30			490		6				
1842	2,413		36			488		13				
1843	2,901	1	49			494	14	11	519			
1844	3,395	15	60			477	12	7	496			
1845	3,872	27	67			476	17	11	504			
1846	4,348	44	78			566	59	13	638			
1847	4,914	103	91			495	60	14	569			
1848	5,400	163	105			583	46	23	652			
1849	5,992	209	128			989	49	30	1,068			
1850	6,981	258	158			884	83	26	993			
1851	7,865	341	184			757	90	25	872			
1852	8,622	432	209			890	109	20	1,019			
1853	9,512	540	229			846	86	29	961			
1854	10,358	626	258			1,759	57	28	1,844			
1855	12,117	683	286			1,891	70	51	2,012			
1856	14,008	753	337			2,316	107	83	2,506			
1857	16,324	860	420			2,686	113	97	2,896			
1858	19,010	973	517			3,467	142	126	3,695			
1859	22,477	1,057	643			4,165	108	231	4,504			
1860	26,642	1,183	874			4,363	183	232	4,778			
1861	31,005	1,366	1,106			3,040	142	147	3,329			
1862	34,045	1,508	1,253			3,221	195	116	3,532			
1863	37,266	4,703	1,369			3,781	176	227	4,184			
1864	41,047	1,879	1,596			3,638	139	248	5,025			
1865	45,685	2,018	1,844			6,099	221	296	6,616			
1866	51,784	2,239	2,140			8,874	294	490	9,458			
1867	60,658	2,533	2,430			12,201	325	400	13,026			
1868	72,959	2,858	2,830			12,544	446	420	13,410			
1869	85,503	3,304	3,250			12,957	500	534	13,997			
1870	98,460	3,810	3,784	1		12,157	737	439	13,333	121		121
1871	110,617	4,547	4,223	122		11,687	905	464	13,056	486		486
1872	122,304	5,442	4,687	608		12,200	884	529	13,613	491		491
1873	134,504	6,336	5,216	1,099		11,616	747	501	12,864	492		492
1874	146,120	7,083	5,717	1,591	1	12,230	886	483	13,599	559	232	791
1875	158,350	7,969	6,200	2,150	233	13,291	915	631	14,837	1,138	232	1,370
1876	171,641	8,884	6,831	3,288	465	14,172	802	621	15,595	959	472	1,431
1877	185,813	9,686	7,452	4,247	937	12,920	699	568	14,187	1,216	392	1,608
1878	198,733	10,385	8,920	5,463	1,329	12,345	590	509	13,444	1,455	492	1,947
1879	211,078	10,975	8,529	6,918	1,821	12,133	592	488	13,213	872	355	1,227
1880	223,211	11,567	9,017	7,790	2,176	12,926	515	506	13,947	349	203	552
1881	236,137	12,082	9,523	8,139	2,379	25,548	565	471	16,584	836	202	1,038
1882	251,685	12,647	9,994	8,973	2,581	18,135	861	271	19,267	947	304	1,251
1883	269,820	13,508	10,265	9,920	2,885	21,196	1,020	167	22,383	909	906	1,308
1884	291,016	14,528	10,432	10,822	3,791	19,147	1,150	116	20,413	1,021	513	1,534
1885	310,163	15,678	10,548	11,843	4,305	23,331	773	129	24,233	1,067	391	1,458
1886	333,494	16,451	10,677	12,910	4,695	21,797	595	116	22,508	1,029	378	1,407
1887	355,291	17,046	10,793	13,939	5,073	20,429	949	99	21,477	1,133	380	1,513
1888	375,720	17,995	10,892	15,072	5,453	19,585	835	86	20,506	1,059	327	1,386
1889	395,305	18,830	10,978	16,131	5,780							

NOTE.—The number of patents granted prior to the commencement of this series of numbering (July 28, 1836) was 9,957.

No. 120.—AREA OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS, POPULATION, AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF INDIANS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.]

States and Territories.	Area of Indian reservations.		Population on reservations.		Vital.	
	Acres.	Square miles.	Indians.	Mixed bloods.	Births.	Deaths.
Arizona.....	6,603,191	10,317.50	14,670	23	71	65
California.....	473,132	739.50	11,464	77	65	77
Colorado.....	1,094,400	1,710.00	1,780	1	25	18
Dakota.....	26,847,105	41,948.50	28,814	2,007	953	943
Idaho.....	2,611,481	4,080.00	3,879	134	92	46
Indian Territory.....	41,097,332	64,214.50	78,351	12,069	604	469
Iowa.....	1,258	2.00	380	.....	12	8
Kansas.....	102,026	159.50	1,008	307	100	52
Michigan.....	66,332	103.50	7,292	546	6	6
Minnesota.....	4,755,716	7,431.00	6,087	1,018	171	124
Montana.....	28,168,960	44,014.00	11,138	666	656	565
Nebraska.....	380,197	594.00	3,672	751	142	148
Nevada.....	954,135	1,490.50	7,955	12	51	15
New Mexico.....	10,002,525	15,629.00	28,818	21	1,116	504
New York.....	87,677	137.00	4,966	7	117	97
North Carolina.....	65,211	102.00	3,000	1,000	36	18
Oregon.....	2,075,560	3,243.00	4,573	396	117	123
Texas.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	3,972,480	6,207.00	2,431	9	51	104
Washington.....	4,107,558	6,418.50	11,037	427	130	163
Wisconsin.....	586,309	916.00	8,528	1,809	272	312
Wyoming.....	2,342,400	3,660.00	1,864	20	7	31
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	1,302	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	136,394,985	213,117.00	^a 243,299	21,300	4,794	3,888

^a Exclusive of Indians in Alaska.

No. 121.—NUMBER OF INDIAN SCHOOLS, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS, AND COST TO THE UNITED STATES OF THEIR MAINTENANCE FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools, 1887.]

Year.	Schools.	Average attend- ance.	Cost.	Year.	Schools.	Average attend- ance.	Cost.
			<i>Dollars.</i>				<i>Dollars.</i>
1878.....	137	3,489	195,853.00	1883.....	142	4,042	361,185.00
1879.....	128	3,795	164,702.00	1884.....	162	6,116	650,565.00
1880.....	138	3,918	249,299.00	1885.....	200	8,143	535,568.25
1881.....	143	4,272	326,515.00	1886.....	214	9,630	997,899.86
1882.....	125	4,066	278,733.00	1887.....	231	10,245	1,095,379.20

MARINDA WAKEFIELD REED.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

House bill No. 10791, with his objections thereto.

MARCH 2, 1889.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith return, without approval, House bill number ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act granting a pension to Marinda Wakefield Reed."

This beneficiary filed an application for pension in November, 1876, alleging that her husband, William A. Reed, died, in September of that year, of consumption contracted in the line of military duty.

The records show that the soldier was in hospital in the year 1864 for chronic diarrhea and intermittent fever.

On the 5th day of November, 1864, he was injured in a railroad accident while on his way home to vote at the Presidential election of that year.

The beneficiary claimed in August, 1885, in support of her application for pension that those injuries resulted in consumption, from which the soldier died, and the favorable report of the House committee, to which the bill herewith returned was referred, seems to proceed upon the same theory.

Nothing appears which satisfactorily connects this injury, which was received in November, 1864, with death from consumption in 1876.

Another difficulty in the case is found in the fact that when the soldier was injured he was clearly not engaged in any military duty nor was his injury in any degree attributable to military service.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 26, 1889.

[H. R. No. 10791. Fiftieth Congress of the United States, at the second session, begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the third day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.]

AN ACT granting a pension to Marinda Wakefield Reed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marinda Wakefield Reed, widow of William Alexander Reed, deceased, late of Company D, Ninety-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest:

JNO. B. CLARK,
Clerk.

MARY A. SELBACH.

MESSAGE
FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
RETURNING

House bill No. 11466, with his objections thereto.

MARCH 2, 1889.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed

To the House of Representatives :

I return without approval House bill eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act granting a pension to Mary A. Selbach."

This bill does not give the name of any soldier to whom the beneficiary was related or in what capacity the pension provided for is to be paid to her, but it appears from the report of the committee accompanying the bill that she is the widow of Gustavus Selbach, a volunteer in the Ninth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers.

This soldier drew a pension from January, 1882, to January 16, 1886, when he died. He claimed disability for disease of the ears and a resulting deafness of his left ear. There appears to be no evidence in his record of any disability or medical treatment, while in the service, and the medical examination upon his application for pension shows no rating for any disability other than that alleged by him and for which he was pensioned—disease of the ears and resulting deafness.

It is conceded that the soldier died January 16, 1886, of pneumonia.

The widow filed a claim for pension in May, 1887.

The testimony of physicians upon her claim covered seven years prior to his death, thus dating back to the year 1879, and they speak of the disease of the ear and of the kidneys, which, in their opinion, undermined his health, so that "he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, which, to a person of ordinary good health, would not have been considered serious."

It can hardly be supposed that the trouble with his ears caused the soldier to fall a victim to pneumonia; and, so far as the kidney disease tended in that direction, it is to be observed that it apparently did not make its appearance until fourteen years after the soldier's discharge.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 26, 1889.*

[H. R. No. 11466. *Fiftieth Congress of the United States, at the second session, begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the third day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.]

AN ACT granting a pension to Mary A. Selbach.

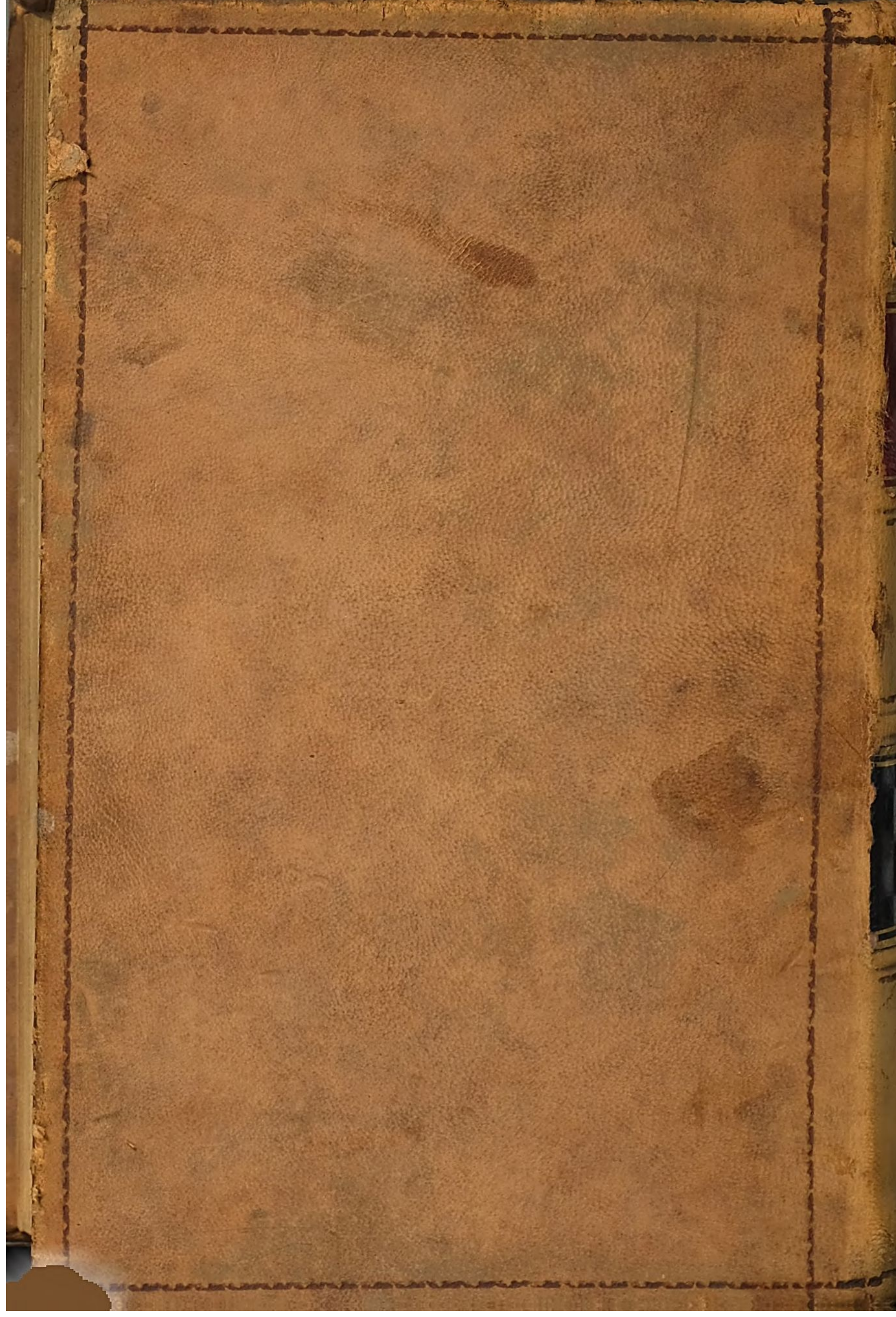
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of Mary A. Selbach on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.
Attest:

JNO. B. CLARK,
Clerk.

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House documents

Bd.: [405.] 1888/89, Vol. 26 = Congress 50, Sess. 2

Washington, DC 1889

Am.b. 3040-405,26

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